



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 Kemp's Bank.

Chelsea, Mich.

G. W. TURNBULL.

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

DON'T

FAIL TO VISIT

—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.

Mr. Stimson, of Parma, was in town this week.

Wedding bells will jingle in this place Wednesday next.

Mrs. Cooper spent the past week with her mother in Canada.

Frank Staffan has been laying in a fine supply of ice the past week.

Chas. Clark of Lyndon, is attending the commercial college in Ypsilanti.

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

The Misses Ida Daman and Nellie Billings, of Toledo, were guests of Mrs. Calkins, this week.

The new Sunday school library will go into commission next Sunday. It so far has 90 volumes.

Ed. McNamara, of Traverse City was among his numerous friends in this vicinity the past week.

All members of A. O. U. W. are requested to be present at the regular meeting next Monday evening.

The Rev. J. H. McIntosh will preach at Lima Center next Sunday, January 4, at 2:30, p. m. He may preach at the church regularly.

We were surprised while in Knapp's store a few evenings ago to see skates sold at 75 cents for which \$5 was charged when we were a boy.

Sans Prudden today leaves for a business trip to Mt. Clemens and may be gone some time. His brother Newton will do his work during his absence.

The weather during this week has been quite changeable. Yesterday (New Year's) it rained very hard, while today we have a north-east snow storm.

The Chelsea Savings Bank and the bank of Geo. P. Glazier & Son at Stockbridge, wished patrons and others a happy New Year by a neatly worded card.

Mrs. Norgaard, who is quite absent minded at times, put her hand into a kettle of boiling cabbage last Saturday, cooking it badly. It is hoped that the hand will be saved.

It is said that the wind was so "high" last week Tuesday on account of the McKinley bill.

Leap year, next year, girls. Have your best fellow well in hand so you can ask him early in 1892.

The Michigan Central declared a five per cent dividend this year, while the Lake Shore declared six per cent.

Mrs. Irene Femer attended the Thompson-Watkins wedding yesterday returning to Lansing to-morrow.

Mrs. Frey will not occupy her elegant new house until May unless she can rent her saloon before that time.

We shall consider it a favor if you will inform us what article you pay more for now than you did a year ago.

Several merchants have put in their time the past week taking their annual inventory. Hope they are satisfied with the year's business.

The Lima Grange recently decided that the needs of the country demand temperance legislation rather than tariff legislation. They're right, too.

The Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches will observe the week of prayer beginning next Sunday January 4th. The churches will not unite.

The subject to be discussed at the meeting of the Washtenaw Farmers Association at Ann Arbor, Thursday next is: "Agricultural depression and its remedies."

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 call on them.

The legal holidays this year come on the following days: Washington's birthday, Sunday (Monday); July Fourth, Saturday; Thanksgiving, Thursday, and Christmas on Friday.

The two-cent-unile railroad fare bill has been declared constitutional by the supreme court, but this law does not effect the Michigan Central nor the L. S. & M. S. roads, as they have special charters.

Ruling 144 of the Postoffice department says: "A post office should be kept free from anything obnoxious or offensive to its patrons, hence a postmaster has the right to prohibit smoking in his office." A good rule to enforce.

The annual meeting of the Congregational church and society will be held in the church parlor next Monday evening. A full attendance is desired. The annual meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. will, in consequence, be held on Tuesday evening.

Sam Heselschwerdt, of Chelsea has just placed over C. E. DePuy's store door an elegant gold leaf sign. It is a credit to the workmanship of Mr. H., and an attractive feature of the "Bank Corner."—Sun. Sam will also paint and decorate the new church at that place.

At the Battalion meeting in Ann Arbor, Tuesday, the following officers were elected: Colonel, H. S. Dean; Lieut. Colonel, Comrade Waltrous, of Chelsea; Major, Comrade McCauley; Adjutant, Comrade Smyth, of Ypsilanti; Quartermaster, Comrade Robinson, of Milan.

W. J. Knapp was caned last Wednesday evening, and the STANDARD thinks he deserved it. It has been an "open" secret for years how he used his employees, and on that evening they got even with him by presenting him with an elegant gold headed or handled ebony cane. To say that Mr. Knapp appreciates it, is putting it mildly.

The Chelsea STANDARD's temperance "lessons" are attracting considerable attention. They breathe the right spirit.—Register. Several more appear in this issue. Read them, and then tell us if you can see any thing good in the saloon. Also you, Christian (so-called) what would you think of Christ if you saw him enter a saloon to get a drink?

KILLED AT ONTONAGON!

Michael Downey shot by James Thomas while on a Drinking Spree.

Sheriff O'Rourke lodged in jail to-night, James Thomas for the murder of Michael Downey at Ewen, yesterday. They had been drinking together, and in the afternoon Thomas bought a revolver, which he was using on the street, and claims that he accidentally shot Downey in the breast. He died in a few minutes. Thomas claims that he was dazed and has no recollection of the shooting, and had never had any trouble with Downey. He is a young man aged 25 with parents living at Halston, Canada. Downey was a married man and has a family living in Saginaw. His body was sent home.—Ontonagon cor. to Free Press, Dec. 31.

One of the most heartrending scenes witnessed for many years in this city, was that which occurred this morning in a home on Jones street, in which the news was suddenly broken to Mrs. M. Downey of the cold-blooded murder of her husband at Ewen, yesterday afternoon. The expression of mental agony and the agonized shrieks of the devoted wife cannot be forgotten, and were blended with the pitiable cries of her four little ones, the eldest a child of ten, and the youngest three. The deceased was an old-time resident of Saginaw, having been a former proprietor of Globe Hotel, well known and liked by citizens generally. Lately he has been in the employ of the late Tom Nestor's son, lumbering in the Upper Peninsula, and at the time of the tragedy, was on his way home to spend his New Year with his family, an affectionate letter with money enclosure preceding the sad intelligence a few days. The murder appears to have been, from all accounts, an unprovoked, cold-blooded affair, five shots having been fired into the unfortunate victim by his drunken assailant, Jas. Thomas.—Saginaw cor. to Free Press, Dec. 31.

Do you see a lesson in this? Does the evil result of drinking only fall on the one who becomes intoxicated? Look at that wife and those four children. It may be retribution, as the murdered man, when owner of the hotel, sold whiskey and beer. What a warning to every saloon keeper, every saloon frequenter. "As ye sow so shall ye reap."

MARRIED.

New Year's day at Chelsea, dawned damp and dreary, and the day throughout was a very gloomy one indeed. But despite this fact, one home in our village was the scene of an event of festivity and festivity. The home was that of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Everett on Summit street, and the event of the occasion was the marriage of Mr. C. R. Thompson of Battle Creek, Mich., to Mrs. Lottie S. Watkins of Redland, Cal. The mystic words, which made the twin one, were spoken by Rev. D. H. Conrad, of the Baptist church, just as the hour of two p. m. was announced by the clock. Immediately following the ceremony, dinner was served. About thirty-five guests, relatives either of the bride or groom, were present. The presents were costly and numerous. Both Mr. Thompson and his bride were old residents of Ann Arbor and were quite intimately acquainted with each other at that time. Since then their walks in life have been separate from each other until recently. Death having severed the ties which bound them to others, they decided to renew the acquaintance of yore which has resulted as above stated. Mrs. Lottie Smith Thompson is own sister of Mrs. Jay Everett of this village. Mr. Thompson is city recorder of Battle Creek, where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson accompanied by a number of friends left Chelsea on the evening train for their home in Battle Creek, where a large number of friends were in waiting to give them a hearty reception.

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

OUR ANNUAL

JANUARY SALE!

before stock taking, will begin

SATURDAY, DEC. 27, '90,

and continue until Saturday night, January 31.

We propose to make this a time to be remembered by all "who try to compete."

Please visit our Stores for prices, as they will be lower than ever known. Term cash.

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, Jan. 2, 1891.

BUTTER.—Market quiet at 16¢ 20¢ for best dairy. 8¢ for fair grades.
EGGS.—Market easy at 26¢ per doz. for fresh receipts.
POTATOES.—Market quiet at 75¢ per bu for store lots.
WHEAT.—No 2 red spot, 7 cars at .95, 2 car at .94; May 1,000 at 1.00.
No. 1 white 1 car at 91.
CORN.—No. 2 spot, 53¢.
OATS.—No. 2, white, spot 46¢.

Home Markets.

BARLEY.—\$1 25 @ 1 40¢ 100
EGGS.—22¢ 7 doz.
LARD.—Country wanted at 6¢ 7
OATS.—Remain steady at 40¢ 42¢
POTATOES.—Slow sale at 70¢.
BUTTER.—Weak at 12¢ 16¢.
WHEAT.—Is in good demand at 90¢ for red and 88¢ for No. 1 white.
CORN.—Quiet at 50¢ 51¢ bu.

Wood's Phospholine.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Used for 35 years by thousands successfully. Guaranteed to cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emotions, Spasms, Rheumatism, Impotency, and all the effects of Excess. One package, 21¢; six, 50¢, by mail. Write for pamphlet. Address The Wood Chemical Co., 231 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold by Glazier, the Druggist, Chelsea

FOR

WEDDING

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

THE average width of the path of destruction for young men is wide and easy to follow.

SOMEBODY has coined the word "motorer," to designate the person who manages the motor on an electric car.

It is said that all fashionable women now wish to be tall, and to address a stylish lady as "Dumpy" or "Sawed-Off" is considered in bad form.

A CHICAGO man has had three men arrested for throwing a dollar at him. It must be that he was angered because they did not continue the assault.

AN old cathedral is still standing about seven miles from Tucson, where it was erected by the first missionaries over three and a half centuries ago.

THERE are 55,000 Masons in Georgia, which has a larger proportion of Masons in its population than any other State in the Union. At a recent meeting of the Grand Lodge thirty new characters were granted.

It is asserted that a velocity of six or seven miles a second will get a body away from the earth's gravitation, but a small boy laden with coal scuttles who falls down stairs with a velocity of ten miles a second will contradict the assertion.

A BOSTON chemist claims to have discovered a process of petrifying the human body. Of what utility it can be cannot be guessed. There are so many human fossils walking about now that an increase in their number is far from desirable.

AN old woman died in England lately who was said to have been the cook that lighted the fire with the manuscript of Carlyle's "French Revolution." Her name, Roxalana Buggles, deserves to go down in history with that of the aspiring youth who fired the Ephesian dome.

It cost "Our Mary" \$10,000 to secure her release from a professional engagement with Mr. Abbey in order to meet a matrimonial engagement with Mr. Navarro. In other words, Mr. Navarro cost Mary \$10,000 in cold cash. Let us hope that Mary has not paid too much for Mr. Navarro.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, the once-famous pedestrian, is 61 years of age, but he regards a fifty-mile walk of little importance, and he is at present thinking of organizing a walk across the continent which will take in all the big towns and stretch over a track that is roughly estimated at 4,000 miles. It will not be done for the love of sport alone, but for the purpose of booming a Western town.

Exchange tells how one can find the day of the week of any date by a simple mathematical calculation. But the simplicity of the figuring gives no value to the information, because when a "clerk" forgets the day of the week he is generally in such a frame of mind that he cannot tell 2 from next Tuesday. Our mathematical exchange should now publish directions for finding key-holes with night keys by triangulation.

It appears that luck was not always on Mr. Gould's side. He recalls that, when he first arrived in New York, he was told very confidentially that there was a gold mine for sale up in New Hampshire. He invested \$250 in it, and he has never since been able to find either the county or the town where the mine was supposed to be. But he has kept the certificate, on which there appears a pretty picture of the miners at work. It has been a sort of beacon to him ever since.

TWO INDIANS have been lynched near Chamberlain, S. D. Some cattle had disappeared in that neighborhood recently and the settlers suspected that the Indians might know something about it. The illogical and untutored Lo, finding that a religious revival brings the whole United States army at his back, and that being discovered in the vicinity where cattle have disappeared is a crime which merits death, must have the most hazy and troubled ideas respecting the beliefs and codes of the intellectual pale-face.

For a choice bit of humor we commend the suggestion that the French yachtsmen may build a yacht to send over to this country to sail for the American cup. The Frenchmen have never been particularly distinguished as yachtsmen, and we are inclined to think that they would not make much headway against the American cham-

pions that have so often shown their heels to the best English boats. Probably the Frenchmen do not think very seriously of this scheme; but if they do, we advise them first to take a fly with the English craft that we find it so easy to distance. Then they will know better whether they ought to come over here or not. And they will never come.

It is remarkable that enterprising whales who pass the summer season at Newport and Long Branch, generally slope around to Baltimore during the fall, and pass the winter season among the best society and best oysters of the South. Recently the captain and crew of a vessel in the Chesapeake had a racing match with a whale which was eighty feet long. The leviathan went off at a tangent in pursuit of his midday meal and the ocean race was abruptly terminated. But the mere fact that he was there, or thereabout, shows that Southern progress is not confined to literature, manufactures, or cotton-growing. All things are possible to the people who can have a real whale of their own.

FEW people in this country are aware of the fact that a great fair has been held at Tashkend, the capital of Russian Turkestan. The exhibition included the display of products of the central Asian region and was in many ways a remarkable enterprise. Perhaps its chief interest, however, lies in the evidence it gave of the oriental submission to western influence. An endeavor to consummate such an enterprise twenty years ago met with ridiculous failure. Now, with the increase of interrelationships, it has been carried through successfully, the Turks slowly acceding to the propositions of the dominant races, which are gradually extending their sway, together with their railroads, into the darkest of the unenlightened nations.

THE numerous inventions which have been developed in the past hundred years in the line of cotton-working machinery have worked a revolution in the industry, and cheapened the production of goods very materially. But there is one process which has never yet been materially aided or altered, no mechanical process having been successfully introduced to do the work. Cotton picking has always been done by hand. Now, however, it is reported that a machine for this work has been invented which promises to be successful in its operation. If this be true, and the Southern cotton planter can pick his cotton by machinery, and deliver it to the factory in as good condition as at present, a great step has been taken in the future progress and prosperity of the industry.

You can tell the manner of a man by the way he wears his hat. Your jovial, happy-go-lucky man wears it on the back of his head. Things do not trouble him much. One reason is that he has never had any trouble. If he had, he would be wearing his hat farther over. The man who walks along thinking of his work, who is a matter of fact sort of a man, never very happy, and never very blue, wears his hat squarely on his head. The man who has trouble at home, or who is a great thinker, wears his tilted over his face. If you want some one to laugh at your jokes, the first man is your friend. If you want good advice, go to the second, and if you want sympathy in trouble, go to the third. There is trouble in his eyes, and the tilted hat brim tells it instead of hiding it.

A MELANCHOLY case was brought to light in Brooklyn the other day when a man was taken to court on the charge of neglecting to provide for his family. He solemnly asseverated that he carried home all the money he earned. Being further questioned, he admitted that his sole means of livelihood was serving as a juror, and that he only got a chance to prosecute his vocation about once a year. This is sometimes scoffed at as the age of the decadence of faith.

But think of the faith which this poor man has exercised day after day and year after year! Is it any wonder if he has sometimes doubted whether, after all, trial by jury is the palladium of our liberties? Certainly he were to be pardoned if questionings and suspicions sometimes arose in his mind. Still, the calm wings of his faith soared above such petty things, and he faced the future with confidence. As a family provider, though, it is plain that such a person has serious drawbacks. But there's no denying his faith; it might not be able to remove mountains, but it would not hesitate at a fair-sized hill.

MR. CALLOWS—"Is the report true that you are married?" Miss Three Stars—"No such luck. I'm even out of an engagement."

"It's never too late to mend." Which is why many people postpone reading indefinitely.

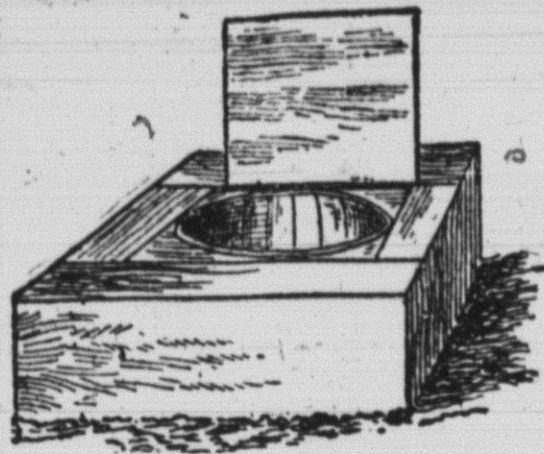
FOR THE FARMER.

A FEW FACTS OF ESPECIAL INTEREST TO THEM.

A Winter Swill Barrel—A Strong and Cheap Pair of Bobs—A Remedy for Fear Blight—Overfeeding Fowls—A Home Creamery—Some Useful Recipes.

THE FARM.

A Winter Swill Barrel.
The accompanying illustration, engraved after a sketch sent us by A. H. Sheldon, Iowa, shows an easy and effective way to prevent the freezing of swill during cold weather. Dig a pit two feet deep and four feet square, in which place eighteen inches of fresh, hot horse manure. On this place the barrel and pack the heating material around the sides until the top is nearly reached. Then place a frame or box without a

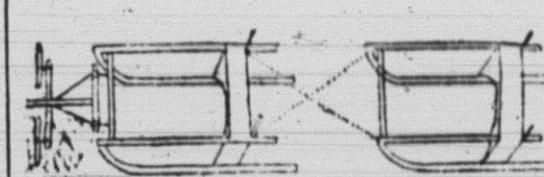


FROST-PROOF SWILL BARREL.

bottom over the barrel, with a cover which can be lifted up when the swill is removed. Pack this box full with care, and but little frost can get in. A pail full of hot water poured in the barrel, when half filled, will make the pigs a warm drink at noon, which will be appreciated. The heat will last about six weeks, when the manure should be renewed. If the barrel is placed under a shed, or where it will be protected from wind and snow, the cold will have still less effect on it. There is no advantage in feeding frozen swill; pure water is much better, and the hogs need all they want to drink.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Strong and Cheap Pair of Bobs.

