

VOL. II. NO. 43.

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CHELSEA, MICH., JANUARY 9, 1891.

CHELSEA STANDARD. typhoid fever. PUBLIARED WEEKLY BY

week.

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

\$1.00 PER YEAR STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PALMER & WRIGHT. PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS. OFFICE OVER KEMPF'S BANK. OFFICE HOURS:

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

H. L. WILLIAMS. DENTIST.

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

Chelsea. Mich.

G. W. TURNBULL

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



Roy Hill is down with an attack of

Mrs. U. H. Hinckley of Parma, was a Chelsea visitor last week.

Evening prayer meetings have been held by the several churches this week. Mrs. Avery and daughter of Three Oaks, visited friends in this place last

Mr. J. Steger of Toledo, was the guest of his brother, A. Steger, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dancer of Stockbridge, were among relatives in this village, Sunday.

The Y. P. S. C. E. did not elect officers last Tuesday evening, not a quorum being present.

The annual meeting of the members of the Corgregational church will be held next Monday evening.

William and Johanna Newman and Willie Brei:enbach, were guests of Rev. and Mrs. Haag, last week.

The W. R. C. will hereafter meet the first and third Friday evening in each month instead of in the afternoon

Holmes & Dancer for a year or more day when they are up for office .- Demhas accepted a similar position at Ann ocrat. Arbor with Schairer & Millen.

Victor Hindelang was in town several days last week. He is still with the Gale Manufacturing Co. of Albion, having charge of the state of Ohio.

Five persons, Mr. and Mrs. August Mensing, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Vogel. and Mrs. Bert McClain united with the the afternoon train for the East, fol-Congregational church last Sunday.

Holmes and Dancer, the leading firm 1891. in Stockbridge, will soon occupy the new Forbes store in that place.

Messrs. Cooper & Wood, the millers, have now the means of making buckwheat flour equal to castern flour, using roller process. Farmers will do well to call on them.

Selby A. Moran is now sole proprietor and publisher of the Anu Arbor Register. The job and book printing and binding departments are now conducted by a stock company.

Dr. Carrow, of the University, assisted by Drs. Palmer & Wright, and Dr. Williams, Friday last removed a cataract from the eye of Mr. Upthegrove, Mrs. Stiegelmaier's father, who is fifty-six years of age. It took about ten minutes for the operation, and at this writing he is doing nicely, being able to see some.

It is positively disgraceful that nothing is done in Ann Arbor to compel saloons to keep closed doors, back as well as front ones, on Sunday. Why are the city officials so lax in regard to this matter? Is it because they are afraid if they enforce this law that they Henry Dancer, who has been with might get left out in the cold some

> A pleasant company gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Turn-Bull Wednesday last to witness the marriage of Miss Phebe TurnBull to Mr. Harold Morly, of St. Thomas, Canada, Rev. O. C. Bailey performing the ceremony. The happy couple left on

H.S. HOLMES & CO.

WHOLE NUMBER, 95.

1891.

Standard.

Annual January Sale!

We find that we have too many goods for this season of the year, and no money. So have concluded to sell

S CHEAP!

During January. Our Dry Goods Department

Will offer especially low prices in Dress Goods, including Black goods, Domestics, Ginghams, (as a great drive we offer a check gingham at 5c. per yard) Prints, good ones, at 5c. including shirting prints. Carpet warp and Stark "A" bags at lower prices than ever sold. Shirtings, Ticks and Denims all marked down.

Our Boot and Shoe Department

Will offer all Rubber Goods and Ladies' Kid shoes-all new goods-at prices lower than "old stocks" are offered. Ladies, Misses and Childrens Rubbers 25c. Men's Mishawaka boots at \$1.25 per pair. Everything marked down for cash only. We offer in our

Grocery Department

-	16 pounds granulated sugar for	\$1 00 1	35 cent Japan tea	90-	
e					
n	50 cent Janan tea	1.00	7 cent crackers		
-	50 cent Japan tea	39	40 cent molasses, a good one	29c	

Clothing Department

WM. CASPARY.

TRAINS LEAVE; EAST, -- 5:30, 7:13, 10:31 A. M. S:59 P. M. WEST, -10:13 A. M. 6:19, 9:30 P. M

For stamping call on Mrs. Staffan. Found ! A comb. Apply at this of-

Yesterday morning was the coldest of the season, four above.

Glazier's cold storage room has been filled with ice the past week.

Mrs. Orrin Walworth of Eaton Rap. ids, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cole.

A large number of Chelseaites went to Ann Arbor Tuesday evening to hear Stanley lecture.

The weather vane on the school flag staff froze fast last Thursday night, and did not move until Tuesday atternoon.

We trust that our readers will bear in mind that the price of the STANDARD is \$1.00 when paid in advance, or \$1.50 when not.

Edward Vogel not qualifying as secretary of the Congregational Sunday school, Miss May Judson was elected miles around. Everything goes at resecretary last Sunday.

gregational church and society held on within the next six months. Monday evening, Messrs. E. G. Hoag and Wm. Judson were elected trustees, and Geo. J. Crowell, clerk.

of the Home National bank of that city, Tuesday, January 13.

erything in the hardware line. He has is of extra nice flavor. several heating stoves which he will close out cheap. See advertisement.

flourishing condition. The bank is under its efficient management.

gational people to tender their pastor state treasury?--Argus. So far so good. in place of of those whose terms of of-14th. You are cordially invited to be board of charities and a dozen or more present and partake of the bountiful of other kinds which are of no earthly full attendance is desired.

Owing to a typographical error in this community. the legal notice, printed in an Ann Ar-

bor paper, the E. A. Pierce farm will not be sold until Monday, Feb. 25rd. Have you noticed Holmes & Co's snow house? If not, take a look at the south window of the dry goods department. Dallas Wurster was the archi-

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gates and this paper will afford him more enter-Miss Maggie, left yesterday for Bordentown, N. J., where they expect to ances.

tect.

A gymnasium for ladies and gentlemen has been established in this village in the Babcock block. The members meet every Friday evening, being instructed by Prof. Bowen of Ypsilanti.

Smith of Whittemore Lake, visited at Sebewaing last week. While there, Mrs. Sibley went down into the coal mines which are nearly one hundred of Ann Arbor, and the said sheriff feet deep.

H. S. Holmes & Co. are meeting with excellent success in their annua! clearing sale, drawing customers from duced prices. Don't fail to see them

The writer has had the pleasure the past week of feasting on honey and adopted.

butter from the apiary and creamery Geo. P. Glazier leaves to-morrow of Mr. Evans, of Iowa, a brother of for Arkansas City, Kansas, to attend Eugene Evans of this place, who was the annual meeting of the stockholders made the recipient of quite a quantity of each as a Christmas present. The

W. J. Knapp wants you to bear in basswood blossoms, and is extra light nish such books as are authorized by mind that he can supply you with ev- and very delicicous, while the butter law, for the term of one year, com-

deputy game wardens. Why do we In this issue will be found the report create new offices except for new office of the condition of the Chelsen Savings holders? Why should not the sheriff Bank, which, as usual, is in a most and his deputies enforce the game laws as well as the other laws of the state? steadily growing in every department, What earthly use is the state game will be held in the court house in the

It has been decided by the Congre- ever do except to aid in depleting the

lowed by the best wishes of many in

A father can give his young son no better present than a year's reading of the Scientific American. Its contents will lead the young mind in the path of thought, and if he treads there a while, he will forget trivolities and be of some account, and if he has an inventive or mechanical turn of mind,

tainment, as well as useful information than he can obtain elsewhere. Copies speud several months with acquaint- of this paper may be seen at this office and subscriptions received. Price, \$3 a vear, weekly.

The board of supervisors convened last Monday, and about the first resolution offered, was one by supervisor Gilbert authorizing and instructing the sheriff and the county committee on Mrs. Sibley of this place and Mrs. public buildings to establish a stone yard in close proximity to the county jail as shall be practicable, and cause said yard to be supplied with field stone from the county about the city shall employ such convicts (tramps, vagrants, etc.,) in the work of preparing such stone, as a proper material to place upon the public streets and highways, and the said committee is further authorized to sell and dispose of said prepared material in its discretion to the city of Ann Arbor, or to any town-At the annual meeting of the Con- now if you want anything in their line ship, to the best advantage. Supervisor Gilbert deserves the thanks and support of every taxpayer in the county. We hope the resolution will be

NOTICE

School district No. 3 frac. Sylvan and Lima, having voted free text books at the last annual meeting and the board was instructed at the same meethoney is gathered by the bees from ing to advertise for proposals to furmencing Feb. 1, 1891, to Feb. 1, 1892. The board is now ready to receive pro-Abolish the game warden and the posals, reserving the right to reject apprty game wardens. Why do we any or all. W. J. KNAPP, Director.

NOTICE.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 22,'90. The annual meeting of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company, warden any way? What good did he city of Ann Arbor, Mich., on Wednesday, Jan 14, 1891, at 10 o'clock.a.m., for the purpose of electing three directors

and family, a donation at the Town Now why not abolish the state board fice then expire, and for the election Hall next Wednesday evening, January of health, the board of pharmacy, the of a board of auditors for one year, and to transact such other business as may

W. K. CHILDS.

5000 dollars worth selected out in suits for Men, Boys and Children, at just half price. 300 pair odd pants at half price. Everything down! Gloves and Mittens. 100 pair mens blue overalls worth 75c., sale price 50c. A good white shirt 44c. "Wonder" white shirts 75c. Carpets and Curtains cheap. Cloaks! Cloaks!! If you want only one come and see us. Price no object.

Remember this sale closes January 31st, and is made to convert goods into cash. Butter, eggs and dried apples taken as cash. It will pay you to come 31 miles to trade with us during January.

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. 9, 1891. BUTTER .- Market quiet at 16(@19c for best dairy. 8c for fair grades. EGGS-Market easy at 25c per doz for fresh receipts. POTATOES-Market quiet at 950 per bu for store lots. WHEAT-No 2 red spot, 14 cars at 96, 2 car at . 96; May 1,000 at 1 00. No. 1 white 2 car at 95. CORN.-No. 2 spot, 52c. OATS.-No. 2, white, spot 46c. Home Markets. BARLEY-\$1 25@1 407 100

EGGS-22e P doz. LARD-Country wanted at 6@7 OATS-Remain steady at 40(a42 POTATOES-Slow sale at 70c. BUTTER-Weak at 12@16c. WHEAT-Is in good demand at 88 for red and 86c for No. 1 white.

CORN-Quiet at 50c # bu.

ools's Cotton Root COMPOUND sed of Cotton Rort, Tansy

on physican. Is successful achig-Safe, Effoctual. Price \$1 ted. Ladies, ask your druggist f ton Root Compound and take no inclose 2 stamps for sealed particu is POND LILY COMPANY, No ak, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, M Price \$1, by



NOW

--- IS THE-

EASON

STOVES to close out. Skates all sizes. Bestgoods at lowest prices.

W. J. KNAPP,





BODEMANCHE and John Davenport two Indians of the Cœur d'Alene, Washington, reservation, this season raised and sold for cash 5,000 bushels of oats.

ONLY one official execution has taken place in Turkey for many years. We should almost imagine that an Electrical Execution law is in force in the Empire of the Sultan.

A MAN who hit on the idea of popping corn in an attractive stall in the busiest part of Fulton street, New York, in full view of the shopping crowd, is making lots of money.

In the Pacific Coast States, at least the potato crop has not been a failure. In some parts of southern Oregon from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of potatoes have been raised from a single acre.

THE author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold" is soon to be united in marriage to a Wisconsin widow. If she ever finds a golden hair among his silver ones it is liable to go protty hard | the amusement of setting about getting with him.

A MORE horrible story than that of the St. Louis fireman who threw a shovelful of hot coals on the back of little boy has seldom got into the telegraphic dispatches. This is a case where lynch law seems almost justifiable.

Jury system is now being agitated in Canada. The abandonment of the system everywhere as a useless incumbrance wou d be in accord with public little doubt that many a man will give sentiment and with the need of simplifying the administration of law and justice.

CAN we look forward to a time when the chemist. will manufacture our sugar, when the sugar cane and the beet root will cease to be planted because their products can be more cheaply manufactured from coal or wood? Results apparently as improbable have happered.

A SACRAMENTO woman once fed a

about Mohammedanism. Copies of the Koran are to be had at any book-store; although, by the way, no one is really in the current who does not spell it 'Qur'an."