The home-made sled illustrated herewith, after sketches sent to the *American Agriculturist* by Fred C. McConkey, Niagara County, N. Y., has runners four feet long, natural crooks, hewn out six inches broad and four inches deep and placed the same distance apart as those of an ordinary sled. The benches are six-by-eight-inch timber hewn out in the middle to four-by-six inches. The raves are two-by-six-inch plank four feet long. The whole is fastened together by two two-inch pins on each end passing through the raves, bench, and runner, and firmly wedged at both ends. A notch is cut in the top of the bench at the end two inches deep and six inches back to receive the raves, leaving the top perfectly smooth to receive the bolsters which are fastened on by an inch-and-a-quarter bolt passing through the bolster and bench, and keyed. The draw pieces are three-by-four-inch timber, fitted to the inside of the crook, and fastened with an inch-and-quarter pin passing through the raves, runner, and draw-piece, and wedged as before. The tongue is a round pole, with a head-block of three-by-four-inch timber with slots cut in the ends to receive the brace irons which pass through about six inches with a hook that fastens in an eye in the draw-



HOME-MADE BOB-SLED.

piece and can be taken off. They are coupled together with chains about six feet long, with a hook on one end fastened to a ring in the bench of the front bob, and can be taken up or let out at pleasure. Any farmer handy with tools can easily make such a pair of bobs, the use of which will soon pay him for his work.

THE ORCHARD.

Too Large Orchards.
Many of the largest orchards the present season produce absolutely nothing. It is becoming plain to even the most enthusiastic fruit growers that this is a business that requires more close attention than any other branch of farming, and unless well cared for the results are disappointing. Orchards should never be more than one acre in ten on a farm, else they will be likely to suffer from lack of manure when they reach the bearing age. Young trees often grow well without fertilizing, but the materials for fruit cannot be produced from air and unfertilized soil for many years in succession. The protection of fruit from insects and from blight also demands close attention or all other labor caring for and cultivating the orchard may be lost.

A Remedy for Fear Blight.

A New Brunswick, N. J., correspondent of *Garden and Forest* writes: The orchard of Mr. J. M. White, of Middlesex, N. J., contains some 1,200 trees, and early in the season the spraying was begun with a Nixon cart-pump, throwing two strong streams. With this cart and three men, with a boy to lead the horse, the entire orchard was sprayed thoroughly in four hours. The first spraying was with a mixture of London Purple for insects, and carbonate of copper with ammonia for the blight fungus. One Clairgeau tree was left unsprayed, and from this the leaves fell very early and the few pears soon followed. They were small, blotched, and cracked so much as to be worthless. The surrounding trees of the same variety retained their foliage well, and, as this was an off year, prices were high

and profits great. Mr. White saved several hundred dollars on his Clairgeau pears alone. The Duchess and other varieties were also benefited, as may be inferred from the fact that their owner secured an unbroken list of first premiums at the State fair. The case is simply cited to show that the time has come when spraying machines of some kind must be adopted as regular implements of the farm. It should be understood that they can be used for the potato field as well as the orchard and vineyard.

THE DAIRY.

A Home Creamery.

An exchange says, on the subject of having good creamery butter at home: "Persons who have but a few cows and are not on a cream route of some creamery, or the milk route of some cheese factory, may make good creamery butter at home with little expense for utensils. If dairy supplies are sold near you, get a few 'setters'—tall pails, or have any tinner make you some. They hold about four gallons each. Have a box or tank that will hold water, in which to set the pails when filled with milk. Fill the tank with cold water and cool the milk thoroughly; draw off the water and refill; if the tank is in the shade, this will keep the milk, in ordinary weather, in good condition for twenty-four hours. It should then be skimmed. The cream should be thoroughly stirred whenever additions are made to churning, and the whole kept in a cool place till ready to churn, which can be done as you are accustomed to do. You will be surprised at the improved quality of your butter over the old method of settling in shallow pans, uncovered and in the open air. It will save a vast amount of dish-washing, too. If the milk, when skimmed be too cold for young calves, it can be warmed by placing the tin pail in a kettle of hot water, or if not wanted for immediate use, will become warm enough if left a short time in the sun, though we do not think it is relished as well by young calves when warmed in the sun.

Dairy Notes.

For cracked teats use old boiled linseed oil.

In selecting dairy cows, beware of small eaters, weakly built frames and fleshy animals.

An even milking habit for 300 days will prove a cow to be more profitable than a big record for a few days.

In a state of nature cows give milk but a limited time; this time has been extended by man's art. But by forcing nature we have produced an animal which is more liable to disease and accident.

DAIRY farming, like every other branch of agriculture, has advantages peculiar to itself, which makes it in many places and under many circumstances, the most desirable and remunerative employment for the farmer.

A CITY young man, who, while summing a week in the country, fell in love with a pretty dairymaid, proposed and was rejected, told his friends when he returned home that he got only one "milk shake" while he was away.

THE live weight of a cow decides her ration of support. It should be equal to two and one-half per cent. in dry food matter, or not less than thirty pounds per day of good hay or its equivalent in grain, straw, ensilage or roots for a 1,000 pound cow.

PROF. W. A. HENRY recently made an experiment with three cows fed on a ration costing seventeen cents per day which resulted as follows: A grade Short-horn made thirty-four cents worth of butter per day; a half-blood Jersey, forty-five cents; and a Jersey of pure blood fifty-six cents. They were all in about the same stage of milking.

It is claimed now by good authority that the age of cream has much to do with the time needed in churning, so that if cream that has just been taken off is put in the churn with a lot which has set a few days to ripen, the new cream will remain in the buttermilk after the old cream is sufficiently churned. This has been shown by churning the buttermilk from mixed cream.

A WRITER in the *Dairy World* says that mice know butter from oleomargarine. Dishes soiled with pure butter and oleomargarine were left during a night where they were inspected by mice. They "licked the platter clean" where pure butter had been, but the plates greased with oleomargarine were untouched. Further experiments were made, and in every case the mice feasted on butter but left the oleo for rats and men.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Overfeeding Fowls.

Many ills in the poultry-yard come from causes least suspected, and it often happens that birds in what are considered well managed yards do not thrive. They first get lame, then get droopy, then lose color in the comb, and in two or three weeks get very weak. They generally die. If opened their liver will be found to be affected, and sometimes it is enlarged. This is the result of overfeeding. This was the first cause which debilitated them and made them susceptible to other diseases. They take cold, indigestion follows, and then a diseased liver kills them.

Fowls should be made to hunt for their feed during the greater part of the day. This gives them exercise and keeps them in health. Of course they should not be starved, but too much food, with no work to obtain it, is sure to cause leg weakness and liver complaint, and make the systems weak and susceptible to more malignant diseases. A variety of feed in moderate quantities and good exercise in hunting for it during the day time, will prevent such maladies. During winter a feed of shelled corn may be given just before going to roost. This may be given to them in such a way that they can readily pick it up if they have been made to scratch through the day.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Poultry Notes.

If your runs and house are too small don't try to keep a large flock and wonder why you are not successful.

Don't be afraid to give skim milk to the hens; it may make them lay, but that

is a desirable effect when eggs are worth present price.

CONTINENTAL countries last year supplied England with 1,000,000,000 eggs. Last year 14,000,000 dozen eggs were sent from Canada to the United States.

At the present price of grain will it pay you to carry a raft of cockerels till spring and then sell them as "old roosters?" Don't go to sleep and lose your head; act with judgment.

In our own flock of poultry the remedy we find a sure cure for all diseases and ailments is to bleed, with one blow of the hatchet, directly back of the ears. It is very inexpensive and effectual.

If you have a lot of fat old hens, what are you going to do with them? Feed them all winter, and get no eggs, and have no more meat than from now. Why not sell or eat them before Christmas?

On many small farms a combination of small fruits, bees and poultry can be made very profitable. Like every other kind of work, however, care and attention must be given if the good results are realized.

It is unnecessary to teach an incubator-hatched chick to eat, they will soon learn. They never require food for the first twenty-four hours. Afterwards they will generally obey the instincts of nature and peck around for a morsel.

The manager of a poultry farm which has been in existence five years, without an epidemic of any kind of disease, says an inflexible rule of the establishment is to kill every chicken that shows a decided lack of vitality. It is poor economy of time, patience, and feed to attempt to coddle weak or sickly chickens. The healthiest and strongest alone are kept.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A New Remedy for Burns.

An Ingenious drug clerk has discovered something new in the way of a speedy remedy for burns. He allows the contents of a siphon of seltzer water to flow slowly over the affected parts. In a moment or two the pain vanishes. He continues the treatment a few minutes, then applies a healing lotion and bandages the parts, and in case of slight burns no further inconvenience is felt. He attributes the quick relief afforded by the seltzer water to the action of its carbonic acid gas.

How to Whiten the Hands.

An old writer, talking about Marie Stuart, tells how beautiful and white were her hands, and adds that when she was in trouble they looked very pale and helpless against her black gowns. Now, one's hands need not be helpless. They can be white, though, and there's a very good way to make them so. Wash them every night in very hot water, using a good soap and giving them a thorough bath; then, having dried them gently on a soft towel, rub olive oil lightly over them and put on a pair of gloves. Continue this for two weeks, after which the hot bath alone ought to keep them white. By the by, have a jar of almond meal on your washstand and use a little each day on your hands to soften them. Put about a teaspoon of the meal in the palm of one hand, moisten it and rub it over the other hand exactly as if it were soap. When the meal is washed off, the hands feel, and are deliciously soft.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Warm Bath for the Baby.

When babies are restless, feverish and sleepless give them not soothing syrup or opiates, but a warm bath. For babies the warm bath is a blessed institution, declares a writer in *Babyhood*; better than all medicines, it will impart relief and restoration to the feverish and restless little folks. In addition to its charming effect upon the general condition it is well to add there is scarcely a local trouble of a temporary nature, as, for example, pain in the stomach or bowels, which will not give way upon immersing the body in the warm bath. The degree of temperature may be determined by the urgency of the symptoms. The greater the suffering the warmer should be the water, especially if the patient be of strong constitution. When the little sufferer becomes quiet or the skin moist, it should be taken out, rubbed with soft warm towels, and wrapped in a fresh warm blanket.

No other simple means in the treatment of sick children can be compared with it. In teething, the brain irritation and bowel affections are more relieved by a judicious use of the warm bath than by all other means.

Hints to Housekeepers.

THE daintiest covers for the toilet-table are made of linen and hemstitched on the borders, and wrought in drawn work and darned stitch.

LAMP chimneys are easily cleaned by holding them over the steam from a tea-kettle, and rubbing them with a soft cloth and polishing with paper.

If the fat in the frying-kettle is hot before you are ready for it, put in a dry crust of bread. It will not burn as long as it has something to do, only when it is left idle.

It is not generally known that linoleum can be waxed, like a hardwood floor, and polished with a regular polishing brush. It is generally treated in this way in English houses.

By spraying the region of the external ear with ether, Drs. Henoque and Fritel, of Paris, render the dental nerves insensible, and extract teeth without pain or general anesthesia.

FLOWERS are always bright and cheerful, but they should not always be left in a room at night, and care should be taken to change the water frequently, and not leave them there at all when faded.

A good gargle for sore throat is the following: Vinegar, one wineglassful; honey, two tablespoonfuls; water, half a tumblerful. Pour the water onto the honey, and stir it up; add the vinegar and use cold.

A RULE well to be remembered in baking is that all things to be browned on the bottom must be set directly on the bottom of the oven, but those things that are to be browned only on top or merely heated may be set on the grate.

AROUND THE CAMP-FIRE

OLD SOLDIERS TALK OVER EXPERIENCES AND SPIN YARNS.

The Blue and the Gray Revive Incidents of the Late War, and in a Graphic and Interesting Manner Tell of Camp, March, and Battle.

A Song for the Soldier!

BY MRS. NAPOLEON B. MORANGE.

A song for the Soldier! rhymes beat not in tune with the hurry of flying shot; Our words are chill: his deeds were hot, And hearts keep quicker time.

A song for the Soldier! verse is pale, A fire-fly glow in the battle's hail; Too feeble sounds the belated tale; Too slow the recurrent rhyme.

A song for the Soldier! a song his heart Had sung: did war nurse the rhythmic art? A song to make the pulses start! As they start at the musket's rattle!

A song for the Soldier in bivouac rest, The starlight falling upon his breast; His gun by sleeping hands close pressed: As he dreams of to-morrow's battle!

A song for the Soldier! a quicker pace Than the measured stanza's languid grace; It must be so, if words would race With shot and shell swift flying!

A song for the Soldier in tender form, To show his heart's love was warm When the foe swept past him like a storm And left him behind them, dying.

A song for the Soldier! a martial hymn Astir with such courage as fired him: Sad as retreat in the evening dim, Or glad as the victor's song.

A song for the Soldier! rhyme is stale; It hampers the poet within its pale, And makes his best but a war-worn tale, When he sings of the brave and strong.

A song for the Soldier! a deep regret For the blood-wet field where he slumbers yet.

For wanton loss, for the hopes that set With the crimson sun of carnage!



A song for the Soldier! a song as fleet As a cavalry charge over blossoms sweet; Sad as the bugle-call at retreat, That war should stain our age.

A song for the Soldier! a burning song Telling how the red tide bore him along, And how his heart alone was strong When his last shot had sounded.

A song for the Soldier! a song of fire That shall meet the ardor of high desire And lift the record of battle higher Than so many dead and wounded.

About Grant.

BY COL. ALEX. DUKE BAILIE.



WE believe old soldiers will never tire of talking or listening about the old commander, just now the movement in regard to change of location for permanent entombment of his remains makes matter in reference to him more interesting.

It will be many years yet before calm, wise justice brings in its full verdict on the character of this man. Let us see what some of his military comrades place on record.

General E. S. Keyes, U. S. A., in his "Fifty Years' Observation of Men and Events," speaks thus: "The operations of the Army of the Tennessee under its new leader were full of vigor, and in the month of May, 1863, General Grant crossed the Mississippi below Vicksburg, placed himself between Pemberton, who commanded in that city, and Joseph E. Johnston, who was at the head of an army in the interior. From the moment I became acquainted with that movement I considered Grant as one of the great captains of history."

To go back to his youthful days: George Deshon, now a Catholic priest in New York City, who was the classmate and room-mate of Grant at West Point, said in 1845, only two years after Grant's graduation, to Professor Kendrick and a Mr. Stebbins, of Springfield, Mass., that the Academic Board would some day find that Grant was the strongest man they had ever had in the classes.

And even before his graduation, James A. Hardie, of the same class, said to his instructor:

"Well, sir, if any great emergency arises in this country during our lifetime, Grant will be the man to meet it."

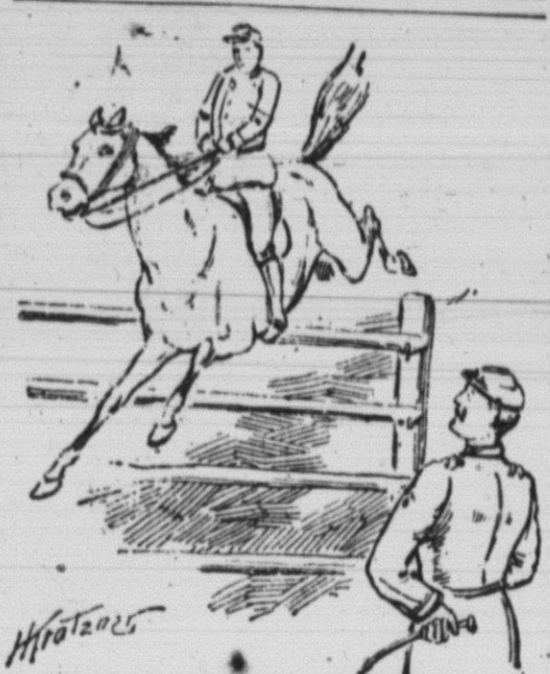
In his "Military Miscellanies," General James B. Fry, A. Q. U. S. A., retired, tells of his first glimpse of the coming man:

"One afternoon in June, 1843, while I was at West Point, a candidate for admission to the Military Academy, wandered into the riding hall where the members of the graduating class were going through their final mounted exercise before Major Richard Delafield, the distinguished engineer, then superintendent, the Academic Board, and a large assemblage of spectators. When the regular services were concluded, the class, still mounted, was formed in line through the center of

the hall, the riding-master placed the leading bar higher than a man's head, and called out:

"Cadet Grant!"

"A clean-faced, slender, blue-eyed young fellow, weighing about 120 pounds, dashed from the ranks on a powerfully built chestnut-sorrel horse, and galloped down the opposite side of the hall. As he turned at the farther end and came into the straight stretch across which the bar was placed, the horse increased his pace, and, measuring his stride for the great leap before him, bounded into the air and cleared the bar, carrying his rider as if man



"THE HORSE BOUNDED INTO THE AIR AND CLEARED THE BAR."

and beast had been welded together. The spectators were breathless.

"Very well done, sir!" growled old Heishberger, the riding-master, and the class was dismissed and disappeared; but 'Cadet Grant' remained a living image in my memory."

In the same article General Fry says:

"I was in General Grant's room in New York City on the 25th of May, 1885—forty-two years later. The hand of death was on the hero. Though brave and cheerful he was almost voiceless. Before him were sheets of his forthcoming book, and a few artist's proofs of a steel engraving of himself, made from a daguerreotype taken soon after his graduation. He wrote my name and his own upon one of the engravings and handed it to me. I said, 'General, this looks as you did the first time I ever saw you. It was when you made the great jump in the riding exercises of your graduation.'"

"Yes," he whispered, "I remember that very well. York was a wonderful horse. I could feel him gathering under me for the effort as he approached the bar. Have you heard anything lately of Heishberger?"

"I replied, 'No, I never heard of him after he left West Point, years ago.' "Oh," said the General, "I have heard of him since the war. He was in Carlisle, old and poor, and I sent him a check for \$50."