A CLERGYMAN writing to the Chicago News says: "I know that the press as a whole is as independent as the pulpit. The sects determine the theology of the preachers, and the political parties determine the politics of the editors. Parts as we are of a social fabric, few of us in any position are really free and independent. We do not expect, therefore, more from editors than other men." What a relief it is to know this.

THE latest Parisian eccentricity, which will, of course, soon be imitated here, is to hang up antique watches as wall ornaments. Of course the watch alone would hardly "carry" well enough to be effective, but it is the trick to drape about the timepieces the choice specimens of old brocade which it was not long since the fashion to collect. Those who have really antique watches may now bring them forward and set the fashion of displaying them. Those who have not, on the other hand," are perhaps better off, since they may have them.

WHERE will the next great war be fought? If may be where the French and German frontiers touch, in Europe; where the English and Russian possessions approach each other in Asia or where England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal are endeavoring to establish themselves in Africa. THE question of abolishing the Grand The European war will be the first, and it is possible that there may be blood on the soil of Asia before there is a contest on the Dark Continent, but there is up his life and many a hard fought field will be won and lost before the boundaries of the new Africa will be settled in any recognizable fashion.

ANOTHER point to which legislation might be directed with the most productive results is some law which would operate to make it impossible to form-trusts and combines, such as those which now dominate the business of our land. The forces of competition in trade should be unhampered. They tramp, who has just died at Portland, should be free as possible, for in the Trusts are organized and maintained to destroy competition, or to so regulate it that it shall be shorn of its natural and inevitable tendencies. It is, therefore, imparative that some legislation be had, if possible, that will crush out this hydra-headed enemy of the people.

THE FARM AND HOUSE.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURAL READERS.

About Posts-How to Lay. Plank Walks and Stable Floors - Cultivating Field Beets-Wall-Pocket for Magazines-Liberal Feeding-The Poultry Yard.

THE FARM. About Posts.

On this subject G. F. Wilcox, of New York State, writes as follows to the American Agriculturist.

Last spring I dug out a line of fence posts that had been in the ground more

than twenty-one years; and had occasion to compare the relative durability of chestnut and yellow locust. The chestnut posts were nearly all so far decayed that they would readily break at the surface of the ground, but the locust posts, to all appearance, had twenty years more of service in them as posts. One gate post, locust, about one toot in diameter, was rotton to the depth of an inch in thickness around the outside. Beneath this the wood was sound, hard and uncolored. It appears a peculiarty of the locust that the wood does not readily become affected in its interior. Decay is complete as 'ar as it goes, but it goes very owly. I have also removed a grapevine trellis, built with large posts over twenty years ago. All the posts were chestnut but one, and that was yel-

low locust. The chestnut posts were decayed clear through, IMPROVbut the locust was not affected ED POST. to the depth of more than half an inch. I think that post would stand fifty years more.

Is it not worth while to grow yellow locust? The only drawback is the borer, and that usually is not universal. The locust is easily propagated from seed, and is a rapid grower. I have known a seedling to grow seven feet in-height in one season. Under favorable conditions the tree will easily increase from half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. each year, for the first twenty years. I should think it would be the best of all timber for railroad ties unless its hardness prevents driving spikes. Figure out what ten acres of locust timber well set and cared for until the trees attain a diameter of ten inches and a height of forty feet would be worth. It might be a better investment than a life insurance, and cheaper, besides affording some pleasure in looking at it.

The post as well as the fence of the future will be of iron. With the abundance and cheapness of this metal it ought The not to be very far in the future. iron posts now on the market are either too costly, or too light for durability. Probably angle iron will be the form and material of the future iron post, and I will here suggest a form for the opinion of experts. The two points at which a post should not yield, to stand well, are the bottom and at the surface of the ground. In this model great bearing at the surface is obtained by riveting to the post a section of much larger angle iron. The bottom of the post is simply spread by hammering when hot. This makes a post-like the one shown in the illustration.. Of course the post could be driven into the ground, and wind and frost would little affect it. Holes 'should be punched to tie wires in.

plied the better, for the spring rains and new, and very nice looking, by grating it melting snows will dissolve the potash and carry it down to the roots.

Grapes in Northern Latitudes.

The summers in this continent are much warmer than they are in England or any of the British Isles. It is the heat of summer rather than a continued mildness through the year that is essential to successful grape growing. In the growing season, between April and October, the higher the latitude the longer the sun shines each day. Thus the grape becomes possible even in Minnesota and Dakota, provided the vines are protected. during winter. Summer in these regions is usually dry and very hot, but a wellrooted grape vine is not easily injured either by heat or drought.

Deep Transplanting.

There are several reasons why in setting out young fruit trees they should not be set deep in the soil. 1. A deep hole is liable to become partly filled with water, to the detriment of growth, and causing it to become baked in summer drought. 2. The soil is more likely to be thrown in with the spade in large lumps and masses. Deep planting is often adopted as a remedy for short roots which have been cut in digging, instead of long horizontal roots which will hold and brace the trees. A stratum of finely pulverized soil six inches thick, is better than a foot of hard lumps as large as bricks. Depth in planting is frequently supposed to obviate staking trees, to hold them stiff in their position, while plenty of long horizontal roots is better than either or both. As some planter has remarked, if the roots are set near the surface, the small fibers can strike downward if there is a good bed of soil beneath, but little benefit is derived by their striking upwards to the surface. A mellow surface soil is important, serving as a mulch and maintaining moisture for the roots. A hard or baked crust, especially if allowed to become infested with grass and weeds, is often fatal to success or growth.-Ohio Farmer.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Wall-Pocket for Magazines.

TO make the article represented in the engraving, procure a board twenty-one inches. long and ten wide; have it sawed to the shape shown in the illustration, and cover with some pretty dark cloth or cretonne. Take two bands of ribbon each twenty-four 11-93 inches long; or, if preferred, two bands of the material used. Embroider and tack P. 84 them on the board, as shown in the engraving, being careful to enough to slip the pa pers between it and the board. Place a screw-eye at the top of the board to secure it to the wall and finish the ribbon ends with a small tassel. It is both serviceable and pretty.-American Agriculturist.

fine on a horseradish grater. Prepare only as much as is needed for immediate use, and you will find it good enough for anybody.

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WARM bread or cake can be cut without becoming moist and heavy, if the knife, a thin, sharp one, is dipped into boiling water, wiped quickly, and the bread cut immediately, before the knife has time to cool. A napkin should be laid double on the plate where the warm slices are laid.

THE PULTRY YARD.

How to Pack Eggs.

It always pays to pack eggs in egg cases. They are self-counting; being uniform in size, and will carry the fragile fruit much safer than any other way. An exchange says that market reports quote eggs with such a large range in prices, because of the unfudicious management and unskilled handling. It is best to make two grades, those absolutely clean and fresh and those not up to the standard in color, cleanliness or freshness,

The Color of Eggs.

It has always been our opinion, says an exchange, that food given to poultry has much to do with the color of the yolk of their eggs, and we still hold to that opinion, and say that the more fish, meat, cabbage, and stimulants you give your poultry, the lighter color the yolks on the eggs will be. If you want yellow yolk eggs feed the best yellow corn you can get. You will find this to be true and you have only to try it to prove the assertion.

A Hardy Fowl.

The Plymouth Rocks have proved their great adaptability to variable climates. atmospheric changes and unfavorable conditions: They have the ability to stand the summer's heat and winter's frost; neglect bad usage, uncomfortable quarters and poor food, without showing signs of deterioration. They make good foragers when at liberty, on the farm they become self-reliant and will provide for themselves a good share of their living for eight months in the year. They will bear confinement well as they are neither wild nor of a roving disposition. They, have a pleasing appearance, one that would strike the ordinary observer with the idea of usefulness, nor is this idea illusory, as they embrace more practical merits than any breed that we know of. The farmer will find them his fowl in every respect.

THE STOCK RANCH.

Liberal Feeding.

It is always an item to feed stock so as to be able to secure the largest amount of gain at the smallest cost. Liberal feeding does not by any means imply wasteful feeding. At no time is it good economy to feed stock more than they will eat up clean. This is true whether you are feeding for growth or to fatten leave the ribbon full for market. It is not necessary to keep growing stock fat, and usually it is wasting feed to keep in any other condition. But when you are feeding to fatten it is an item to feed so that the largest possible gain can be secured. A failure to do this is a failure to derive the largest amount of profit in feeding, and the best gain with the stock. If fed more than they will eat they will waste feed, and this is adding to the cost without a corresponding gain. After stock has matured, unless it is intended for breeding, the sooner it is fattened and marketed the better. It rarely pays to fatten matured stock, only to finish for market, and with good management in feeding during growth, very little feeding will be necessary to finish off. Neither does it pay to feed stock after they are fattened for market. It requires the very best of management at this time to keep them from losing, and it will only be in exceptional cases that feeding after that time can be made profitable. With stock that have been fed and kept in good condition with the expectation of fattening in the fall, care should be taken when feeding to fatten is commenced, not to feed too heavy at the start. An economical plan will be to gradually increase the quantity eachday until you are giving them all they will eat up clean, and then keep this up. The stock will thrive better and there will be less waste of feed than if too much is given at the start. The different foods should be fed in different ways, and as far as possible each kind should be given in, a way that will secure the best return at the lowest cost. To many who are accustomed to waste feed it may eem a small matter to econ omize in feeding, yet it is only by economy in the feed that we are able to fatten the largest number of stock and realize the best profits from the farm products that are fed out. In other words, feed liberally, but not wastefully .- N. J. S., in Farm, Field and Stockman.

Ore., and bequeathed her \$15,000. freest and fullest competition alone will Charitable people all over the country be found one of the most potent will now drop cold bits into the mouth remedies for the evils of centralization. of the tramp and sit down virtuously to await a legacy:

A PHILADELPHIA clergyman is undergoing trial on a charge of beer-drinking and dancing at a picnic, and it is understood that he proposes to waltz ali over his opponents when it comes to his tarn to testify, in view of which event he may as well plead guilty now and have done with it.

It is said that the bank of France is taking things quietly with \$250,000,000 in gold and silver coin in its vaults, every piece of which, according to the New York World, is a shining witness to the Frenchman's ability to enjoy today's sunshine like a butterfly and provide for to-morrow's frost like an ant.

THE fact that the murderer is not but it pays. The people of Canada haunted by visions of his dead victim till he is locked in jail is again illustrated by a case at Winchester, Ky. If this is always true, it is a good argument for imprisonment for life instead of the death penalty. Lock the man out large problems of domestic econup and let the ghost have a chance to avenge itself.

THE Chinese are now engaged in the murder of Christians, in some of the provinces of the Celestial Empire. It might be in order for the United States to interiere but for two or three circumstances, not the least important of which is the fact that there have been more Chinamen killed in this country than American Christians in China. 'This might prove a little embarrassing.

Linen

A LEGAL writer announces that it is almost impossible for a person to com- the Toledo Commerciai's "Woman mit murder in such a way as to satisfy the specifications of the statutes. His conclusion is that a murderously inclined individual who hopes to do any She failed to find the happy medium or higher class of butchery than a second degree murder should first consult a lawyer aud afterward exercise great care in following out the plans and specifications laid down by the law.

THE latest English fad is Mohammeday. observed that she could usually get lots bitter. It is a good plan to go over the beddanism, and a Moslem society has been of attention during the noon hour. So THE ORCHARD. A Simple Remedy. steads before beginning any of the clean-It frequently happens that stock are she could. started for the purpose of converting ing, as delay in these days when the sun quite badly cut upon or by barbed wire. Potash Salts for Fruit Trees. "But does she suppose," said one of the English nation to that faith. As all Though not severe enough to need a has become strong is apt to increase the Almost all fruit-bearing trees need the clerks, "that we live on wind? Our stitch they heal slowly. Here is a sim-English fads are sent over here when nore available potash. Even if analysis trouble there. work is hard and we breakfast early. ple remedy which will not only keep away flies, but will drive out maggots from wounds where they are found, and beet they are found, and shows this mineral in the soil, its needs PLASTER busts and statuettes may be they become too utterly worn out to be Some ladies do not seem to realize cleaned, when it is not desired to paint. an additional supply in soluble form. If of service there, it is to be expected these facts; they keep a clerk all that this one will ultimately reach us; through the dinner hour just to help them, by dipping them in thick liquid wood ashes can be got they are the best, as they supply more mineral elements starch and drying, and when the starch heal them rapidly. Take the inside bark heal them rapidly. Take the inside bark heal them rapidly. so those who are wise and yet wish to them to pass away time. It is pure and needed by the tree as well as potash. But potash salts are much better than noth-ing, and every tree that shows signs of blossoming should have an especially liberal supply. The earlier they are ap-waste cheese can be made as good as utter selfishness, be in the forefront of the thing when the wave strikes us, have now an op-TIGHT shoes cultivate ache corns .-Pittsburgh Dispatch. portunity to begin to inform themselves