This early friendship had lived for forty years, and the old master was enabled to say near the close of his pupil's career, as he had done in the beginning of it, "Very well done, sir!"

Grant, was what military men call "unsoldierly" in feeling, bearing and appearance; yet he was a great general, and the most essential trait of soldierly, obedience, was next to a religion with him. He knew the value of discipline in the army, but had neither taste nor aptitude for establishing or enforcing it, and instinctively relied more on the man than upon the soldier. He loved and cherished his army associations above all others, but did not like the profession of arms, and he states in his book that soon after joining the army, in 1843, he reviewed his West Point studies in order to prepare himself for a professorship in some institution of learning and leave the military service.

Yet again, to quote from General Fry's interesting article:

"He had unlimited faith in those whom he once took to his heart. His friendship was accompanied by the fullest confidence, and, when his choice was not wisely made, it served to facilitate and to shield evil practices which it is the duty of that high sentiment to restrain. It was a principle with him never to abandon a comrade 'under fire,' and a friend in disgrace, as well as a friend in trouble, could depend upon him until Grant himself found him guilty."

I called upon Grant on Sunday evening, May 4, 1883, the day that he



"GENERAL, THIS LOOKS AS YOU DID."

borrowed the hundred and fifty thousand dollars from Vanderbilt. He was very cheerful, and said to me: 'I expect to have a game of cards on Tuesday night, and would be glad to have you come.' As I was taking my leave, he repeated the invitation; but think-

ing the meeting might depend upon further arrangements, as sometimes happened, I thanked him, and said I would hold myself subject to his call. 'No,' he replied, 'don't wait for further notice. Ward is certainly coming, and the party is made.' On Tuesday morning about eleven o'clock I met Grant by chance in a car going down-town. He talked without restraint, and was so much interested in conversation that he failed to get out at the right station. As he left the car he said, 'I shall expect you to-night.'

"By a singular coincidence we fell together again in the same car going up-town about 3 p. m., and again I seated myself at his side. After a few minutes of gloomy silence, he said: 'We will not have the meeting we fixed for to-night. I have bad news.' I replied, 'Why, General, I hope it is nothing serious.' 'Yes,' he said, 'the Marine Bank has failed, or is about to fail. It owes our firm a large amount, and I suppose we are ruined. When I went down-town this morning I thought I was worth a great deal of money; now I don't know that I have a dollar, and probably my sons, too, have lost everything.'

"I had heard nothing of the financial crash which had occurred during the day. I said, 'General, do you suspect Ward?' He replied, 'You know I expected him at my house to night. If he had come to the office any time today and assured me that all was right, I would have believed him, and gone home contented. But I waited until nearly 3 o'clock, and he did not appear. I don't know what to think.' He was not even then willing to accuse the knave in whom he had confided, and prior to that time, notwithstanding warnings which would have aroused a disbeliever, had no suspicion that villainy had been practiced. After he became aware of the truth three or four days passed before the enormity of the disaster made its full impression upon him, but he never recovered from the shock of the deception and wrong done him by the vilest creature that has ever disgraced our age."

The Fitz-John Porter case serves to exhibit one of Grant's best traits—devotion to his own deliberate sense of duty, despite the temptations of interest, ease and expediency. "Consistency is a jewel," but so is truth, and to Grant the latter was more precious than the former. Porter's claim that he had been wronged by the court-martial which convicted him in 1863, and that new evidence to prove it would be presented if a hearing could be granted, was not listened to until 1881, though since 1867 he had been clamoring for a rehearing of the case. Grant, as General of the Army and as President of the United States, had accepted the verdict of the court-martial and condemned Porter.

But in September, 1881, Grant, then a private citizen, agreed to study the case, including the record of the court-martial, and state his conclusions. The investigation, which extended over about three months, convinced him that great wrong had been done, and he became deeply distressed that he had not mastered the subject while in power. Then, regardless of the totally inconsistent attitude in which his change of mind placed him, and the antagonism it created, he exerted all of his ability and influence to procure for Porter the justice he thought due him. "As long as I have a voice it shall be raised in your support, without any reference to its effect upon me or others," he wrote to Porter, and ever after he labored faithfully to redeem his pledge.

When, financially wrecked and in physical agony, the bill for the retirement of Grant as General of the Army had passed the Senate and was before the House, the Fitz-John Porter bill had been vetoed, and again he wrote, on July 4: "You can scarcely conceive the pain it caused me to read the veto of your bill by the President yesterday. I was not prepared for it. This message is the merest sophistry. It is, no doubt, a great disappointment to you and your family, but I believe it will result ultimately in doing you full justice. You were dismissed unjustly, and you are entitled to restoration. Be of good cheer and pray that justice may be done you and yours."

Chance is undoubtedly an important factor in the race for glory, and perhaps it favored Grant in the war of the rebellion. Gen. Sherman goes so far as to have said since Grant's death that "had C. F. Smith lived, Grant would have disappeared to history after Donelson;" but that is conjecture. Grant was one of the "singular few" who possessed qualities which probably would have gained for him a high place in history, no matter who had lived to compete with him in our great war.

Time for All Things.

Miss Upton—Ma, Miss Flighty and Mr. Saphead are to be married to-day. Shall I take some rice along to throw after them?

Practical mother—No, my dear. Wait until they have run through what little money they have and then give it to them.—New York Weekly.

It is a curious fact that the Australian lady bug, which was brought to California to make war upon the cotton cushion scale, has become extinct in its native land, and that Australia is to be supplied with a new stock of the useful parasite by the Massachusetts Board of Horticulture. The lady bug, known as the Vedalia, has been worth millions of dollars to California in preserving the orchards from threatened destruction.

A MOTHER'S BAD BOY.

The Tough Missionary Service He Had to Face.

A cultured and refined mother in a Maine city had a scapegrace son whom she had striven in every way to reform. He persists, however, in absenting himself from home on periodical sprees, and at such times his mother is in a continual paroxysm of terror, imagining that all sorts of calamities will befall him.

During one of his recent lapses the family pastor called, and in the course of the conversation suggested that "thief be set to catch thief," that also a denizen of the slums might be procured to search out and bring home the son. Accordingly, in some unknown manner, a chap, a typical rough, was corralled and on promise of "swag" was induced to visit the lady for instructions. "Oh, yes, he knew the young fellow, and he would jump on his coat collar and yank him back to his downy nest, see?"

As the lady bowed him out she imploringly said: "Oh, sir, you must use your intelligence."

"Yes, mum. O'll use 'em."

In a voice almost unintelligible from solas she continued: "Tell him that you come to see him up from the mire of doubt. That he must shake off his sins and take courage of conviction. Tell my son there is One who will succor, appeal to him, prevail upon him to break from his demon foes. Will you do this faithfully?"

"Yer bet yer life I will, mum, if I break every bone in de cove's carcass," growled the rough with a fierce vehemence that startled the weeping mother. Then he tipped his hat over one eye, bent his elbows and swaggered down the walk with such a display of truculence that her heart was assailed with misgivings.

Just after the clock struck eight that evening the lady was summoned to the door by a fierce ringing at the bell. As the door opened, in marched her big Irish messenger, dragging the limp figure of her son. The mother uttered a scream of dismay. Wasn't he a spectacle for gods and men? Both eyes were closed, his cheeks were gashed, a bloody chasm showed where a front tooth had been, his hat was gone, his coat was ripped up the back and one sleeve had utterly disappeared. Complete demoralization appeared in his entire aspect.

"Here's the young 'fule, mum," huskily said his escort. "I tould him plwut yer said, but the young buggar wouldn't let me tuck him peaceably and slugged me eye and tore me cote, but I gin it ter him joost as yer tould me," and a look of pride glowed in the eye that was intact.

The frantic mother waited for no explanations, but paid the fellow and put her damaged son to bed. As she sat by him the next day the youth asked, feeble and reproachfully, "Oh, mother, how could you do it?"

"My boy, it was for your good, and your poor mother was—"

"But, mother, how could you send that man to abuse me that way?"

"My son!"

"Now, mother, that was crnel in you. That man came to me, rolled up his sleeves, shoved two big fists up in my face and said, 'D'ye see them two intilly gents? Thim's what yer mudder called um, and she tould me to use um. She says, says she, till the bye that ye coon do him up and fire him out. That ye must stick coo yer fins and take er hoorar of a lickin'.' She says ye're a son of a gun and er sucker and that I'm ter peel yer, whale yer and break yer dommed nose."

Just what his mother's feeling were I do not know, but if subsequent events are to be relied upon that plug-ugly's argument was the most salutary temperance lecture that the youth ever received.—Lewiston Journal.

Can Weigh a Hair.

A delicate weighing apparatus, built in Philadelphia for the United States Government, has been completed and set up in the United States assay office in New York. The balance is made to carry 10,000 ounces (equal to about 700 pounds avoirdupois) in each pan, and the contract stipulated that the scales must be sensible to 1-100 ounce when loaded to full capacity. When the balance was placed in position, a careful test was made, the pans being loaded with 10,000 ounces of gold bricks. The addition of an extra 1-100 ounce immediately moved the entire mass, and effectually demonstrated the remarkable sensibility of the machine. The perfection of the working parts of the machine is more remarkable when it is considered that the beam with its hanging and full load weighs nearly a ton. And yet a weight of less than five grains sufficed to move this ponderous mass.

New Russian Military Line.

The Trans-Caspian Railroad, built by the Russian Government as a military line, is developing much commercial importance. As it followed substantially a line which has been a highway of commerce for centuries, it has taken the traffic formerly carried by caravans, and it is also doing much toward increasing the products of the country on its line, by furnishing them an outlet to market. The receipts of the road from commercial business in 1889 were 2,800,000 rubles, and so great has been the growth this year that it is estimated that they will reach more than double that amount, or 6,000,000 rubles.

"TALK!" exclaimed Ponsonby, "she can't say a word. Why, I talked to her half an hour last night and she never opened her mouth—except to yawn."—Brooklyn Life.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

The lesson for Sunday, January 4, may be found in Kings 12: 1-17.

The Sunday-school editor wishes all a happy new year in Sunday-school work. With this lesson we go back to the Old Testament, taking up the new career upon which Israel entered with the separation of the two kingdoms. We are in a good state of readiness now for the perusal of these Old Testament lessons. The proper way to study the Bible is to begin with the gospels. The first thing we do when we would go through and examine a house is to get the key. And what is the key to the Old Testament? It was given to us by Jesus himself a week or two since: "And beginning at Moses and all the prophets he expounded unto them the things concerning himself."

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

(Note.—It is not proposed here to make comment on all the words and incidents involved. The abundant literature now within reach of almost all would seem to make such full treatment needless. Our aim is to give hints and suggestions in a study of the language used, not otherwise attainable by the reader. The intention, in fact, is to present in this department matter fairly original, and such as may justly reward supplementary study on the part of all.)

Rehoboam. Rehobam, says the Douay version. So also Matt. 1: 7. The Septuagint and the Vulgate likewise. The word literally means, enlarger of the people. The parallel account is in 2 Chronicles 10. All Israel. This was probably a popular ratification. Judah had already accepted time, the closing sentence of the preceding chapter so implying.

Jeroboam. This name is strikingly similar in the original to the name Rehoboam, especially as used in the Septuagint. It originally means his people are many. The derivation which makes it signify people's contention is probably an after-thought. In Egypt. Here he is said to have married into the royal family. Dwelt. Implied established residence.

Sent and called. The language suggests a formal embassy of the people. The altered form of the Revision does not seem called for by the original. (See Variations.)

Yoke. There is an intimation of exaction on Solomon's part in several places, e. g., 1 Kings, 4: 7. Lighter. The word is used of lightening the load on the back of a beast of burden. And we will. The proposition of terms implies a spirit of independence already strongly developed.

Departed. The word following so close upon the preceding word depart, as spoken by the king, hints at the ready obedience the people were inclined to give a true sovereign.

Consulted. One of the earliest intimations of a cabinet. Before Solomon. Solomon's wisdom shown in measures formed and the advisers chosen. How do ye advise? Same root as consulted above. Not implying that he was prepared to follow their advice. It may have been a mere form on his part to fill the letter of law as precedent.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

And Rehoboam went to Shechem. Shechem means opportunity. But it was Rehoboam who came to the opportunity. Therefore Shechem means failure. The word Shechem literally signifies shoulder or strength; the word Rehoboam, on the other hand, meaning, by its etymology, enlarger of the people. It was a splendid day for the son of Solomon. All Israel came there to make him king. But his day of strength was turned to weakness, his enlargement was not of the Lord. He was selfish, arrogant, heady. Hence the king, instead of lifting himself higher by means of these shoulders of strength, fell therefrom, to the nation's discomfiture and disintegration. There comes Shechem times in the life of all of us; taken at their flood, they lead on to fortune. But the fortune that is won depends wholly on who it is that comes to Shechem. Is it a Rehoboam? There is no prosperity for him.

They sent and called him. A formal summons; but Jeroboam was waiting to receive it. It was the opportune time for him. There in the land of his honorable exile, where it is said he had already been received into the royal family, he was waiting for the time to come when, as the prophet had assured him, he should be called to lead the people. "Whose people are many" was the meaning of his name, and he doubtless felt within himself the aspirations and the capacities that were like whispering prophecies of what was to come. As with Rehoboam, this, the future leader of Israel, had his redeeming traits, and there are lessons of good to be learned from his life. God always has his man ready for every emergency in the world's affairs. It might be a Cyrus, or a Pharaoh, like a messenger of Satan to buffet. Even a Pilate and a Judas do not subvert the plans or purposes of God. When Israel was determined to have a king, there was Saul. When she would live apart, there was a Jeroboam.

And we will serve thee. It was like a declaration of a parliament of the people, or like the old demands of the barons of England when truculent kings came to the throne. Very much like sedition it sounds, this making terms with a king, but the king who mocks at it and over-looks it is king no longer. The only true leader of the people is the one who goes before them like a shepherd rather than behind them with whips like an overseer. This was not Rehoboam.

If thou wilt be a servant. Let the king keep it in mind. He is nothing more than a servant. Like the pastor of a flock, servus servorum is his name, a servant of servants, servant par excellence. The evils that have come in statecraft have been because men in high station have forgotten this and have gone to serving self rather than the people. It is a lesson applicable to other forms of government than the monarchical. In our own free America we may well ponder it. The party that is lifted into power is the party that best serves the people; and as soon as the dominant party begins to figure and maneuver for itself and the personal interests of its leaders, the people arise to vote it down. So mote it be.

My little finger shall be thicker than my father's joints. It was a sentence cleverly turned. Possibly, some young rhetorician among the king's attendants framed it for him. So pretty it was, so neat and shrewd and sharp, that they all said, "Just the thing; just the thing—it shall be our answer to the people." It is not the only time in history when men's hearts have been turned by a nice sentence, and to round a cunning period they have jeopardized or sacrificed a kingdom. "I am the state," cleverly said, but the descendants of Louis Fourteenth had to pay for it. "To the victor belongs the spoils," aroused a whole people and reversed more than one canvass. "Why," said Governor Marcy, "that is not a new sentiment. It has often been said before." "Yes," was the reply, "but you ought not to have put it so that any fool could remember it and repeat it!" Rehoboam's rhetoric cost him his realm.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.

CHELSEA, - - - MICHIGAN

NUGGETS OF GOLD

FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

The Latest Intelligence Received by Wire from Distant Lands and at Home—The Cream of the News Gathered from All Quarters of the World.

HOLIDAY TRADE GOOD.

The Business Situation Shows Signs of Improvement.

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

Business has progressed as well as could be expected in a week broken by the Christmas holiday and a great snow-storm. The holiday trade was remarkably heavy in New York and at nearly all other points good, which is by no means evidence that the tightness of the money market springs from any general embarrassment of business or industry. The volume of payments through banks continues larger, though but about 3 per cent. larger, than a year ago. Railroad earnings thus far reported for December also show a gain of about 4 per cent. over those of the same week last year. Foreign trade is heavy in spite of causes which were expected to insure a material decrease. The uncertainty in regard to monetary legislation and its possible effects is still the great obstacle, but even this has less disturbing influence than it had a week or two ago, as the prospect of unwise action seems more remote, and the money markets have generally grown easier during the last week, not only at the East but at some of the Western and Southern centers. The monetary situation grows more satisfactory because Treasury disbursements continue and arrivals of gold have given aid, and the enormous excess of merchandise exports over imports is felt. In three weeks of December exports from New York have been 7 per cent. greater than last year, which would indicate heavier exports than in any previous month, while the increase in imports has been but 2 per cent. These facts point to an excess of exports as large as the \$37,000,000 of last December. In November the excess of exports over imports was more than \$25,000,000.

WORK OF BOLD ROBBERS.

They Handcuff Their Victim and Then "Go Through" Him.

A DARING and successful robbery occurred in the northern part of Fostoria, Ohio, about dusk one night recently. As Frank Myers, agent for the Perkins Windmill Company, Mishawaka, Ind., was coming to town from his home, three miles in the country, he was stopped by three men. One of them stepped up to him, saying: "We were just looking for you; consider yourself under arrest." At the same instant two revolvers were stuck in his face. One of the fellows pulled out a pair of steel handcuffs and fastened them around his wrists. The fellows then began going through his pockets. Attempting to resist he was struck below the eye and knocked senseless. The thieves secured \$1,300 in currency, a gold watch, a revolver, and some notes. When Myers regained consciousness he was lying on the railroad track. Myers hastened up-town and had the handcuffs sawed off. One of the fellows had on a blue coat and brass buttons. It is supposed the work was done by parties who knew that Myers frequently had large sums of money on his person. There is no clew thus far to the robbers.

TRADE OF ARGENTINE.

Notwithstanding the Revolution It Amounted to a Respectable Figure.