CANADA has several problems of an interesting and far-reaching character which are engaging the attention of the people. The first and widest of all is what is to be her destiny. At this moment, with five millions and more of people, with great wealth, rapidly developing industries, with two of the greatest railway systems in America or the world, and with all the elements of national life, Canada is nothing but a "colony," an "appendage" to the Brit-

ish crown. The position is humiliating, have all the advantages of British prestige for their protection. All the ministers and consuls of the empire are the servants of the Canadian people without cost, and they have been able to work omy undisturbed by any haunting sense of foreign aggression, or any responsibility for the happenings of the

world at large. But it is absurd to say that Canadians will be content much longer to hold the position of colonists, The hour is approaching when the question will come up for serious and definite settlement." All thoughtful persons recognize this.

Women Who Are Cruel.

As I was sitting in a dry goods house a few days ago waiting for a friend, I observed a lady trying on coats, writes About Town." There was something wrong with every one; one was too tight, another too loose, yet another too short, while the fourth was too long. rather did not recognize it when she saw it. Well, the clerk worked and tried her best to make a sale. Her din- | caused by hot, dry weather, which shrivner hour arrived, but she stuck to her | els the leaves. After this rains may customer. After a long time she remarked that she had had a late breakfast and did not desire dinner, and she

How to Lay Plank Walks and Stable Floors.

If the reader will study the grain in the end of the planks in any walk, or as represented in Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that in the first the grain forms successive cups or gutters, which catch and hold the rain water, which causes the plank to decay quickly. It will also be seen that the same grain as it runs along the face of the plank makes long, sharp splinters, which in rain, and shine



FIG. 1. WRONG WAY. FIG. 2. RIGHT WAY.

soon warp up and endanger the feet, and tear the dresses and are unsafe in many ways, besides rotting out the planks so much quicker. Now turn this same plank over, as shown in Fig. 2, and it will be seen how each close grain makes | sieve. On no account use the first spoon a little roof over its fellow, and all liquids for the latter operation, as by so doing percolate through the loose grain and one is apt to get some of the grain into drain away, allowing the plank to dry the gruel, and destroy its smoothness. quickly, while the splinters are, nowhere to be seen. Planks and boards has been rubbed through the sieve, turn should therefore be laid properly as in the strained iquor into a clean saucepan, Fig. 2 and not as in Fig. 1.-American Agriculturist.

Cultivating Field Beets.

Beets for early table use are usually planted much too closely for profit, though if to be used while young the narrow spaces between the rows may be allowable. But the main crop for stock, and these are also just as good for the table if grown without check, should be planted in rows three feet apart, so that the work can be mainly done by the cultivator. If the beets grow without any interruption, the largest will not be tough or hollow. These defects are start the beet to growing again, but it will never be as good, as it would had growth never been stopped for a single

Gruels for the Sick.

These simple foods, the base of which is usually some one of the grains, play an important part in the dietary for the sick, if properly made; but the sloppy messes sometimes termed gruel, the chief merits of which appear to be that they are "prepared in ten minutes," are scarcely better than nothing at all. Like all other dishes - prepared - from the grains, gruet needs a long, continuous cooking. They should, when done, be the very essence of the grain, possessing all its nutritive qualities, but in such form as to be readily assimilated.

In the preparation of gruel, a scrupulously clean double boiler or stewpan is of the first importance. It is a good plan in every household to reserve one or two cooking utensils purposely for the preparation of gruels and other delicate food, and not be obliged to depend upon those in daily use, as utensils used for the cooking of fruits, vegetables, meats, etc., unless cleaned with the utmost care, will sometimes impart a sufficiently unpleasant flavor to the gruel to render it wholly unpalatable to an inavlid whose senses are preternaturally acute. If it is desirable to strain the gruel be-fore serving, have a hair seive of a size to stand conveniently within a large bowl or basin, turn the gruel into this, and with a wooden or silver spoon rub it through the sieve. Have a second clean wooden or silver spoon if necessary, to remove that which hangs beneath the When as much of the gruel as possible reheat to boiling, and season as desired before serving.

Hints to Bousekeepers.

Use newspapers to polish windows and mirrows:

If the surface of fine wood cabinets has grown dull go over it with a very little linseed oil on a soft woolen rags.

PAINT on windows can, it is said, be removed by melting some soda in very hot water and washing them with it, ussing a soft flannel.

A FEW drops of ammonia in a cup of rain-water, carefully applied with a wet sponge, will remove the spots from paintings and chromos.

TO PREVENT flies from spoiling gilt frames and fittings, brush them with a camel's hair brush wet in water in which ages) causes the butter to be somewhat onions have been boiled.

A subscriber asks: 1. "How many pigs should be together, in one pen, and what should be the dimensions of the pen? 2. What are the causes of butter not keeping over four days? We work it well; have a spring; the cellar is cool and the cream is only one week's gathering." The number of pigs is a matter of preference. Two pigs together will thrive better than one alone. Six pigs should be a maximum number. They should forage when young, but a pen ten feet square will be ample room, if it be kept clean and dry after they are 301 fined. The difficulty of the butter is the age of the cream for churning. Three days' cream may be used, and if cream from a single days' milking can be used it is better. Mixed cream (of different

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BRAYE MEN WHO MET UPC" THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

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

REUNION.

The Trooper's Address to His Sword on Finding It Twenty-five Years Alter the War.

B? HENRY C. BURNS.

We meet again. old trusty blade Of eighteen sixty-three, Let's clasp once more your grim old hand. Thou shield of liberty! We meet again, though parted long, These five and twenty years, How proudly by my side you hung When we were volunteers.

On many a Southern battlefield, When life was young and fair. In parry, cut and point you swung, Old saber, bright and bare.

*Forward march! Trot! Gallop! Charge! The crash came hand to hand; Amid the gunners and the smoke, How gleriously grand!

Ah. those were days, old sword, old friend, Worth bringing back anew; We both are gray and warworn now, Old comrade, stanch and true. May days like those ne'er come again, The green fields crimson dyed. Nor brother against brother stand, With sabers by their side.

The world looked on in wonder then, Ah. stood with bated breath. While you and I, old comrade true,

Were standing at the death. The old flag floats more proudly now, How beautiful the scene.

I hear some say "What fools are these," Not dreaming what we've been,

Soldierly Obedience.

BY COL. ALEX. DUKE BAILIE.

HERE does intelgent, proper response to rational command cease and dog-like submission to murderous vanity begin? Some military men claim that the duty of a soldier is "blind obedience to every order of a superior officer." The editor of Gil Blas (French), in a late issue,

truth of this story : Napoleon I. was entertaining the Czar tion turned on loyalty.

munity.

These are some of the questions with which the military service has to. deal, not theoretically alone, but practically. The soldier is not enabled to solve them by being told simply that he, like the private citizen, is bound to obey the laws of the land. Responsibility must attach to somebody for violation of law.

There is a formidable array of authorities in support of the view that the illegal command of a superior is not, in the eyes of the common law, a justification for the unlawful act of a subordinate. But the rulings are generally coupled with reservations or explanations which greatly restrict their operations in practice. Then, again, there are arguments and authorities directly in support of the opposite views. Whether a command is lawful often depends upon circumstances with which the superior is acquainted, but of which the subordinate is ignorant. The limits of authority are not determined by written law.

Wnatever is necessary for maintenance of military discipline falls within the scope of military authority. "The soldier forfeits that portion of his civil rights which would interfere with the discipline of the army," says Burke. "He is bound," says Clode, "to obey and to give his personal service under the punishments imposed upon him by the articles of war. No other obligation must be put in competition with this; neither parental authority nor religious scruples, nor personal safety, nor pecuniary advantages from other service. All the duties of his life are, according to the theory of military obedience, absorbed in that one duty of obeying the commands of the olicers set over him."

By a principle inherent in the system the subordinate position held by the person to whom a command is addressed forbids the presumption that dividual citizen or soldier, and not the he may decide whether or not the thing commanded is necessary for the maintenance of discipline. The person | to rest upon the disobedience of unlawwho gives the command is recognized ful commands issued by superiors to as the one who has the means of deciding as to the necessity, and to him they will be already lost, whether the attaches the responsibility of deciding correctly.

Whatever the right to give an order may be, the right to disobey cannot be founded on the fact that the thing commanded is not a usual or recognized subject of military order; for circumstances within the knowledge of vouches for the him who gives the command may bring within sphere of military authority that to which it would not ordinari-Alexander and the Prus-ian king at ly extend. While members of the braktast in Tilsit, when the conversa- military service are bound by a solemn oath to obey all lawful orders of their superiors, they are not sworn to disobey unlawful ones. Disobedience of "And mine are anxious to die for an unlawful order is left entirely to the discretion of the actor in each particular case, subject to approval or punishment as may be subsequently adjudged. In all cases where there is the least doubt as to the lawfulness of orders, the moral obligation of the oath calls for obedience. Obedience to unlawful orders is

an order is glaringly apparent on the face of it, a military subordinate is compelled to a complete and undeviating obedience to the very letter of the command received.

". . . Hence it is scarcely possible to imagine a case where subordinate would be at liberty to depart from the positive command of his superior." (Samuel's Law Military.) * So long as the or-

ders of a superior are not obviously and decidedly in opposition to the well-known and established customs of the army, or the laws of the land--or, if in opposition to such laws, do not tend to an irreparable resultso long must the orders of a superior meet prompt, immediate and unhesitating obedience. * * * Reflection and consideration, therefore, when tending to question the order of a superior, must, in some sense, be considered as a military offense." (Simmons on Court-Martial.)

And so the substance of conclusions arrived at by all authorities on military law is that almost blind obedience s the safe rule for every subordinate, from the general next under the President, who is also Commander-in-chief, to the drummer boy. If the President, as Commander in-chief, issue an order, the responsibility rests with him, and his right to issue such order may be tested by impeachment.

We had many troublesome questions and many dangerous places to avoid during the early years after the war with the South. Now that calm view can be taken, it is almost generally conceded that our army behaved in the South with remarkable prudence and wisdom, and yet orders were obeyed. This speaks well for the intelligence of our army from highest to lowest.

Except in its more important bearing upon the discipline of the service, the question of obedience or disobedience is a personal one affecting the innation at large. If ever the liberties of this people are so far jeopardized as their subordinates in our little army, commands be obeyed or disregarded.

Unmasking a Female Spy.

DY JOSEPH A. NUNEZ.

N the fall of 1863 while I was stationed at Memphis, I had occasion to go up the Mississippi to Cairo, to receive there some funds that had been snipped to me. The

A TELEPHONE TO THE SUN.

A Marvelous Experiment Edison Now Mas Under Way in New Jersey.

At Ogden, N. J., there is a mass of iron ore a mile long standing perpendicular and extending into the bowels of the earth to great but unknown depths, said to contain several hundred million tons of magnetic material. As the violent storms and uprushes in the sun produce disturbances of the earth's magnetism, which are recorded on the magnetometers at the Kew and other observatories, it has occurred to Mr. Edison that the strength of the solar disturbance, as exerted by our planet, and could "be increased enormously by utilizing a vein of magnetic iron oro, and running around the body of ore everal miles of wire, forming an inductive circuit, into which powerful electric currents would be thrown by any disturbance of the earth's magnetism.' "By the use of instruments every change," he says, "could be recorded, and by the use of the telephone all sounds produced on the sun would be heard on our planet." He is, accordingly, erecting telegraph poles on each side of the Ogden ore hill and parallel with it, on which he is coiling an insulated wire many times around the whole area where the earth's magnetic lines leave the iron mountain and extend into space. The two ends of the long wire will be taken into his observation station and connected with the receiving telephone.

From every point of view-poetic, spiritual and scientific-promises to be one of the most thrilling experiments ever made. Its successful conductorlike Wordsworth's

-curious child, who dwelt upon a tract Of inland ground, applying to his ear The convolutions of a smooth lipped shell.

hearing "sonorous cadences" and holding converse with the unseen universe itself-will be able to listen to the awe-inspiring rush and roar of the sun's mountainous billows of fire as they slutter forth in inconceivable fury from his cyclopean furnaces. What a sermon will be preached into the receiving instrument! A voice from the central orb of our planetary system-type answering to anti-type thundering forth the eternal power and God-head of Him whom the Christian pulpit, often too feebly tor our dull ears, proclaims "the light of this world."