THE Bureau of the American Republics at Washington has received a dispatch from the Argentine Republic giving a brief summary of the commerce of that country for the year ended June 30 last. It appears that, notwithstanding the revolution, the imports for the year amounted to \$175,955,000, and the exports to \$159,627,000. The wheat crop for the year has been enormous, and will probably be the largest ever grown in the country. During the year 289,000 immigrants landed at Buenos Ayres, of which number 100,000 had their passage paid by the Government. The population in Buenos Ayres is reported to have increased between 30,000 and 40,000 during the past year, 126 new streets are being laid out, and between 8,000 and 9,000 new buildings are being erected.

Would Need Store-rooms for Money.

MR. LEECH, Director of the Mint, was asked what the Treasury Department would do with all the silver in case the financial bill, as outlined by the Senate caucus committee, should become a law. His reply was: "We would immediately have to look around for places in which to store the silver dollars coined under the bill. Even now we are somewhat cramped as to room. We would be compelled to ask an appropriation, and a good-sized one, too, to be used in building storehouses in which to put the silver dollars."

Distress of Russian Farmers.

THE latest report of the Agricultural Bank of Kiev gives a good idea of the indebtedness of Russian landed proprietors. In Volhynia alone thirty-one manors, with an aggregate of 100,000 acres, are about to come under the hammer. In the Department of Kiev the number of manors to be sold is eighteen and the total acreage 80,000. In all European Russia 9,000 land-owners are now bankrupt, and their properties are to be sold at auction within a few months.

Died at the Same Place.

GEN. CHARLES S. TAYLOR of Mount Holly, N. Y., committed suicide by drowning himself in a creek at the same spot where his brother drowned himself a few years ago.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

THE new Farmers' League in Vermont promises to be a serious menace to Republican ascendancy in the State. The organization has been in existence only about a year and yet it already has within its ranks 20,000 voters. The recent session of the Legislature failed to pass any one of the special measures urged by the farmers. The result has been a decided impetus in the league movement. They have now a State league, branch organizations in every county in the State, and in many towns local leagues. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Colton of Irasburg, formerly a strong Republican and at present supporting that party on national issues, is at the head of the organization. The principles of the Vermont Farmers' League are similar to those of the Farmers' Alliance of the West and South. The chief difference lies in the matter of the tariff. The Vermonters are strong protectionists. The leaders of the Vermont leagues, however, estimate that fully half of their members can be relied upon to vote with the Alliance in national affairs in the event of that organization putting up a Presidential ticket. The movement is serious enough to render Vermont a doubtful factor in New England politics.

THE Christmas present of Mrs. Frank A. Aldrich, of Pittsburg, Pa., was a letter from Gov. Beaver telling her that her husband had been pardoned. Aldrich was incarcerated upon a false accusation of buncoing a man out of \$10,000, and his deliverance is due to the energy of his wife. He was released from the penitentiary at 9 o'clock, and the pair ate their Christmas turkey in Pittsburg. Aldrich will shortly return to Stafford, Kan., where friends will establish him in business. Mrs. Aldrich not only proved her husband's innocence but discovered the identity of the real buncoers.

A MEETING of the manufacturers and jobbers of the plate-glass trade will be held in Pittsburg in the near future. At the recent New York meeting it was decided to advance prices 30 per cent., but since then Western men have made a stand for 25 per cent. advance. The avowed intention of the fraternal combine is to keep plate-glass prices at the highest figure possible and at the same time keep it low enough to shut out all importations.

WILLIAM STRONG, of Pittsburg, aged 22, was arrested on the charge of robbing his former employers, Scheutte & Co., of \$1,000. When arrested young Strong was a leading character in a Santa Claus entertainment at the Bingham and Thirtieth Streets M. E. Church. A sensational scene followed, as Mr. Strong was prominent in church work.

A SIGNIFICANT speech was made by Mr. A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, at the New York banquet of the New England Society, in response to the toast: "A Message from the Grangers." The society is composed mostly of the wealthy capitalists of New York. Mr. Cummins said:

There have been times when the yeomanry of Iowa were synonymous for honesty and fair dealing the world over; but in recent years confidence has been withdrawn, and they are now the objects of cold distrust and severe displeasure. More than this: I speak to men who have closely observed the progress of affairs during the last decade, and I but revive your memories in saying that it has witnessed a gradually deepening struggle between the great corporate interests and the people of the Granger States, between those who have money and those who have it not, which must always have been regarded with anxiety, but which has now grown to an intensity that may well excite alarm. I may be, I hope I am in this instance, incapable of correctly estimating the importance or sequence of events; but I am driven to the belief that the breach already opened may become so vast an abyss that into it may fall the prosperity of the whole country. We may well beware of that evil day when the farmers of the West, irritated by constant warfare, sored by reckless injustice and borne down by poverty, shall be seduced into the ranks of those adventurers whose only hope is anarchy, and who even now menace the stability of government, the supremacy of law and the orderly administration of justice.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

A CONVENTION of representatives from the Farmers' Alliances of the Seventh Kansas Congressional District met at Wichita to take action upon the election of a successor to Senator Ingalls' seat in the Senate. A resolution was adopted instructing all Farmers' Alliance members of the Legislature from the Seventh District to vote against Mr. Ingalls and to work for his defeat. Efforts to secure indorsement for one or another of the candidates were unsuccessful.

SITTING BULL's band of 150 warriors, led by Big Foot, have surrendered to Col. Sumner, who with 200 soldiers succeeded in surrounding them in the vicinity of Standing Rock while they were making for the Bad Lands. The Bad Land leaders counted upon 300 Indians from Standing Rock, including Sitting Bull's band of 200 Indians from the Cheyenne Agency, and Hump and Big Foot's braves at Cherry Creek, and acceditions from northern agencies which would have swelled the hostile camps to over 1,000. "Had the conjunction been effected," said Gen. Miles, "these Indians, in the absence of military protection, could have massacred as many settlers as the Sioux did in the Minnesota troubles of 1862." Col. Sumner in his dispatch announcing the capture of Big Foot, says: "This cleans up the Indians along the Cheyenne." He has orders to take the Sitting Bull and Big Foot parties into Fort Meade or if more practicable to Pierre. Gen. Brooke wires that Turning Bear, with his band, the advance of the Pine Ridge delegation to the hostile camps, has arrived at the Bad Lands. Gen. Brooke has sent word of the surrender of the Sitting-Bull people and Big Foot, and thinks this news will aid his ambassadors in their work of hurrying in the recalcitrants.

A BOLD attempt was made Christmas Eve to rob the diamond department of

the jewelry house of Norris, Alister & Co., No. 113 State street, Chicago. During the afternoon a private detective employed by the firm noticed a man leisurely making his way through the different departments. At the diamond counter he lingered for some time, examining precious stones of every description and showing a thorough knowledge of gems and their value, and inducing the clerk to bring from the vault the most valuable ones kept in stock. Norris, Alister & Co. kept open until a late hour on Christmas Eve to accommodate belated purchasers of holiday goods. When the store was crowded and the clerks were busiest the detective again spotted the visitor of the afternoon sauntering through the establishment and gradually edging his way toward the diamond counter. The officer again became his shadow, and was standing by the stranger's side when he reached the collection of gems and again began to negotiate with the clerk. Suddenly the electric lights went out and the store was plunged into total darkness. The detective did not hesitate but grappled with the stranger. There was a sharp, fierce struggle in the dark, and then click! went a pair of handcuffs, and when the gas was turned on and lighted a determined-looking officer was standing guard over the intruder. Investigation showed that the wires furnishing the electric light had been cut from the outside by an accomplice, and in the short space of time left at his disposal, before the officer seized him, the thief at the counter had been busy and had already stowed away in his pockets several costly articles.

WM. McDONALD has been arrested at Portland, Oregon, on a charge of forgery. He is accused of forging a will in Lancaster, England, recently, under the name of George Brooks, and by it came into possession of a considerable sum of money. He afterward came to America. McDonald makes a general and specific denial of the charge. He says he has not been in England for six years.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

DR. A. G. HUGHES, the city physician of Memphis, Tenn., was surprised to learn that Charley Smith, a fair-haired, blue-eyed youth of 18 in the city hospital, was masculine only in name. His patient is Kate Frank from Owensburg, Ky. She is an orphan and started out to make her living and adopted male attire as a protection from the insults of men. She has tramped from Kentucky to Memphis, not once being suspected of masquerading until after she had been in the hospital for some weeks and was convalescent. She was allowed to assist the cook and her deft manner excited the cook's suspicion, and on being accused she confessed to being a girl.

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.

WOMAN has been received of a terrible tragedy at Bramwell, W. Va. Several men were gambling and became involved in a quarrel. A man named Budrick shot and fatally wounded five of his companions and was himself shot dead. A mob took Budrick's body, stood it up against a tree, and riddled it with bullets.

SOCIETY at Paris, Ky., received a shock by the announcement that Wallace Steele, brother of the prominent turfman, Brice Steele, had married Clara Woodford in Aberdeen, Ohio, last June. The bride is the daughter of the late William T. Woodford, a rich Bourbon County farmer, and has been a society leader. Steele's reason for keeping the wedding secret was that he wanted to accumulate some money before the marriage became known.

PAT FAHEY and Cornelius Sullivan, railroad section men at Lexington, Ky., quarreled over the Parnell situation. Fahey struck Sullivan with an ax-handle, when the latter cut Fahey's throat and stabbed him to the heart with a knife. Fahey died instantly and Sullivan fled.

FAIRFIELD, Freestone County, Texas, is stricken with a deadly and mysterious disease, and the Governor has been appealed to by telegraph for medical aid. The sickness broke out suddenly, and out of thirteen cases eleven deaths have occurred. It baffles medical skill, and kills the victim in a few hours. State Health Officer Rutherford was instructed to go there at once and investigate the disease.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Samuel F. Miller, deceased. The President's solution of the difficulty by the promotion of Judge Brown is looked upon as a happy one. That he yields a cherished purpose in not appointing Attorney General Miller is well known. It is said that Mr. Miller himself decided that his selection would cause irritation and by his own action relieved the President from embarrassment.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

PARNELL has received a terrible facer in Kilkenny. Aside from Davitt and Healy, even the most sanguine of his opponents did not dream such a majority would be piled up against him. The actual figures are: Hennessy, 2,527; Scully, 1,365; giving a majority against Parnell's figurehead of 1,161. Yet Parnell vows this is not a fair case, and that he will fight in turn every one of the eighty-five Home-Rule seats in Parliament. No doubt he will if his strength holds out, but he looked as he stood bareheaded in the street addressing an unruly mob just after the poll was declared, as though another campaign as exciting as this one would carry him to the grave. The doctors who have been closely associated with Parnell for the last three weeks say that if for no other reasons his health necessitates a year's absence

from Parliamentary duties or political strife, Parnell is afraid to take it for fear the Tories will spring a general election on him during his absence, as they did the last time he was in America.

THE terms of the duel arranged between M. Dumay, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and M. Brousse, Vice Chairman of the Municipal Council of Paris, call for pistols at twenty-five paces. If the exchange of shots does not result in injury to either party the duel is to be continued with swords. This duel is the result of a quarrel in the lobby of the Hotel de Ville between the two gentlemen named, during which M. Brousse struck the Deputy a blow in the face.

A REPORT is current that the Russian Government intends to dismiss all Austrian and German subjects in its employ.

REGARDING Emperor William's proposed visit to Paris, La Liberte, although sure a majority of the people will abstain from offensive demonstration, thinks the German Emperor in coming to Paris will be playing with fire.

IN consequence of the report of Senor Morel, President of the Spanish Tariff Commission, in which he protests against a decrease of duties, the Government has resolved to inaugurate a policy of protection before the general election.

THE radical congress at Brussels has passed resolutions favoring universal suffrage and the representation of minorities.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE hull of a steamer, designed for South American waters, built at Elizabeth, Pa., is about to be shipped to New York, and over thirty cars will be required for that purpose. It is now being taken apart and loaded on the cars. It will play on the River Magdalena. From New York it will be shipped to Barranquilla, near the mouth of the Magdalena. There it will be set up and launched.

THE rumor to the effect that a plot to overthrow the Government of the Argentine Republic existed, and that several persons had been arrested for complicity in the transaction, has been confirmed. The plot, however, is not an important one and the public is not excited.

IT is now believed that nine men perished by the accident which occurred at Cunard's wharf at Halifax. Following is a list of those known to be lost or reported missing: John July (colored), John Brown (colored), William Dunn, Robert Taylor, — Humphreys, Nicholas Baldwin, and Michael Power. The bodies of Brown and Dunn were recovered later.

THE Bureau of American Republics at Washington has received information of the organization of a curious corporation in Brazil under the name of the "Compania Nova Era Rural de Brazil," with a capital of \$25,000,000, a large portion of which has been furnished by bankers and merchants of Europe, and the remainder by local investors. The object of this corporation is to establish twenty agricultural settlements upon the public lands of Brazil, which are given free of cost by the Government. Railway lines will be constructed for placing these settlements in communication with each other and the markets. The enterprise will also carry on mining operations and the manufacture of sugar, bricks, tiles, lime and other articles for export as well as for local consumption. This company proposes to select several thousand families in Europe consisting of skilled farmers and mechanics, and transport them free of cost to Brazil, where houses will be prepared for their occupancy and tools and implements furnished for their use. These colonists will be divided into villages and scattered over the estate as the nucleus for other emigrants, who will be brought there later. The Federal and several State Governments of Brazil have offered a guaranty of 5 per cent. interest on one-third of the capital invested in this enterprise.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$3.25	@ 5.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	2.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP—No. 2.	3.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.45	@ .92
CORN—No. 2.	.45	@ .92
OATS—No. 2.	.40	@ .67
RYE—No. 2.	.60	@ .67
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.26	@ .29
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.	.09	@ .10 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.	.21	@ .23
POTATOES—Western, per bu.	.85	@ .90
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS—Choice Light.	3.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.94	@ .94 1/2
CORN—No. 1 White.	.50	@ .50 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.	.48	@ .48 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS.	3.00	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.93	@ .96
CORN—No. 2.	.46	@ .47 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	.41	@ .42
BARLEY—Nebraska.	.72	@ .74
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.	3.00	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.93	@ .96
CORN—No. 2.	.46	@ .47 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	.41	@ .42
BARLEY—Nebraska.	.72	@ .74
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.85	@ .87
CORN—No. 3.	.48	@ .49
OATS—No. 2 White.	.42	@ .43
RYE—No. 1.	.65	@ .67
BARLEY—No. 2.	.65	@ .65 1/2
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.	3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS.	3.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP—No. 2.	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.98	@ .99
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	.52	@ .53
OATS—No. 2 White.	.45	@ .46
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT.	.95	@ .96
CORN—Cash.	.42	@ .42 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.	.45	@ .46 1/2
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime.	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.	3.50	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.	1.08	@ 1.08 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.57 1/2	@ .58 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS—Light.	3.25	@ 3.75
SHEEP—Medium to Good.	4.00	@ 5.25
LAMBS.	4.00	@ 6.00
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS.	3.25	@ 3.75
SHEEP.	4.00	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.05	@ 1.07
CORN—No. 2.	.52	@ .53
OATS—Mixed Western.	.47	@ .50

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

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

MR. PATTING introduced in the Senate, on the 20th, a bill to prohibit the sale of firearms and ammunition to Indians on reservations. Referred. A dozen private pension bills were taken up and passed. Mr. Moody, from the Committee on Indian Depredation Claims, reported from the House a bill for the adjudication of claims arising from Indian depredations. Calendar. Mr. Platt introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to enable the President to take action to obtain from the German Government a supply of the remedy discovered by Dr. Koch and the formula for the manufacture of the same. Laid over. Mr. Paddock gave notice that after the consideration of the pending bill (and before it should be concluded, if its debate was to be protracted to any great extent) he would ask the Senate to take up the pure food bill, which was demanded by the farmers from one end of the country to the other. Mr. Edmunds demanded the regular order, and the floor was taken by Mr. Spooner in a speech in advocacy of the election bill. In the House Mr. Milliken of Maine presented a number of conference reports on public building bills. In every case the change made in the measure was purely verbal in its character, and though this statement was made by Mr. Milliken, Mr. Rogers of Arkansas insisted upon the reading of each report in full. The reports were all agreed to, but a good deal of time was consumed.

THE small attendance of Senators on the 22d attracted the attention of the Democrats, and Mr. Harris demanded a call of the roll. Thirty-two Senators responded to the call—twelve less than a quorum. The Sergeant-at-arms was directed, on motion of Mr. Hoar, to request the presence of absent Senators. In the course of half an hour a quorum made its appearance. Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, and the Senate passed, a bill to establish the Record and Pension Office of the War Department. Mr. Dawes presented, and the Senate adopted, the conference report on the Sioux Reservation bill. Mr. Cullom, by request, introduced a bill to incorporate the Pan-American Transportation Company. Referred. Mr. Spooner submitted various conference reports on public building measures. The reports were agreed to. The bills authorize the construction of public buildings at Sioux City, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo.; and Stockton, Cal. As agreed upon in conference, the bills are left as they came from the House, which struck out the clauses making appropriations. Nothing of importance was done in the House.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported to the Senate, on the 23d, the bill to provide against the contraction of the currency and for other purposes (the caucus bill), and it was read twice and placed on the calendar. The bill was reported with an amendment striking out the provision for the replacement of the deficiency in national bank-note circulation by the issue of treasury notes, and inserting a provision for the issue of \$200,000,000 of two per cent. bonds to be redeemable at pleasure after ten years. The election bill was then taken up and Mr. Call addressed the Senate in opposition to it. Mr. Call spoke four hours, and was followed in opposition to the bill by Mr. McPherson. After he had spoken a few minutes Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. McPherson to yield the floor, and the request having been complied with, he gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to the rules, providing, during the present session, for the closing of debate on any bill under consideration. The proposed amendment having been read, Mr. Aldrich asked that it be printed and laid over. Nothing of importance was done in the House.

THE SAME THING.