From a scintific point of view the value of this experiment may be immense. Every new fact brought certainly to light respecting the actual phenomens in "the regions beyond," however insignificant it may seem at first, science in her onward path of research, the keystone of an arch, serving to bridge some hitherto impassible chasm. Almost every great outburst of a solar cyclone is followed by a magboat on which I startnetic storm on our little planet, and ed was a sternsimultaneously the ices of its polar cirwheeler, rather frail, cle glister in the light of the Aurora Borealis. Familiar examples of this are found in all astronomical and magnetic observations. The magnetic storm of November 17, 1882 (succeeding the appearance on the 16th of a sun spot which measured at Allegheny observatory, covers 2,200,000,000 square miles), seriously interrupted the telegraph lines at New York, and cable messages were delayed nearly an hour, while at Chicago the switchboard was a dozen times on fire. As an experiment, one of the Western Union wires between Washington and Baltimore was worked with the earth current alone. There is every reason, therefore, to expect the strength of all such disturbances will be increased enormously in Mr. Edison's inductive circuit of the Ogden iron mountain: that by the use of this instrument the variations of intensity can be recorded, and, as he hopes. "sounds produced on the sun will be heard through the telephone."-New York Herald. A Wonderful Clock. Darius L. Goff, at Pawtucket, R. I. has a fancy for mechanical and electrical experiments. He has in his front hall a tall, old-fashioned clock, au heirloom, which, strange to say, never runs down. It stands near the front door, and is connected with it by a rod with gearing attachments. Whenever the door is opened or closed the winding arrangements are given a turn, so that the act of entering or leaving the house keeps the clock constantly wound. But that is not all. By means of electrical appliances operated by the clock in its movements, the gas jet in the hall is raised at dusk and lowered at bedtime, an early rising bell is rung to summon the family, from their repose and still an hour later the clock rings the breakfast bell. Whenever it strikes the hour, softly musical cathedral chimes are struck simultaneously in the chambers, and for a moment the house is filled with melody. Had Mr. Goff lived and conjured in witchcraft days he would certainly have been hanged.-Boston Advertiser.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM **REFLECTION.**

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

The lesson for Sunday, January 11, may be found in Kings 12: 25-33.

INTRODUCTORY.

This lesson in "Idolatry in Israel" will be valuable to us according as we apply it to ourselves. The tendencies toward idolatry in America, and in Christian America at that, are too marked to be overlooked. The teacher should warn against these dangers and point out, from Israel's career where the bad issue begins. The eccentric Nonsuch professor has a two-fold division for text work which we regard as most wise and sagacious. It is, briefly stated, first, cut out your garment then put it on. In our "Explanatory" we endeavor to do the first, and in our "Expository" the second. It is to the teacher and pastor, however, that we must look to make it fit.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

Jeroboam. A widow's son. (1 Kings 11: 26.) The responsibility put thus upon him doubtless helped to develop his strong character .---- Shechem. Its name meaning strength. Strong also in historical prestige. Abraham made it sacred (Sichem), Gen. 12:6. It was a City of Refuge, Josh. 21: 21. It was the scene of the promulgation of the law, Josh. 24: 25. In the New Testament days it was called Sychar (John 4: 5). Nablus, a city of 5,000, now occupies the spot. -Built Penuel, i. e., built up, strengthened. This is that Penuel or Peniel (face of God) where Jacob wrestled with Jehovah (Gen. 32: 30, 31).

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

Now shall the kingdom return. He is beginning to doubt so soon. And right here begins his own downfall. Peter walked the wave right bravely and lustily till he took his eye away from his Master and fastened it upon himself and his own efforts. Then he fell. "O, thou of little faith, wherefore dost thou doubt?"-that tells the secret of his downfall. It is the weak point in Jeroboam's character. He was a strong man, well fitted to rule, with splendid possibilities before him. There was the trouble. He put his thought and effort upon himself. He forgot that all he was or could hope to be was through the purpose and by the grace of God, meekly accepted. He overlooked that promise made to him back there "in the field." "And it shall be, if thou wilt hearken * * ' that I will be with thee and build thee a sure house." It shall be and here he is saying in miserable skepticism, Now shall the kingdom return. Faith with the kingdom does begin 'to return from him because of his unfaith. O, let us be careful, lest with the very next breath after we say "thy kingdom come," in the Lord's prayer, we be found saying doubtfully, self-dependently, now shall the kingdom return; and what shall I do to prevent it? Right here we lift an allen altar. Gregory at Rome, Henry VIII. in England, was each a Jeroboam in his way.

And this became a sin. No, it was not intended as a sin. It just became one-that was all. So do all sins arise. Eve did not mean that the taking of the apple should be a transgression. It speedily became such, mistrust and disobedience bearing their

"My soldiers obey me blindly," said the Czar.

me," boasted Napoleon.

At the suggestion of the Prussian king a test of devotion was agreed apon. The royal party was breakfasting in the fifth story of a building that faced a paved street. Each ruler was to call in one of his soldiers and com mand him to jump from the window. Napoleon made the first test.

'Call the Gardiste Mareux," he commanded, and Mareau appeared.

"Will you obey any order I may give you?" asked Napoleon.

"Yes, sire."

"Blindly, whatever it is ?" "Blindly, sire."

"Then jump out of that window." "But I have a wife and two children,

"I will care for them. Forward !" And the Gardiste Mareau, with a military salute, walked to the window and leaped out.

"Call a private of the bodyguard," ordered the Czar, whose turn came next. The soldier came.

"What is your name?"

"Ivan Ivanovitch."

Well, Ivan, just throw yourself out of that window.

'Yes, father," answered the guardsman, and he walked to the window and leaped to death.

Command the bravest of my soltiers to come here," said the Prussian King to his servent. A six-foot uhlan, with medals on breast and a scar across his face, entered.

"My friend," exclaimed the King. to show their obedience to orders and om that window. Have you the pluck to do the same?" "ls it for the fatherland?"

No.

"Ihen I refuse to do it." Individuals will applaud or condemn ese different-minded soldiers, exactly by the partial regulations of a parthe opinions of each individual in ticular society, that soldiers can hope

egard to what "soldiely obedience" nay be-what it may be. The "Article of War" in the United then, when the alternative is between

tates Regulations, which enjoins obe- two offenses, and the choice must be ence by subordinates to all lawful determined by the adoption of the less ommands of superiors is familiar to instead of the greater-of the dissoldiers. The difficulty is in the obedience of command, or the compplication of it; therein it is that the | mission of some outrageous civil or an in the service encounters difficulty. What is meant by lawful commands? Is the person commanded to judge that the commands he would otherwise all cases of the lawfulness of the nmands?