MUST go down—pills.
Good security—Pistols.
"Won't work"—Tramps.
ALWAYS on deck—oakum.
Shows its teeth—The saw.
An elevated politician—Hill.
MULTUM in parvo—sausages.
THE cut direct—Amputation.
MEANS a long bill—woodcock.
Good all-round sport—marbles.
READY MAID—the up-stairs girl.
A LONG sentence—Twenty years.
MEN of many plans—architects.
An old story-teller—Munchausen.
Miss managed—Some seminaries.
MATHEMATICAL reptiles—Adders.
A POINT in real estate—Hunter's.
"RUN into the ground"—The plow.
A STOCK that ought to rise—U. P.
ARMED at all points—porcupines.
A "BEAR" existence—some brokers.
SPEAKS for itself—The phonograph.
"NOTHING in it"—The vacant chair.
HAVE winning ways—Book-makers.
"PUT up or shut up"—The umbrella.
A LEFT-HANDED affair—the wedding ring.
THE king's highway—Unter den Linden.
SPECIAL offers—matrimonial propositions.
LETS both sides be heard—The bass drum.
A STINGING article—the business end of a wasp.

FROM OVER THE DEEP.

AGE for age, girls are taller in Sweden and heavier as well.
TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED railway trains leave London daily.
EXCESSIVE ugliness is a disqualification for service in the French army.
NEARLY £750,000 a year is paid by the British Government for the carriage of mails.
THERE are more public holidays in Honolulu than in any other city in the world.
SIAM keeps up with the procession. She is to have an electric railroad thirty miles long.
IN Victoria, Australia, bricklayers and masons work but seven and one-half hours per day.
NEARLY twenty thousand pounds of bread is daily eaten in the Sultan of Turkey's household.

THE CHURCH FAIR.

Some Hints to the Young Lady Managers.



WHAT would the girls of the country do without their church fairs in winter? They have become as necessary to social existence as gossip and beaux and candy. An outgrowth of New England customs, they now know no section, creed or nationality. They have been adopted by every portion of the heterogeneous population of the metropolis, and may be properly regarded as one of America's most prevalent institutions.

In the church fair's early days, the young folks had little to do with the preparations for the festival, and still less during its continuance. All that is changed nowadays, and the change is largely for the better, both socially and financially. The girls and young matrons own and run the fairs of the present generation, and the proof of the success of their management is shown by the fact that there are hundreds of these festivities now where there were formerly not a quarter of that number.

A fair is a necessity to a church nowadays, but it is still true that the fair's success depends upon good and earnest work. A few hints as to the best way of going about it may therefore prove acceptable. It is ordinarily difficult to secure just the right kind of rooms for the fair. A large one, with some smaller ones opening into it, is always the best, for the latter can be used for side-shows that add to the income of the management. But any room where a fair is held should be prettily and gracefully decorated. If evergreens can be inexpensively procured to festoon the walls and wreath the pillars a handsome effect will be produced. Flags and banners can be fixed singly or in groups on the walls or ceilings.

All the windows in the room should be hung with curtains either of lace or muslin, held back by bows of ribbon. They seem to temper the light and give a cooler look to the room. An open-work curtain can be purchased for five cents a yard. This, neatly hemmed on each side, and tied back with red ribbon, looks very well indeed.

A new and novel feature for a fair is the home-made candy table. The candies, or a part of them, should be made in sight of the people, thereby arousing interest and curiosity which lead to putting hands in pockets and bringing out shining quarters and half-dollars for some of the sweets just manufactured. Begin with a good stock on hand, and by continually adding to it there need be no fear about the demand.

A good decoration for a stall are the American colors. Red, white and blue can be purchased at small cost; cut the goods into stripes and wind them around the booth. Over the center place a group of small flags and a sort of balloon can be made of a number of penny flags by sticking them all around in a potatoe. On such a table might be displayed night-dresses, chemises, pinafores, socks, dresses, capes, hoods, babies' caps, aprons, combs, knitted gloves and mittens, together with many other useful articles, which will find a ready sale. Every article ought to be placed so that its best effect is at once secured. Another booth may be decorated in Japanese fans, parasols, lanterns and screens. This will be known as the Japanese table, and nothing but Japanese ware should be sold on it.

A platform—if the room has not one already—should be put up, with a piano, harp, etc., placed there for the amusement of the company. Programs can be drawn up and sold to add to the funds. It is a fallacy to suppose that people do not require further amusement than what appertains to the fair proper. When visitors have made the tour of the room once or twice, examined and purchased such articles as pleased them, they wish for something more to do. Raffles are amusing, and fine art exhibitions, when skillfully and originally managed, are very entertaining.

If a small room can be spared for the purpose so much the better, but if not a screen placed in one corner will answer. Near this should be the keeper with a number of catalogues to sell to the passer-by. Behind the screen shelves are fixed, on which the articles are placed in the order in which they are mentioned in the catalogue. The ingenuity of the manager of the exhibition must be exercised to provide new ideas. If in the catalogue "A Fancy Ball" is designated it may be represented by a ball of different shades of wool, "Ruins in China," by a broken plate, "The Belle of the Village" by a large dinner bell, and so on.

Another source of amusement and profit is to have the ladies connected with the fair make aprons and neckties alike. The ladies wear their aprons during the fair and the neckties are placed in envelopes and sold to the gentleman who treats the lady whose apron matches his necktie to oysters, ice-cream and other things.

Then there is the gypsy fortune teller, no fair should be without that. In the booth or tent the young lady, dressed in the garb of a gypsy can sit at her ease, only saying to those who enter to consult her: "The past is gone, the present you know, the future is to come." And then she may sell pretty articles of beads, etc.

There are many things that can be

made and readily disposed of. All the girls connected with a fair should consult with each other as to what had better be made in time for the opening. In this way one suggestion will lead to another, and the result will be many original notions carried out to the best advantage.

Hiring A Man.

The landlord of the village tavern had told Farmer Hicks that he had a tramp at the barn who wanted work and would work cheap, and the farmer went out to have a talk with him.

"Look-a-here," began the agriculturist after some general talk, "we must come to a fair understanding before we kin set the price. You are to git up at 4 o'clock in the morning."

"Yes."

"And work till I tell you to stop."

"Yes."

"You sleep in the barn."

"I'm willing."

"You eat in the kitchen."

"All right."

"You are to call me Judge when you speak to me."

"I will."

"You are to call my wife Lady Hicks."

"I'll do that, too."

"Whatever I say goes, and that without dispute. There must be no talking back."

"No, sir."

"I want to be treated with as much respect as if I was the President himself."

"I see."

"If any one is around you are to take off your hat to me."

"I will."

"Now about the wages. I'll give you \$4 per month, half in cash, and half in store pay."

"That's all right."

"And you are to work Sundays and holidays if I say so."

"Certainly."

"And you won't be allowed tea, coffee or fresh meat."

"I don't want 'em."

"Well, that's all I think of. Hold on! Did I say \$4 per month?"

"Yes."

"I meant just half of that."

"Very well."

"And all store pay."

"All right."

"Well, I'll call in about two hours, and you be ready."

I wondered that the tramp yielded every point so humbly, and when the farmer had gone I asked him why he had done so.

"Because I'm tired of life and want a good place to hang myself in. He's just the kind of a man I like to make trouble for."

He laughed as he said so, and I had no idea that he was in earnest. Next morning the farmer came into town with his team on the run, and as he halted in front of the inn, he called out:

"Git the Coroner and a jury and a coffin and come along, for that infernal tramp has hanged himself in the granary with the lines of my Sunday harness!"—*N. Y. Sun.*

Told by a Missionary.

The following is told on the authority of a well-known Cape Missionary: A man having sat down on a shelving, low rock near a small fountain to take a little rest after his hearty drink, fell asleep; but the heat of the rock soon disturbed his dreams, when he beheld a large lion crouching before him, with its eyes glaring in his face, and within little more than a yard of his feet. He was at first struck motionless with terror, but recovering his presence of mind, he eyed his gun, and began moving his hand slowly toward it, when the lion raised its head and gave a tremendous roar, the same awful warning being repeated whenever the man attempted to move his hand. The rock at length became so heated that he could scarcely bare his naked feet to touch it. The day passed, and the night also, but the lion never moved from the spot; the sun rose again, and its intense heat soon rendered his feet past feeling. At noon the lion rose and walked to the water, only a few yards distant, looking behind as it went, lest the man should move, when, seeing him stretch out his hand to take his gun, it turned in a rage, and was on the point of springing upon him. But another night had passed as the former had done; and the next day again the lion went toward the water, but while there he listened to some noise apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes. The man now seized his gun, but on first essaying to rise he dropped, his ankles being without power. At length he made the best of his way on his hands and knees and soon after fell in with another native, who took him to a place of safety; and, as he expressed it, with his "toes roasted." He lost his toes and was a cripple for life.

Caught.

A man who has the faculty of keeping in with those best of best fellows, the chronic borrowers, without much expense to himself, was caught in his own trap the other day.

"Look here, Tom, old boy," said the cheerful borrower, "I don't like to ask you, but I must have five dollars. I'll return it to you next Saturday."

"How unfortunate," said the other, "I have only got one dollar to my name. Half of it's yours, though, old chap."

And saying this he thrust his hand confidently into his pocket where he had placed the bill for such an emergency and drew it out. It was a ten. And now he is calling that a cheap administration which will issue ten-dollar bills without any fluted sides, raised letters or electric bell attachments so that a fellow can tell one when he gets hold of it in the dark.—*New York Tribune.*

TO BE GOULD'S SLAVES.

THE ALTERNATIVE. GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Attorney-General Leese of Nebraska in a Vigorous Report Declares That Unless the Government Assumes Absolute Control of All Railroads and Operates Them as It Does the Postal System the People Will Soon Be Delivered Over, Bound Hand and Foot, to the Railway Magnates.

[Lincoln, Neb., dispatch.]

In his report to the Governor, giving an account of the conduct of his office for the last two years, Attorney General Leese has added some fuel to the excitement growing out of the present political muddle in this State by handling the transportation question without gloves, and advocating Government control of railroads. In speaking of the Board of Transportation and its work he says:

This board is composed of five State officers, including the Attorney General, and has power to appoint three secretaries, who are presumed to do the work. The subject of transportation is one of the most important with which the people of this State have to deal. I have given it as much attention as my other official duties would permit, and I am free to say that the present system is a complete failure. I am thoroughly convinced that the only true solution of the railroad problem must be worked out through a railroad commission, but any system, such as ours, that requires three men to do the work and make all reports, only to be signed by certain State officers who have not had a chance to examine into the subject matter, is to my mind very unsatisfactory.

It seems to me that if the railroad companies could be made to understand that it was for their interest to lighten the burdens of the people, and that the prosperity of the people was the prosperity of these corporations, this would be a step in the right direction. But they do not seem to look at it in that light and take a directly opposite view. I can only account for this on one hypothesis, and that is that the managers of these Western lines must make as large a per cent, as possible so as to satisfy the Eastern stockholders.

The State officer who endeavors to bring these corporations to an account for open and notorious violations of our fundamental law is at once branded as a demagogue or an office-seeker. The subsidized press is turned loose on him, and the officers in charge of the road will write letters, or have others do so, concerning him, and publish them in all the papers throughout the State that they can control.

I would recommend a law forbidding any railroad corporation from issuing any mortgage bonds or stock until an itemized account of the cash, labor, or property, duly sworn to, has been presented to some officer of the State for examination, and if found to be a true account of the money, labor, or property received, to register and certify to the same as issued in pursuance of law and as constituting a part of the capital stock of all roads now in operation as well as those to be formed hereafter.

Two years ago in my biennial report I called your excellency's attention to the bill pending before Congress to extend the debt due to the Government from the Union Pacific, and while my views may not have been couched in the nicest language, your excellency criticised the same, and refused to concur therein. The notice given to that part of my report in your message did, however, attract the attention of Congress as well as the citizens of this State, and 26,000 people of Nebraska have petitioned Congress to vote against the bill to extend the debt due to the Government, and praying that the Government might foreclose the lien and put the Union Pacific on a cash basis.

By the recent change in the affairs of the Union Pacific, one man, standing in his office in New York City, can, by raising his hand, advance the rates over the routes that he controls, reaching from China to the Atlantic coast. This transaction is only a part played in the formation of a gigantic railroad trust that is a menace to public rights, and unless something is done, and that, too, immediately, the day is not far distant when the people of this country will be bound hand and foot, and condemned to perpetual bondage to these transportation monopolies.

The people of this State are cognizant of the above facts, and their appeals year after year for relief have been laughed to scorn, and it now remains for some stronger means to be adopted, and that is for the Government to assume control of all the railroads in America. This is a question that takes precedence of the many important ones that are now agitating the public mind and the question, we ask ourselves is whether or not it is better for the people to submit themselves and their business to the tender mercies of a railroad trust or to the Government of our country. The principal objection made against the Government control and ownership is that competition will be destroyed and that the vast increase of patronage of the Government would be dangerous to our republican institutions.

With one man controlling the principal roads of this country, competition will be as much destroyed as it is now between Seward and Lincoln, where the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy owns both the lines of road. Competition will be destroyed in either case, and it resolves itself down to the one question, whether or not the profits shall go into the pockets of one man or go to the Government. If the masses were to determine this question there would be one unanimous voice in favor of Government control.

The second argument is absurd. There is no corner of this Union that is free from railroad influences in political matters. It enters the door of the merchant, the sanctum sanctorum of the press, and the courts of our State and nation, always taking an active part, from the election of a chairman of a board of village trustees to the election of a President of the United States, savagely holding back in its ranks those who would break from its corrupting embrace and deteriorating influence.

If the Government should take the control, this growing danger to the people's rights would be forever removed. The civil-service rules could be strictly carried out, where removals cannot take place without cause, and ability and personal merit alone, and not political influence, would be the test for advancement. The crowned heads of Europe have operated railroads in a very satisfactory manner, and can it be said that a government of the people, by and for the people, is so dishonest and corrupt that we cannot trust it with the same power? Or must we continue to trust to the Jay Goulds and Vanderbilts, and Rockefeller? I believe in the Government control, and also believe that a commencement should be made by foreclosing the lien of the Government against the Union Pacific and taking possession of the same.

MR. CAMINETTI, who has been awarded a seat in the next Congress, is of Italian parentage but a native-born Californian, and he is said to be the first man from California in either house who was born in the State.

WILL LOSE HIS HEAD.

EYRAUD, THE STRANGLER, TO BE GUILLOTINED.

He and His Accomplice, Mile. Gabrielle Bompard, Found Guilty of Strangling M. Gouffe—Eyraud Will Have His Head Chopped Off, and Gabrielle Will Labor Twenty Years in Prison.

[Paris cablegram.]

The trial of Michael Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard for the murder of Notary Gouffe was concluded this evening. Eyraud was convicted and condemned to death. Gabrielle Bompard was also convicted, but was not condemned to the guillotine. She was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor.

The proceedings were opened by the public prosecutor, who summed up the case on behalf of the Government. He began by promising to confine himself to the murder and robbery of M. Gouffe. He begged the jury to follow him closely and dismise from their minds all the evidence that had been presented regarding hypnotism. He said he would make every effort to uphold justice against theories or suggestions, which he declared constituted a menace to society.

Regarding Mile. Bompard, the Public Prosecutor said that the woman's intellect was not weak, but it was depraved. Both prisoners were equally guilty. The evidence showed that everything in the room in which the crime was committed had been prepared for the hanging of Gouffe, and it was idle to assert the contrary. The murder of the notary would have been impossible unless the man had been taken unawares. It was the jury's duty to reject the story of the woman, who was as culpable as her companion, who frankly avowed his guilt. It was the woman's girde that strangled the victim to death: it was the woman who delivered Gouffe into the hands of her lover, who waited for a favorable moment to draw the cord with which Gouffe was strangled.

When the public prosecutor had concluded M. Decori addressed the court in behalf of Eyraud. M. Decori admitted that his task was a difficult one. The hour, he said, seemed about to strike, not for justice but to sound the triumph of the huntmen who had secured their prey. The clamorous crowd appeared sure of their quarry, but he hoped that the jury would not allow themselves to be influenced by this clamor. Eyraud, he continued, had been an industrious man, but had become weak in the hands of a woman. The evil influence of Mile. Bompard had made him a mere puppet.

Proceeding, M. Decori contended that Bompard and not Eyraud conceived the crime for which they were now being tried. The criminal intention of both, he said, was not to murder M. Gouffe, but to extort money from him. This had led rapidly to no graver crime.

Upon the conclusion of the counsel's address the jury retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of an hour and fifty minutes they returned and announced the result of their deliberations. The verdict was that both prisoners were guilty, but extenuating circumstances were found in the case of the woman.

No protest against the verdict was made by either the prisoners or their counsel, and after a short deliberation on the part of the Judges, sentence was pronounced. The court condemned Eyraud to die by the guillotine, and sentenced Gabrielle to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor. The woman upon hearing her sentence appeared to be utterly overcome, and fell back into the arms of her doctor. Eyraud showed not the slightest sign of emotion.

While being conducted to his cell Eyraud incessantly muttered: "Condemned to death at last, but I expected it." Eyraud refused to taste his dinner. He expressed the hope to his keepers that he would be granted a reprieve. Mile. Bompard is also hopeful that her sentence will be reduced. She showed no loss of appetite when her meal was brought to her.

Dr. Charcot, a leading authority on hypnotism, agrees with Dr. Brouardel in ridiculing the theories of the Nancy school regarding Mile. Bompard's criminality. He sees nothing in the crime that places the woman outside the category of a vulgar criminal. He doubts the possibility of influencing a hypnotized person to commit a crime under a suspension of the will, and thinks it impossible to suggest successfully any but the simplest action. Dr. Brouardel instances cases of the moral conscience surviving under hypnotism. At Salpêtrière two women who had been mesmerized were ordered to undress. One obeyed, but the other, restrained by an obvious feeling of modesty, refused to obey and went into a nervous fit.

Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard murdered Gouffe in the room of the woman at No. 3 Rue Tronson Ducoudray. They put the body of their victim in a trunk and set off with it for Lyons, where it was subsequently found in a ditch. An inquest was held, but the man was not identified. He was quietly buried in a common grave in which other remains were deposited at the same time. The official who was responsible luckily tied a bit of string around Gouffe's feet, and when an exhumation was ordered the body was identified by this means. Meanwhile Eyraud and Gabrielle wandered about together for a time; then Eyraud went to America. Gabrielle confessed and was imprisoned. For a long time Eyraud eluded justice, until he was run to earth at Havana, whence he was brought to Paris. Eyraud, previous to the trial, confessed that he was the murderer of M. Gouffe, and that all that Gabrielle had said was true. When first brought before M. Dopffer, the examining magistrate, the criminal refused to admit that he had done more than dispose of the body after the Sheriff's officer had been murdered by another man. But the very improbable, not to say impossible, character of his assertions being pointed out to him by M. Dopffer, Eyraud at length exclaimed: "Well, yes; it was I who killed Gouffe. If I commenced by declaring my innocence it was to save the honor of my family. I wanted to prevent the crime of the husband and father sullying the innocence of my wife and daughter. I wanted to prevent people pointing at my daughter and calling her a murderer's child." Eyraud then wept and appeared to be overcome. He, however, soon recovered his self-possession, and, in reply to a question from M. Dopffer, he added: "I know very well it is useless for me to attempt to deceive you. Now I am in your hands I prefer to tell you all about it to-morrow or the next day. When I have had a little rest, and feel stronger." After a pause, during which silence was preserved, Eyraud added, in a firm and calm tone: "All Gabrielle Bompard has said is true. It was I who lured Gouffe to Rue Tronson Ducoudray. It was I who killed him, and it was Gabrielle who helped me to put his body in the trunk. Now do not insist on my giving you at present any further particulars; I am really too unwell." After signing his confession Eyraud was led back to his cell whence he emerged for his trial.

WICKWIRE—There never were so many chances as now to get a good income out of a small fortune. Yabsley—What I'd like is to get a good fortune out of a small income.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

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 Legislature of 1889 enacted a law providing for cumulative voting for Representatives to the State Legislature in districts where more than one is to be elected. Under this statute Republicans of the Detroit city district, which is entitled to seven Representatives, cumulated their votes upon their candidates, and in the district of Grand Rapids, which is entitled to two, they combined upon one. In each case Democratic boards of canvassers canvassed the cumulative ballots as single votes, and issued certificates of election to all the Democratic candidates. Fred A. Maynard, of Grand Rapids, the Republican candidate for whom the cumulative votes were cast, applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Board of Canvassers to issue a certificate of election to him. This has been denied in an opinion which declares the law unconstitutional.

After quoting from opinions of Justices Christy, Cooley, and Campbell relative to the construction of the Constitution, Chief Justice Champlin, who wrote the opinion in this case, says there can be no doubt of the unconstitutionality of the act. The foundation of a representative form of government always has been that every elector entitled to cast his ballot stands upon complete political equality with every other elector and that the majority or plurality of votes cast for any person or measure must prevail. The constitution by implication forbids any elector to cast more than one vote for a candidate, and it is not in the power of the Legislature to give to the choice of an elector more than a single expression. In this case the court holds that the effect is practically to order a certificate of election issued to the person who received the least number of votes, for if each elector cast but one vote for a candidate that is Maynard's predicament. No reason, in the opinion of the court, can be given why one elector should be entitled to vote twice or seven times for any particular person when any other elector who desires to exercise his constitutional right to vote for every person allowed by law to represent him in the Legislature can vote but once. It is no answer to say that he, too, may forego the right to vote for the entire number of representatives, for to do so he is compelled to relinquish a constitutional right, and his right as an elector is in this respect abridged.

The choice of the elector who plunges his vote under this law is equal to the choice of the two electors in Grand Rapids or the seven in Detroit who exercise their constitutional right to vote for every candidate to be chosen, and the court can see no difference in principle or result between a law which permits one elector to cast more than one vote for a candidate, and the act of the person who stuffs the ballot-box with more votes for a particular candidate than there are electors voting for him. Both are frauds upon the rights of the majority of the electors. Both alike strike down the safeguards of the people and are subversive of a free representative government. If the people of this State, the court concludes, desire to provide for some different means to secure minority representation than that which is in a measure secured by the single district system under the present constitution, they must do so through an amendment to that instrument by which a proposition so vitally interesting to the people may be passed upon by the popular vote; but, the court says, it is to be hoped when a plan is submitted to the people it will not be the system of cumulative voting which obtains such unequal and unjust results, overturning in many instances the will of the majority. If proportional representation is desired, in the opinion of the court, the Geneva or Gilpin plan approaches the nearest to exact justice, but every plan yet devised is open to serious objection.

The opinion of the Chief Justice was concurred in by all the Associate Justices save Cahill.

THE town of Minden City, Huron County, was the scene of a Christmas shooting affray, in which Archie Mooney, proprietor of the Hurd House, will lose his life. Marshal Cole was taking a drunken man to jail when Mooney interfered. Cole drew his revolver and fired three shots, two of them taking effect in Mooney's breast, inflicting fatal wounds.

DURING the 228 days of navigation this year 9,041,213 tons of freight passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, two-thirds of which was east-bound, the valuation being over \$102,000,000, against \$28,955,000 worth nine years ago. The average cost of transportation of that freight per ton per mile was one and five-tenths mills, wheat being carried at one mill per ton per mile. This against the five mills per ton per mile of rail freights. The ore output has been extraordinary. The Lake Superior region output this year was over 8,500,000 tons, of which less than 400,000 tons went out by rail.

DR. FRAZER, charged with overdosing to death a baby near Manistee, is in jail.

THE annual meeting of the Michigan Engineering Society will be held at Lansing, Jan. 23-30.

Mrs. F. R. AXTELL picked a Jacqueminot rose, just blooming, in her farm garden up in Benzie County one day last week.

THE annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will be held at the Hudson House, Lansing, commencing Monday evening, Jan. 12, 1891, at 8 o'clock p. m.

DETROIT dispatch: The news of the appointment of Henry B. Brown to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was received here with signs of marked approval from all sides.

HOG CHOLERA has broken out in the vicinity of Bay City.

CONSIDERABLE ill-feeling is being manifest in Wayland over a new drug store that sells liquor for "medicinal purposes." Reports show that some persons get sick quite frequently.

HON. P. B. WACHTEL is favorably spoken of for Speaker by the newspapers of his Congressional district.

Mrs. POLLY DYE died at Ionia last week, at the age of nearly 78. She came to Ionia as a colonist in 1836, and used to narrate many experiences with the red men.

Dr. Elfenstein's Mission

A Remarkable Romance.

BY EMILY THORNTON.

CHAPTER XIII. THE EVENING TASK.

As an elegant clock, with old cathedral chiming, struck the hour of ten, Ethel, with a pale face, and trembling hand, lighted a candle, possessed herself of the strange-looking knife, then opening the wardrobe, and drawing back the bolt, stepped into the passage and from thence through the small door in the opposite wall.

As this opened, she looked timidly around for the entrance to the ruined rooms in which she was to find the basket of food.

She found herself as soon as the small passage was left, in a long, straight, dark gallery or corridor, that led directly to what Sir Reginald assured her was the Haunted Tower. At the end where she stood, however, on the left-hand side, was a door, fastened with an old-fashioned iron hook. This led to ruin, and with a beating heart she opened it.

Close by the door she found a small covered basket that she knew must contain what she sought.

Grasping it quickly she again fastened the door, as Sir Reginald had instructed her to do, and passed down the corridor.

There she found the entrance to the tower, and resolving to take some bright, sunny day to visit this spot, she turned, as she had been directed, to count out the number of panels on the left-hand wall, and immediately discovered the faint crack that she knew must be what she sought. Inserting the point of the knife, she turned three times, when the panels parted and there lay the shelves.

Opening then the basket, she found food in small pieces, consisting of broken biscuits, bits of chicken, potatoes, and quite a quantity of meat cut in mouthfuls. This she placed on the shelves upon the wooden plate upon which it was heaped. Then gently shoving the shelves, they slowly whirled around, and when the same side returned to her the plate stood upon it empty, ready to be placed again in the basket.

"That ape must have been trained," she thought, "to empty the plate and return it!"

Then she inwardly smiled at his intelligence.

She listened for a moment, but all was still. Shoving to the panels, she found that they relocked themselves, so taking up candlestick, knife and basket, she placed the latter against the outside door, fastened it securely, and reached her own room in safety.

Once bolted in, the poor girl gave a sigh of relief, and dropped into a chair to calm herself before she could proceed to return the candle and knife to their places.

The task required of her had been a singularly unpleasant one. She was a brave young girl, and had endured but few feelings of fear, but she had trembled, because the thing required so much secrecy.

She disliked mysteries of all kinds, and her honest, open nature revolted from the whole work.

Had she not solemnly promised her aunt to assist the baronet in any service he might require, in order thus to secure a safe home and just guardianship, she would never have consented to the task she had now formed.

"However," she reflected, "there is certainly nothing wrong in a man's keeping secret his possession of a valuable animal as long as he could attend to his wants himself." But when he could not, she thought his best mode would have been to send for his owner.

But where was the owner? Probably so far off that the creature would die unless cared for, therefore there really seemed no other way.

All this did not distress her so much as the words Sir Reginald had said about the Haunted Tower. This duty was easy and simple, and, as far as she could see, silly, but not wicked; but pretending a place haunted, and using strange lights and machinery to keep up the evil appearance therein, she felt was deceitful and wrong, and she shuddered as she thought of his words, that after awhile he should require this assistance at her hands.

She did not fancy, as has been said, any part of her evening tasks, but that was almost more than she could undertake.

But how could she avoid it now, when her word had been pledged? How refuse at the time, when urged by a nervous, suffering, and unstrung human being just terribly wounded, whose life almost depended on being kept perfectly quiet?

In view of his fearful situation, she felt that she could do no less than undertake to relieve him of his intense anxieties on the subject, and could see no way of shirking the obligations laid upon her.

One thing, however, she decided to do, she should take some morning hour to explore the ruins, and that Haunted Tower, so that she might become accustomed to all the dangers and peculiarities of the place before other offices were required at her hands.

With this resolution still in her mind, she restored the candle and knife to the secret drawer, and then sought the luxurious bed that awaited her, and there fell at once into a pleasant sleep, from which she never aroused until the bright rays of another morning sun stole into her room.

Springing up, she dressed as soon as possible, and opening her door found, by questioning a maid, that the family did not rise until late, as their breakfast hour was from ten to eleven.

All being quiet in the room of the in-

valid, she returned to her own apartment, and fastening the door securely, resolved at once to start upon her exploring expedition, as she felt that she would be for at least an hour and a half unobserved and mistress of her own time and motions.

It was now half after eight. With a little of the trembling nervousness of the night before the brave girl opened the intervening doors and stepped into the corridor.

All was folded in the same solemn stillness that made the place oppressive on the previous night.

She resolved to explore the ruined parts before she sought the tower, therefore unhooked the door and stepped out. As she did so she noticed that the covered basket was still there.

The door opened directly into a small rickety hall that led into several large rooms, all dusty, moldy, and more or less dilapidated. Broken windows, torn wall papers, bare rafters, seen through immense places where ceilings had fallen, were every where visible. Some rooms were filled with broken furniture, pieces of old china, and fragments of time-worn, cast-off clothing.

All, even the floors, were in an advanced state of decay.

Ethel looked at these dilapidated objects and found herself wondering why Sir Reginald had not had the whole pulled down and removed? Its destruction certainly would heighten the value of property, while its presence only spoke of neglect and untidiness.

One thing she observed in her ramble there was an easy mode of egress and ingress to this part into the hall, and marks of recent footsteps on the floor told that this formed the entrance place to the person who prepared and bought the food she was nightly to place on the iron shelves.

Another thing struck her; in all the premises there was not the slightest appearance of the concealed room, in which she knew the treasure was secreted.

Only a bare, blank wall appeared upon the side where she knew it must be.

Retracing her steps after all had been examined, she unfastened the door, and then sought the Haunted Tower.

The door leading to this was closed, but not bolted, so she opened it, and crossing quite a large square place, she began ascending a long flight of stairs.

The steps were steep, and not at all easy, and she became very tired before she reached the top, but pressing on, she did reach it, but not before she paused to rest upon a broad, flat landing; paused, too, with horror, at an unexpected sight that there presented itself.

It was the stuffed image of a man, fixed upon wires, that worked upon the same principle as the jumping-jacks often bought to amuse children.

This, however, was nearly as large as life; its head was hollow, with red glass in place where the eyes would be, so that a lighted glass lamp, placed within, would give a flaming appearance to those eyes.

From each side horns projected, and she could easily imagine what the whole terrific effect must be to an outside beholder. This figure, she saw, could be elevated and put in motion by winding up a crank to which it was attached.

Arrangements for different colored lights were also on every hand.

After carefully examining all the machinery until she perfectly understood its workings and the whole wicked plan to give supernatural appearance to the tower, Ethel passed upward until she could gaze without hindrance upon the tall windows of this lofty place.

Then exclamations of delight escaped her, for there she could catch an unobstructed view of the grand panorama that stretched for miles and miles away on every side.

But she did not linger, fearing she would be seen by some of the villagers, and her presence reported to Sir Reginald.

This visit she knew would be displeasing to him, if he wished it to be a place that should fill every heart with fear, in order to keep visitors from it by day as well as by night.

After, then, one more glance around on the glorious scene that lay before her, she descended, glad that she had been there, had seen the true inwardness of the place, for now it certainly could never have a feeling of terror with which to inspire her heart.

Let any person ever speak to her of the fearful sights seen in that lonely Haunted Tower, she could turn away unawed, knowing the whole thing to be a deception, a heartless imposition, a wicked fraud.

CHAPTER XIV. DAILY PROGRESS.

Day after day passed, during which Ethel became quite accustomed to her routine of work, and quietly persevered in her duties.

Nothing difficult to accomplish was required at her hands; nothing beyond spending a couple of hours each morning in her own room, writing letters, of which an abstract was taken from Sir Reginald's own lips; then an hour or two, just as he felt inclined, reading the daily papers for his amusement.

Very often would he find a chance to whisper the question: "Do you perform your evening tasks regularly and well? Does all go on as safely as I could wish?"

Then when the answer came, "All goes well," he would seem so satisfied and relieved that she felt almost happy in giving the information.

About a month after her arrival at Glendenning Hall, she had been reading one afternoon a work in which he was particularly interested, when she was interrupted by the entrance of Dr. Elfenstein.

As the baronet motioned to her to remain where she was during the interview, the regular nurse being absent, and as the Doctor might need some things from her hand, she became interested in the conversation which ensued.

Now, Dr. Elfenstein was rather a small talker, and this natural reserve tended to make his professional interviews at the Hall brief, and usually confined closely to his medical work.

But this morning he seemed to linger and converse quite freely upon many of the topics of the day. Finally he commenced giving an account of the severe

storm that had swept over the country the night before the baronet's accident and ended by relating his own adventures and what he had seen in the tower.

"Sir Reginald, I thought I would tell you this and ask if you can explain the meaning of the spectacle then manifested?"

"I cannot," was the reply Ethel watched for with anxiety. "I am told by people far and near of strange appearances in that tower, but I have never seen anything of the kind there myself, therefore put no faith in the story."

"But you may believe me, sir, when I assure you such things are really to be seen there. Now, in order to satisfy my mind and perhaps enable me to explain the mystery to the frightened inhabitants, I crave your kind permission to visit the premises. Have I that permission?"

"It is impossible for me to grant it. When these things were first whispered about twenty-five years ago, we, as a family, were exceedingly annoyed by constant visitors to the spot, and the thing became so much of a nuisance that it was closed forever from all inspection. No, you must not ask this, Doctor, as I cannot consent to the place being entered after being so long sealed. As it is, take my word for it and be satisfied. It is merely a vagary of the brain, an optical delusion, something better to be forgotten."

Dr. Elfenstein said no more, but inwardly resolved to pay a surreptitious visit there, if not a permitted one, as this mystery he determined should be unraveled.

As he rose to leave, he happened to glance toward the young girl opposite to him, and saw her head bent low over the book she held, while a sad and pained expression had floated over her speaking face.

Bidding them good-morning, he rode away, wondering "why Miss Nevergill should have seemed so deeply moved?"

After the reading had concluded, the baronet said he would excuse her further attendance upon him, therefore she started out for a ramble over the grounds.

She had not gone far before she regretted having done so, as she was joined a short distance from the house by Robert Glendenning, a man she instinctively disliked.

This afternoon he seemed particularly disagreeable, as he fell into his usual patronizing way, only embellishing it by gross and fulsome flattery.

The truth was this young man was a great admirer of a pretty face, and from the first look upon Ethel's speaking eyes, and upon her rare beauty, he had acknowledged that he had never seen a person that so exactly met the standard of the beautiful he had raised in his soul. But her proud bearing in his presence, her shrinking from his approach, gave such evidence of her dislike that he felt irritated, and consequently determined to annoy her in every way possible during her stay at the Hall, through a spirit of teasing.

This flattery, he saw at once, was utterly distasteful, therefore persevered in its use.

"O my dear Miss Nevergill, the fates certainly have befriended me, this time! To think that I should have met thus your beautiful self, just as you start on a ramble, is too fortunate for belief! Which direction shall be go, for I at once constitute myself your devoted attendant?"

"Mr. Glendenning, you will excuse me, if I decline your services. I came out for a quiet walk by myself, and therefore shall not certainly trespass upon your time."

"Pardon me, my angel, my time is of no consequence at all. I must insist upon accompanying you, as I could never allow so lovely a lady to stroll around without a protector."

"Sir," said Ethel, now really losing patience, "there is no danger certainly to be met with in your uncle's grounds. But since you aver otherwise, I shall instantly return."

So saying, the young girl wheeled about, and began rapidly to retrace her steps.

"You will do no such thing," was the insolent reply, as Robert sprang to her side, seized her hand, and drawing it firmly under his arm, held it tight, and thus drew her back to the walk. "When I propose walking with a charming girl, I usually do it."

"Whether your presence prove agreeable or no?"

"Whether my presence prove agreeable or no?"

"Sir, release my hand. I have no desire to go further. I shall merely add that your presence is disagreeable, and your words of flattery almost insulting."

"Notwithstanding that, my dearest girl—"

"I am neither your dearest girl nor your angel, and you have no right to address me in that style. I am your uncle's secretary and amanuensis, and am here merely to carry out his wishes, and work, not to be attended by you in any way whatever," returned the indignant Ethel, once more disengaging her hand, and retreating toward the house.

"Miss Nevergill, go, since you are so determined, but remember, although you decline my friendship, nothing you may do will provoke my enmity, and before many days you will spend hours in my company voluntarily."

Ethel made no answer, and the next moment re-entered the hall, leaving the chagrined youth to his bitter reflections.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

An Amateur Detective Agency.

Sweet Girl—"Pa, the house next door was robbed last night."

Pa—"Mercy! Next door?"

Sweet Girl—"Yes, and the burglars have been in two or three houses on this block within a week."

Pa—"I know it. I know it. It's terrible! But what can we do?"

Sweet Girl—"I was thinking it might be a good plan for Mr. Nicefellow and me to sit up a few nights and watch for them."—*New York Weekly.*

We Don't Know.

Sombody wants to know why circles please the eye. We don't know, any more than we do why rings control in politics.—*Ram's Horn.*

LABOR AND LABORERS.

Interesting Items for the Tolling Millions.

Profit Sharing.

PROFIT sharing with employees appears to be growing steadily in favor among the manufacturers. Another large Chicago establishment has announced its adoption. Of course the millennium has not yet dawned, and a new dispensation cannot be predicted merely because some converts have been made, but it is certainly gratifying to note the increasing disposition of the employers to cultivate pleasant relations with their workmen. And in no way can pleasant relations be cultivated with a surer prospect of getting a good crop than through the agency of a substantial pecuniary benefit. This does not imply mercenary motives on the part of a workman any more than in the case of any other class of people. All are striving for the mighty dollar because of the advantages to be gained by its possession. Profit sharing must necessarily make a workman take a deeper interest in the operations of the concern employing him than if he merely received the market rate of wages, no higher and no lower than those paid in other works around him.—*Metal Worker.*

Notes About Town.

THE South is prosperous.

STEEL flooring is to come.

WHALE-BONE is \$10,000 a ton.

NEW YORK has a woman roofer.

TACOMA plasterers get \$5 a day.

MISSOURI produces half our lead.

BOSTON press-feeders won a raise.

RICHMOND plasterers get \$2 a day.

PARIS eats 14,000 horses annually.

PITTSBURGH has a woman shoemaker.

BROOKLYN lathers struck for \$3.25.

CEYLON coolies live on \$1 a month.

GOULD made \$30,000,000 in a day.

PHOTOGRAPHING color is promised.

THE world's seamen will federalize.

OUR dairies represent \$2,000,000,000.

ENGLISH farm laborers have unions.

OUR corn crop, 2,000,000,000 bushels.

A CONNECTICUT newsboy is 82 years old.

ST. PAUL unions have weekly lectures.

BUTTE (Montana) miners want eight hours.

NEW YORK has some negro type-setters.

NEW YORK sailmakers want \$3.50 and nine hours.

LYNN men demand a new State Board of Arbitration.

At Danbury 1,800 girls are among the hat-workers.

VICTORIA bricklayers work seven and a half hours a day.

SAN FRANCISCO tailors work over time for 75 cents an hour.

A NEW YORK furniture worker was fined \$25 for violating a rule.

SOME Chicago brick-makers struck for an advance—\$2.25 to \$2.50.

NICKEL-PLATE railroad hands at Cleveland got an advance of 20 cents a day.

THE Nashville unions kick against the farming out of convicts on the electric railway.

THE city of New York won its suit against a street railway that did not run cars all night.

SIX of the crew of a whaler that arrived at San Francisco were killed by a whale's tail shot as he was dying.

THE Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen numbers 25,000 members; \$200,000 has been paid out during the past year.

THE co-operative bakery, shoe store and coal yard at The Hague, the capital of Holland, has a net profit of about \$20,000 this year.

The Companions of the Grouse.

In the fall, when the cold rains and high winds come on, the American robin takes refuge in the deep woods and thick coverts, where he spends much of his time on the ground feeding and for shelter. Invariably at this season the ruffled grouse will be found associated with him. The grouse also loves the company of the chipmunk, or little ground squirrel, and they are frequently together around stumps in old woods. While eating my lunch one day, seated on a large stone just within the edge of the forest, I discovered a grouse on the hillside a short distance away. He was standing up beside a stump, the color of which was identical with that of his breast and under-feathers. Two chipmunks were running around him. He remained in sight several minutes, when all three suddenly disappeared.

The grouse also seeks the presence of the red squirrel at times, as the following incident will show: While I was out among the Glenville Hills, a ruffled grouse broke from the dense cover in front of me among the black alders in the low grounds, and made straight for the top of a deep gorge.

Shortly after I saw in that direction away up on the hillside, an old decayed stump, and a red squirrel frisking about it. I stood for some time taking observations, during which my attention was more and more attracted to the antics of the squirrel. At last I caught sight of a small, dark object not more than an inch in diameter about midway up the

stump. It was but momentary glimpses that I could get of it, however, while the squirrel kept up his movements as before. After this object had been seen I began to suspect that there was another animal there, and that it was probably taking advantage of the presence of the squirrel to pass unnoticed. The little red fellow at last took up a position, where he sat very demure, and innocent looking, eating a nut. The hidden one did not appear, so I moved up the hill to investigate. As I neared the spot a grouse darted away, and the squirrel scrambled up a tree. The small, dark object I had seen had been the head of the grouse. By good luck and a snap shot I managed to stop him. He proved to be the "cock of the woods"—very wise and very old. Having no use for the squirrel I allowed him to escape. I heard him for some time after on his lofty perch chattering away in apparent triumph at the success of his stratagem.

How Our Navy Used to Shoot.

The proficiency of American gunnery in this war is perhaps best illustrated by the Constitution's first action with the Gueriere, in which she was hulled but three times, while her antagonist, to use the words of her commander, was reduced to a "perfect wreck" within forty minutes from the time the Constitution began to fire. This battle occurred on August 19, 1812.

In her action with the Java, December 29, 1812, off the coast of Brazil, the Constitution was hulled but four times, and with the exception of her main-top-sail yard she did not lose a spar. The Java, on the other hand, was "totally dismantled," while her hull was so shattered and pierced with shot-holes that it was impossible to get her to the harbor of San Salvador, which was only a few hours sail.

In her action with the Cyane and Levant the forces opposed were: Constitution, 51 guns with 1,287 pounds of metal; British, 55 guns with 1,508 pounds of metal. In this extraordinary action the Constitution was hulled only thirteen times, while the Cyane had every brace and bowline cut away, "her main and mizzen masts left in a tottering state, and other principal spars wounded. Several shots in the hull, nine or ten between wind and water." The Levant was also roughly handled.

Before dismissing the subject of gunnery we should take into consideration: 1. The inferior quality of American cannon and shot. 2. The deficiency in weight of American shot. 3. The fact that in two of the four actions between single frigates the English used French cannon and shot, which were eight per cent. heavier than their nominal English equivalents.—*Century.*

A Traveler's Curiosity and How It Was Satisfied.

An American had tried several times to engage the only other occupant of the compartment in conversation, but the latter, an elderly German, although he in his brief replies showed a good knowledge of English, was taciturn and went back to his book with a grunt after every interruption. As the train sped on its way toward Berlin the silence became more and more oppressive to the American. He came from a part of the United States where to hold one's tongue is almost as deadly as to hold one's breath. Boston. Six hours of silence were ahead of him unless he did all the talking.

He noticed on the seat beside his fellow traveler an oddly shaped box, with what seemed to be holes punched in the top. This might be used to break the ice, he thought, and he said in the most polite way he could compass:

"Excuse me sir, but might I be allowed to ask what you have in that box?"

"A mongo," was the gruff reply.

"A mongo! Pray what is a mongo?"

"It's a wild beast—lives on snakes—my brother's ill—dreams about snakes—I'm taking the mongo down there to eat them!"

"But, my dear sir, the snakes your brother dream about are not real!"

"Neither is the mongo.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

What Constitutes a Nation.

Fifty millions of people on the three millions of square miles of territory do not constitute the United States of America. A million or so of people occupying twenty-one thousand square miles did not constitute Greece. It was the Greeks who constituted Greece; it is Americans who constitute America. So many people thrown together on one territory no more make a nation than so many blocks of stone thrown together in a pile make a temple, or so many threads in a tangle a fabric.

Every nation has its own distinguishing features, its own type of character, its own consciousness, its own life. To constitute a nation there must be not only people and land and laws, but laws that are self-evolved, literature that is the expression of national life, language fitted to express that life, and therefore a life to be expressed.

Diverted from the Original.

The territory now called Kansas, or at least that portion of it that borders on Kaw, was once occupied by the Kansas Indians, and "Kansas" is a corruption of the primitive name, happily, too, for the original is harsh and lacks the euphony of the modern form. It is alleged that the name was diverted from the original through the mistake of a proofreader, who, revising the very early work of some missionary, mistook the "n" for an inverted "k," and so "corrected" it, and to that blunder we are indebted for the name of Kansas. The Kansas Indians are called Kaws, a diminutive of Kansas or Kaws. I have seen the word spelled in old books Kawsa and Kansa, but the z is probably the correct letter.

St. Jacobs' Oil
The Great
REMEDY FOR PAIN
IS THE BEST
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.

Decem-
azil, the
times, the
main top-
ar. The
"totally
so shat-
oles that
the bar-
is only a
and Le-
Consti-
d of 1,508
rdinary
ed only
ne had
ay, "her
a totter-
all, nine
r." The
ed.
of gne-
consider-
of Amer-
efficiency
3. The
ions be-
ish med-
ch were
eir non-
tury.
It was
al times
upant of
ion, but
although
a good
turn and
turn after
in sped
ence be-
e to the
part of the
old one's
adly as
on. Six
him un-
his fel-
box, with
ned in the
weak the
the most
I be al-
in that
ply, "m-
ongro?"
snakes,"
at snakes
there to
kies your
real!"
Lignans'
on.
the three
ritory do
States of
people oc-
d square
reece. It
d Greece;
America
on one
tion than
together
so many
stingish-
character,
life. To
at be not
laws, but
literature
onal life,
life, and
l.

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.

TACOMA \$100 to \$1,000 (carefully invested here) for ANNUAL INCOME OF TWENTY to \$100. LAURENCE COMPANY, Tacoma, Wash.
CATARRH CURED. Write for sample. LAURENCE COMPANY, Newark, New Jersey.
PATENTS! Instructions FREE to inventors. Write at once for hand-book of information. J. B. CHALLE & CO., Washington, D.C.
BILL Posters, Agents, Women, Boys, every-where. 10,000 free want 100,000 persons permanently to hand out papers at \$1.00 a 1,000. Particulars for a 2-cent stamp. AGENTS' HERALD, Box 254, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 25 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

FAT FOLKS Reduced 15 to 25 pounds per month by harnessing herba remedies. No starving, no inconvenience. Confidential. Address: DR. G. W. F. SNYDER, 243 State St., Chicago, Ill. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

PEDINE HOW ARE YOUR Feet? Cures cold or tender Swollen or perspiring. Smaller Shoes may be worn with comfort. Price, 50 cts. at Drug Stores, or by mail. Trial Package and illustrated pamphlet for a dime.
STEREOPTICONS THE HEINE CO., WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.
MAGIC LANTERNS. CHICAGO, ILL.

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.)

Job Newspaper Presses Will be sold upon the monthly installment plan. For further particulars address
CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 271 & 273 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Tutt's Hair Dye Gray hair or whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously and contains nothing injurious to the hair. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

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

Various Uses of Asbestos.
Asbestos has come to play an important part in certain industries. In workshops, foundries and mills it is used to guard the face and hands of the workmen from fierce heat, and generally to make working in hot metals a safer and more comfortable occupation. Asbestos mittens enable firemen, assayers, refiners, etc., to grasp hot irons, crucibles and the like with impunity. Fire-proof masks for the face are also made of asbestos, and the heat from the hottest fire is said not to penetrate them. Air is drawn from beneath the mask for breathing, so that the burned or flame and smoke-laden atmosphere is not inhaled. Complete suits are made of asbestos fire-proof cloth, principally for the use of firemen, and, for domestic use, sadiron holders, which enable the iron to be grasped with comfort, no matter how hot it is, are other examples of the uses to which asbestos may be put. Asbestos curtains are now being introduced in theaters, and the utility of the material for this purpose was recently put to a severe test in Manchester, England, where a large theater took fire. Although for a long time the extent of the fire on one side of the curtain was so great that the asbestos curtain must have been red-hot, it remained intact, and the stage was saved and the stage stock was uninjured.

Physicians Have Found Out
That a contamination and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive subcutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, for it is less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

The Dead Letter Office.
The accumulation of matter at the dead letter office has become so large as to call for a circular letter from the department at Washington calling public attention to it. Over 6,000,000 pieces of mail matter are sent annually to the dead letter office, a daily average of over 20,000 pieces. During the past fiscal year the office received 451,000 misdirected or partially addressed letters, while 24,000 were without any address whatever; 98,000 were held for postage; 165,000 were addressed to persons in care of hotels; 42,000 bore fictitious addresses, containing correspondence relating to "green-goods" or "saw-dust" swindlers; 28,000 contained money amounting to \$48,642; 27,000 contained checks, drafts and notes to the sum of \$1,471,871. Many thousand packages were also received, containing all sorts of things, valuable and otherwise. Misdirection, incorrect, illegible and deficient addresses are given as leading causes which occasion the failure of mail matter to reach its proper destination, and the public is urged to exercise more care, thus insuring prompt delivery and saving the Government needless trouble and expense.

The Time to Marry.
A good story reaches us from the somewhat out-of-the-way region of Petaluma. Early last week all was going merrily at a very interesting wedding in the town, until the bridegroom was called upon to produce the wedding ring. In vain he felt in his trousers pocket for the missing trifle. Nothing could be found except a hole, through which the ring had evidently fallen into the high boot which is affected by young men of that country. What was he to do. "Take your boot off," said the parson. The suspense and silence were painful. The organist, at the priest's bidding, struck up a "voluntary." The young man, sitting on the altar-rails, removed his boots, the ring was found—also a hole in the stocking, which led the worthy divine to remark: "Young man, it is time you were married."

How Rich We Are.
There is matter for thought in this, recorded by the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Few of us know how rich we are: A prominent citizen of St. Paul was in Minneapolis, and met a former acquaintance whose ordinary condition was what is known as impecunious. This time, however, his face was fairly beaming. "How are you?" he asked, in a cheerful bass voice, as he extended his hand to the man from St. Paul. "First-rate. How are you?" "Splendid. Do you know?"—here he dropped his voice to a confidential key—"I've been given the use for life of a half-million dollar estate over on Nicollet avenue?" "You have?" asked the other man, in astonishment. "Yes; the public library."

John Bull's Philosophy.
The most frequent exposure in high life is the exposure resulting from the low dresses affected by ladies. The remedy is often as bad as the disease. It is vulgar to remark that you will be damned; but if, instead of it, you say that you will be blown, why, you tell an absolute falsehood.

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth," says some other philosopher; but he would open his eyes if he could hear J. Bull vituperating. "The wicked flee, when J. Bull pursueth"—and catcheth no!

We know that it is villainous, low-bred, to giggle in church; but when our parson last Sunday gave out his text, "Get me behind thee, Satan!"—eh?—Pick-Me-Up.

The use of India-rubber for erasing pencil marks was first suggested in or just prior to 1752, by an academician named Magellan, a descendant of the great navigator.

ABOUT B. C. 450 the Ionians first introduced the present system of writing from left to right; previous to the above date from right to left prevailed.

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

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Looking Forward.
At the register offices in Paris, young married couples are provided with a very handy little memorandum-book in which to enter the certificates of any marriage, birth, or death that may occur in the family, thus avoiding the necessity of obtaining copies from the public registries, which entails trouble and expense. The little book contains twelve spaces for possible births. The other day a young bridegroom, in dismay, asked the clerk at the register office: "Have I got to fill in the whole of the twelve blank spaces?"

"Just as you please," replied the clerk; "only when you arrive at the thirteenth you had better call again, and we will give you a supplement."—La France.

LOOKING BACKWARD.—Lot's wife became a fixed monument to admonish us that it is not always safe to look backward. Onward and upward should be our battle cry, and armed with a bottle of Dr. White's Pulmonary we may safely defy that remorseless enemy of the human race, consumption. It cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and consumption. It is entirely harmless and pleasant to take.

The dining-cars run on the limited trains of the Pennsylvania company between New York and Chicago have reached a paying basis. It is stated that but few dining-car lines are profitable to the companies.

If every woman knew for herself the actual quality of Dobbins' Electric Soap, no other washing soap could be sold. Millions do use it, but other millions have never tried it. Have you? Ask your grocer for it.

A BANK known as the United States Bank was established at Philadelphia in 1791, together with the national mint, which issued its first coin in 1792.

Worm medicine! The very name puts a bad taste in a child's mouth, unless her mother has been kind and given her Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. These little candies taste good.

A FIERY temper gives adverse criticism a warm reception.

Do You Cough?
Don't delay. Take Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure. It will cure your coughs and colds. It will cure sore throat or a tickling in the throat. It will cure pains in the chest. It will cure influenza and bronchitis and all diseases pertaining to the lungs because it is a pure balsam. Hold it to the light and see how clear and thick it is. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.

His Choice.
Old-fashioned Doctor—My dear sir, you have an acute attack of gout. You must live on the very plainest food, a chop or so only. You must utterly avoid high living; give up eating rich meats, game, and pastry; don't touch champagne, port wine, or spirits of any sort. You must eat only—
Gouty patient—That'll do, Doctor, you need say no more; I prefer the gout.

The oldest newspaper now in existence is the *Frankfurter Journal*, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, founded in 1615.

"As the twig is bent the branch grows." Teach your children how to use SAPOLIO and they will always be neat. Try a cake of it in your next house-cleaning.

The man who can catch a flea in the dark has little to learn in politics.—*Ram's Horn.*

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving Coughs and Throat troubles.

LANDLORD—I would like to have the rent paid, sir. Imprecunious Tenant—That's my fix, exactly.

BRECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headaches.

The woman who never takes an interest in the fashions needs medicine.—*Ram's Horn.*

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

Malaria

Is believed to be caused by poisonous miasms arising from low, marshy land, or from decaying vegetable matter, and which, breathed into the lungs, enter a poison the blood. If a healthy condition of the blood is maintained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, one is much less liable to malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affliction—even in the advanced stages when the terrible chills and fever prevailed. Try it. And if you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any substitute.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$3. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

BEWARE OF THEM.

Cheap imitations should be avoided. They never cure and are often dangerous.

S. S. S. WILL CURE.
My daughter had a case of chronic Eczema, which for over five years had baffled the skill of the best physicians. As she was daily growing worse, I quit all other treatment and commenced using S. S. S. Before finishing the second bottle the scaly incrustations had nearly disappeared. I continued using S. S. S. until she was entirely cured. I waited before reporting the case to see if the cure was permanent. Being satisfied that she is freed from the annoying disease for all time to come, I send you this.

V. VAUGHN, Sandy Bottom, Va.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PISON'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.

Ely's Cream Balm Cures COLD IN HEAD.
RELIEVES INSTANTLY.
ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

CURE Biliousness, Sick Headache, Malaria.
BILE BEANS.
J. F. SMITH & CO., Makers of "Bile Beans." 255 & 257 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies" in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"What force cannot do, ingenuity can."
Weak women can
PERFORM MIRACLES
with the aid of
SAPOLIO
Try it in your next house-cleaning and see.
A STRUGGLE WITH DIRT

Goes on in civilized society from the cradle to the grave. Dirt is degradation—and degradation is destruction. Women, especially, are judged by their habits of household cleanliness, and no stronger condemnation can be expressed than "she keeps a dirty house and a filthy kitchen." But the struggle with dirt is often unequal. The woman's weakness or the worthlessness of the soaps she uses make it impossible to overcome the demon of dirt. By the use of SAPOLIO she wins easily.

Takes 1000 people to buy Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, at 50 cents a bottle, to make up \$500.

One failure to cure would take the profit from 4000 sales.

Its makers profess to cure 'cold in the head,' and even chronic catarrh, and if they fail they pay \$500 for their over-confidence.

Not in newspaper words but in hard cash! Think of what confidence it takes to put that in the papers—and mean it.

Its makers believe in the Remedy. Isn't it worth a trial? Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh?

After all, the mild agencies are the best. Perhaps they work more slowly, but they work surely. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an active agency but quiet and mild. They're sugar-coated, easy to take, never shock nor derange the system and half their power is in the mild way in which their work is done. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose. Twenty-five cents a vial. Of all druggists.

Instant Relief. **LAUX'S CATARRH** Large trial size, 50c. Regular size 50c. **ASTHMA** All Druggists or by mail. **ASTHMA POWDER** LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

PATENTS FREEMAN & MONEY, Washington, D. C. PATENT, PENNSYLVANIA, CLAIM AND LAND ATTORNEYS. H. D. Money, 10 years member of Congress. A. A. Freeman, 8 years Asst. U. S. Atty Gen.

MOTHERS' FRIEND Dr. Snyder's Kidney Balm cures Enuresis (BED-WETTING). Price 25c per package by mail. For sale by all druggists or at office. For circulars and testimonials address, with stamps, Dr. C. W. F. SNYDER, 243 State St., Chicago.

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

DISCOVERY MARVELOUS MIND wandering cured. Books learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Prospectus post FREE. Sent on application to J. W. A. Laisette, 227 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE DEAF WHEN THE DEAFNESS IS CAUSED BY SCARLET FEVER, COOLS, MEASLES, CATARRH, &c. BY THE USE OF THE INVISIBLE SOUND DISC which is guaranteed to help a larger per cent. of cases than all similar devices combined. To come to the ears as glasses are to the eyes. Positively invisible. Write now and receive free. H. C. WALES, Bridgeport, Conn.

Homes Wanted.
We want to secure permanent homes for a number of Orphan B-Boys and Children. Responsible parties who want to adopt a bright, healthy, and well-grown child are invited to correspond with us. CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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 prosecuted, address
JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR. 100 STYLES. COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE. INVALID SUITCASES. WHEEL CHAIRS. Automatic Brake on all FREE. Teaches CHAIRS TO HIRE. SPECIAL PRICES. LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philadelphia.

-VASELINE-

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:
One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline..... 10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade..... 15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream..... 15 "
One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice..... 10 "
One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented..... 10 "
One cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented..... 25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline..... 25 "

Or, for postage stamps, any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom unless labeled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value.

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

C Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by the **BRASS CHEMICAL CO.** Cincinnati, Ohio.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. **D. R. DYCHE & CO.,** Chicago, Ill. Each \$1.00. Sold by Druggists. Trade C. N. U. No. 1-91

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

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1891.

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

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."
(COPYRIGHT, 1890.)

"No, I never have, and for the present I do not intend to do so."

"For what reason?"

"First, and foremost, I am too poor." "That is no reason at all. You have sacrificed your future to help me and I am responsible for your poverty, and in like manner I am morally responsible for your future well-being and shall make it my business to see that you get your share of the good things of this world. I have plenty and to spare and I guess when you want to marry Armida, you can get all the money you want for the asking."

This was a long speech for Mr. Wilcox to make, but it was in good faith. "Yet," Percy replied, "the probabilities are that if you had not taken me out of San Francisco I should be still as poor as ever."

"Nay, not so, Percy; you have ability and it would have been developed. Look at the way you have handled my affairs, for instance. Haven't I followed your advice in all my investments, and haven't they paid well in nine cases out of ten?"

"Still I was only doing my duty to you as your servant."

"Percy Beaufort Lovell," said the good-hearted millionaire, "I have often told you that I object to the word servant being used and applied to yourself. It may go over in England, but it doesn't go here, so please don't use it."

Now Percy knew that when Mr. Wilcox addressed him by his full name the old gentleman was annoyed, so he felt he must do something to please him and bring him back to his usual even temperance. "It is kind of you to place such entire confidence in me, Mr. Wilcox," he said, "but even if I did accept your assistance I could not ask Armida to marry me at present. I have sworn to myself to follow up every trail I find until that vile Volasquez meets his deserts and until we find him or proof of his death, I can not settle down. At any moment I might have to go off to a distant part of the country or abroad and under such circumstances a wife would be a burden. Moreover, my thoughts are so intent upon the work of running her father's murderer to earth, that in my abstractedness at times she might think that I did not love her. Then there is another matter quite worth consideration. Suppose she would not have me?"

"Hardly any fear that she would refuse you, my boy. I can't see through a brick wall, but I can see through a ladder, and if that girl is not in love with the secretary I am very much mistaken," remarked Mr. Wilcox.

"You have never heard Armida talk about an Englishman's love, though," remarked Percy.

"Can't say I ever did," was the reply. "Why, she says an Englishman's love is the most cold-blooded kind of love in the world. One night she became quite enthusiastic. She had been reading an Italian love story, about a young couple who committed suicide in each other's embrace because their parents would not let them wed. I said that I thought an Englishman's love was as true as if it was not as demonstrative as any other man's; but she put her hands on my shoulders and looked me in the eyes and said with an intensely dramatic effect: 'You Englishmen do not know what love is. Love which is love is only known beneath the sunny skies of my father's native land.' Her words had quite an effect upon me for a time and I almost felt as though I really did not know how to love, but when I have accomplished, with your assistance, the desire of my heart, I will prove to her that I at least can love."

As Percy uttered his last words Mr. Wilcox looked at him with an admiring glance and said: "Percy, my boy, I believe you."

By this time each had finished his cigar and they parted for the night—Mr. Wilcox promising to take a good look at Mr. Emerick next morning.

But when the next morning came he was doomed to disappointment, for on inquiring for Mr. Emerick at the hotel office he and Percy were told that the gentleman of that name had left on the early morning train for New York.

Neither could have explained exactly why, but each felt a keen disappointment that they did not see the reputed wealthy ship-owner again. Besides they were puzzled to understand why he should have made such a hasty departure. They did not gain much satisfaction from the clerk, for that functionary said he did not know the reason, except that Mr. Emerick had told him he was called to New York on business.

In an hour the ship-owner had almost passed from their thought and they began to make preparations for their own departure on the following day.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

COUNTY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Carefully Called, Clipped, Cured—Softly Served Subscribers.

The Maccabees of Gregory recently initiated fifteen new members.

The prohibition state convention for nominating a justice and regents, will be held in Jackson, Feb'y 17th.

Frank Showerman of Waterloo shipped two car loads of Hubbard squash to Boston, receiving \$35.00 per ton for them.

We would call the attention of farmers to the cures effected by Cufflett's remedies in cases of thrush etc. See testimonials on last page.

Gov.-elect Winaus has appointed Wednesday, Jan. 7th as inauguration day, and his son and step-son to offices which pay \$3200 per year!

The Ann Arbor justices are now sending tramps and drunks to jail for one day. The justice gets the same fee as if he sent him a week, but it doesn't cost the county quite as much.

L. E. D'welle of Grass Lake, sold a calf for Christmas, six months old, which weighed 610 pounds, at 5 cents per pound, live weight. While being fattened it gained three pounds a day.

It looks as if it were almost certain that Gen. Palmer will be the next United States Senator from Illinois.—Argus. It looked very sure before election that Hon. E. P. Allen would be the next Congressman, but—

A North Lake grauger says the following is a cheap way of keeping stock in good condition: Give them all the good straw, either wheat or oats, and a "promise" of a pan of oats at the next feeding time. It seems to do well on it.

Some of our readers will remember that Miss Henriques of Ypsilanti, endorsed several notes for Rev. Dr. Earp who failed at Ann Arbor. The supreme court holds that her signature was obtained by fraud and she need not pay. The amount involved is \$6500.

During the shipping season of 1890 (228 days), 10,557 vessels passed through the ship canal at the "Soo." This includes 7,268 steamers, 2,872 sailing vessels and 417 unregistered crafts. The total value of the freight which passed was \$102,213,948.

The United States circuit court for Illinois recently decided that the patents on roller mills held by the consolidated Roller Mill Company, are void. If the United States supreme court agrees with the lower court, millers will be able to buy roller mill machinery at about half its present price.

Last year at this time, wheat was worth 74 cents, now 90 cents; eggs 17, now 22; oats 22, now 43; corn 22, now 28; potatoes 30, now 75; butter 12, now 16; barley 35, now \$1.30. It may be that the tariff has nothing to do with these high prices, but why should it with the slight rise in goods you buy at the stores? In fact, what costs you more now than last year? Sugar at that time cost you 74c., now 64c. "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

The Scientific American, the best publication to those interested in the various sciences, Dec. 27th, gave a full account of the ocean steamer, "Mackinaw," built by Wheeler & Co. at West Bay City, this state. The ship was too long to go through the locks in the Welland Canal, so it was built in two parts, and those were united at Montreal, the work being so perfect that when the two parts came together a knife blade could not be inserted. The boat is 290 feet long, 41½ feet beam, and 26 feet moulded hold. It is of steel.

The following prophecy concerning the weather for the next two months is put forth by George A. Travis, of Ohio. It will repay perusal: For the holidays the thermometer will rest between freezing and zero. The outlook for sleighing during the holidays is favorable. January—A very cold month with heavy snows, severe cold dips between the 1st and 10 and the 20th and the 30th, with mercury falling to 20 degrees below zero, and perhaps even lower in some localities in either or both of those dips. February—Will be much colder than last year, but not of the marked severity of January.

Lesson Fourteen.

An unknown man was run into the jail Thursday, nearly dead drunk. He had on three coats, another in a bag, and a single harness.—Argus. Reader, where do you suppose he got the vile stuff which made him drunk?

Lesson Fifteen.

Gov. Luce, in pardoning Arthur Steinhoff, a murderer, says: "Steinhoff's surroundings had been of the worst character from his infancy up. He drank intoxicating liquors to excess and associated with the vile and corrupt, and in a drunken brawl was involved in a quarrel that ended in the death of one of them. Steinhoff did not strike the blow that caused the man's death." Ah, reader, can you see any good in the saloon? In spite of your good example, your boy may be led into one if one is open. Why not close them.

Lesson Sixteen.

Have you ever noticed that the saloonkeeper is the only person who tries to keep people from viewing his establishment? The clothier, the dry goods dealer, the shoe dealer, the jeweler, the druggist, the grocer, the hardware dealer, the butcher, the baker, the milliner, in fact, every honest dealer wants the public to see his goods, his way of doing business, his customers, by illuminating his windows and withdrawing curtains. But how different with the low-down saloonkeeper! During day time a screen hides his customers and when night comes, he draws his curtains. That is what the thief, the robber, the counterfeiter in fact, the lawless and depraved do. Do you see any similarity? The saloonkeeper may not be ashamed to have the public view his business, but many of his customers are not yet so depraved, and do not want to be seen in the company which usually congregates in the dives.

NOTICE

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 22, '91. The annual meeting of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held in the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, Mich., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1891, at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of electing three directors in place of those whose terms of office then expire, and for the election of a board of auditors for one year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting. A full attendance is desired.

H. D. PLATT, W. K. CHILDS, President. Secretary.

A Beautiful and Valuable Book.

That ambitious paper, the Detroit Journal is unwilling to play second fiddle to any, and its new Year Book for 1891 completely bears out its claim of being finer than any previous work of the kind ever issued. This book contains in its 148 pages a remarkable account of valuable information, alphabetically arranged, and among other things, the complete 1890 census figures, election statistics in full, etc. It is also profusely and beautifully illustrated with over one hundred "half-toned" engravings (from photographs), all made expressly for the book, and is printed on fine paper and bound in a beautiful cover. It is an immense improvement on its two predecessors and should be found in every home. It is given free to all subscribers of the Detroit Journal, but others can have a copy mailed them by remitting 30 cents in stamps to the Detroit Journal.

Baptist Sunday School Officers.

The following officers were elected by the Baptist Sunday School, Sunday: Superintendent—Dallas H. Wurster. Asst. Supt.—D. W. Chadwick. Secretary—S. A. Thomas. Asst. Secretary—Ida Schumacher. Treasurer—Stephen Chase. Librarian—Ella Barber. Asst. Librarian—Nettie Hoover. Chorister—Geo. Ward. Organist—Fannie Warner. Asst. Organist—Hope Wallace.

Baptist Young People's Society.

President—Mrs. Geo. Blaich. Vice Pres.—Frank Ellsworth. Secretary—Abbie Gates. Treasurer—Nettie Hoover.

Cheap Electric Lights.

A fortunate town is Trente, in Austria. Its electric light station is owned by the municipality, which has the advantage of a large waterfall. The light is furnished to private consumers for about twenty cents a year per candle power, and they can burn the lamps one hour a night of twelve hours, just as they please, without extra charge. So as to enable the poor inhabitants to use the light the town pays for the house wiring, repayments being made by an annual charge. A flour mill and a spinning mill are already supplied with current, and great activity is looked for in the local industries owing to its use by almost the whole of the community.—Detroit News.

Sharon Sittings.

Mrs. A. Middleton is very sick. Mrs. Case and children of Pittsford are visiting friends in this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Chadwick of Ann Arbor, are visiting friends here. John Geiskie and wife of Dakota, former residents of Sharon, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Lima Luminations.

The Patrons have a debate Saturday evening. Orrin Eaton has moved into the parsonage. Old Santa left Miss Bertha Lewick a \$500 piano. Irving Hammond started his feed mill last Friday.

There was an oyster supper at H. Lewick's last night. John Brown had his finger taken off at the first joint on account of a felon.

W. H. Dancer has been appointed supervisor in place of John Gregory resigned. The Christmas exercises given by Miss McCarter's scholars were a great success. The scholars presented her with a gold pen. There were \$225.00 worth of presents on the tree.

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own homes, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. To multiply for me successful as above. Easily and quickly. I have already done but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$2000 a year each. It is NEW and SOLELY FULLY PATENTED BY E. C. ALLEN, 430 So. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Kelly's Cermifuge. The best family medicine ever put up Cures Catarrh, Diphtheria and all throat troubles; cures Dyspepsia and all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. The best thing in the world when any of the children or ladies of the family are sick. Relieves pain and illness long before a physician can be reached. Is scientifically prepared; is perfectly safe; leaves no injurious effects.

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, until I 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.

Ernest Hoff, of Anderson, Livingston Co., says: My horse for five or six weeks had a limping gait, and McKeeby, the blacksmith at Pinckney, Mich., told me thrush caused the lameness, and advised me to get a bottle of Curlett's Thrush Remedy, which, after a few applications removed the smell and lameness, and the horse is now cured.

Jacob Haas, of Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., says: I had a mare afflicted with thrush, and doctored her with a veterinary surgeon for six months, but three weeks after I quit using his medicine, she was as bad as ever. I bought a bottle of Curlett's Thrush Remedy, and after a few applications smell and lameness were gone, and then after using a dollar bottle of the remedy, the mare was cured and has shown no sign of the disease since.

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

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. 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 Samuel Guthrie, 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 deceased died seized, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said administrator 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 CHESAPEA 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. 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 tenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Mary L. Fletcher, deceased. 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 deceased died seized, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said administrator 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 CHESAPEA 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. 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 tenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Mary L. Fletcher, deceased. 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 deceased died seized, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said administrator 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 CHESAPEA 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.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. 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 tenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Mary L. Fletcher, deceased. 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 deceased died seized, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said administrator 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 CHESAPEA 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.