If not, in what case. or class of cases, the commander the judge of the vfulness?

n these two last-mentioned cases, there be such, would the law mili-I protect the subordinate in disog an unlawful command? When is it right to obey unlawful amands?

Whether to him who gives an un-

"THEN I REFUSE TO DO 1T."

often not only justifiable but highly

meritorious. This is shown by the

readiness and unanimity with which

indemnity laws are passed for the pro-

tection of those concerned, and by

the public approval and favor some

times shown to the most conspicuous

actors in disobedience. The fame ac-

quired by General Dix for his order to

"It is only then in words which, if

executed, would effect some palpable

outrage against moral or religious ob-

ligations, which all laws profess to re-

gard, and which cannot be superseded.

flag is a case in point.



abut we plowed up the stream, making the usual stoppages, now on one side of the river and then on the other, fighting shy of suspicious-looking spots and sheering from shore when there were hostile indications. At one umbrageous spot on the Arkansas side we had a startling salute from a lurking foe. Quite a little fusillade it was, and several of the shots struck our texas (where the officers of the boat had

quarters, above the upper deck) and astonished some of our non-combatants. But, as the texas was tin-lined, the shades of evening falling, and the distance considerable, no damage was done, and the faint-hearted could console themselves with the language of Mr. Lincoln, "The panic's fictitious, and there's nobody hurt."

Cairo, at that time, was a very busy place, but it had the worst hotels on the continent. After a night of unrest at this first-class hotel and a very indifferent breakfast in the morning, the next thing in order was to go to the express office, but a crowd at the Provost Marshal's office excited curiosity. In the middle of the large room there stood a well dressed female, not more, apparently, than 30 years of age. She was above medium height, had good features, shapely form, raven hair, and flashing eyes. She was indignantly protesting against the charge of being a rebel spy and of running quinine and other contraband wares into the Confederacy.

It was a delicate position for chivtheir loyalty, a French and a Russian shoot on the apot any man who at alric gentlemen to be placed in, but guardsman have jumped, at command, tempted to haul down the American finally some well known Union ladies were summoned, and they, with the defendant, retired to a private room, the doors of which were properly guarded. When they all returned the defendant was an exposed culprit. She had lost her defiant and indignant air, and looked crestfallen and alarmed,



hesitating obedience in soldiers to while the committee who had investithose who are set over them is gated her found such a store of quinine, so necessary to the safety of the milisewing silks and other articles contraband (detached from her skirts, undertary state, and to the success of every military achievement, that it would be clothing, and even her hair) as would of her rival. The next day she got

Winning a Wife in Darkest Africa.

A plot for a new novel, with a gloss of novelty, illustrating the old-fangled ways of an ancient race seen by Stanley in Africa: He was a young Yambuya chief, stalwart proud and black; she was a Yambuya maiden, handsome, graceful and swarthy. He was brave in the field, bold in the hunt and merry at the feast; she was true-hearted and gentle and could carol like a bird. He wooed her, but she was coy. He almost won her but she shrank from his embraces. He gave her flowers for her hair, charms for her fingers and handkerchiefs for her wardrobe; she required him to fetch her the skin of a tiger, the jaw of a serpent and the head

early fruit. Abraham did not intend that his prevarication, whereby his wife should be called his sister, should be a sin. It was simply a word of convenience, it enabled both him and his wife, forsooth, to live, for the time being, comparatively unmolested. in the enemies' country. But it soon became a sin, and Abraham was rebuked for it, and before the eyes of the heathen, as often God's people are to-day. Solomon did not intend that his adoption of the fashions and customs of the nations should be a menace to God. He merely wished to establish his realm and reign in the good esteem of the kings around about. But even now, in the lesson before us, we begin to see the bitter fruits of such compromise. The first cigar, the first glass, the first game of cards-O, no, they were not meant for sin. Just for amusement, or to pass a pleasant hour, or to make one's self agreeable to the people of the world. But this thing has become sin, fearful sin. An apparent trifling departure from Christly command and apostolic procedure. Just for convenience, if you please. Alas, alas, the sin it has put upon God's own Zion.

Even unto Dan. They go the whole road. Yield an inch, and it will presently be an ell. When Lot starts down the way toward Sodom he does not stop till he reaches the end of the line. Presently we find him leaving his pitching tents and verily dwelling in the city of destruction. Perhaps Jeroboam fixed upon Bethel as a slight departure, then yielded a little further to conciliate the northern tribes, giving them a provisional or perhaps a tentative place of meeting, one which could be used in time of extremity when it was exceedingly difficult or painful to push the way down to the farther city. Now behold he sees the people preferring the farthest point. They have wholly swung off. They are thoroughgoing latitudinarians. Doubtless it was a tender, kindly thought that first suggested clinic baptism and all other substitutes for the true and original ordinance. Now see, even Bethel is not enough. The confederated tribes of Israel have gone clean over to Dan. And they verily think by so doing to worship God. Worship it may be, through God's condescension, but O, why not come back to Zion?" Thus only unity.

He placed in Bethel the priests. Yes, ou can always find priests to watch the high places. First a sinful departure. Then that departure organized, for we read that "he made a house of high places." Now he puts his priests there to establish and perpetuate the iniquity. There is never an apostasy so pronounced and atrocious but that a prurient priesthood can be found to give it apparent sanctity and so to mislead the very elect. Mormonism has done vilely, but with all its viciousness it has never been priestless. Indeed, its high priests have fostered and promoted its misdoings. Man-placed priests, Jeroboam's brotherhood of the high places, beware of them. Only the servants whom God anointed are to be trusted. "By their fruits ye shall know them." O, that the priests and prophets were all God's men. to lead the straying flocks, back to God's house! Luther started out from Dan to Jerusalem, but he got no further than Bethel. Cranmer also, but he halted part way; and Anglicanism has its altar to-day somewhere up among the hills of Samaria. So he offered upon the altar which he had made. Men are always ready to do that. Let them make their own altar, and how easy the sacrifice! Altars of fashion, altars of selfishness, altars of worldliness sin's altars all, but O, how many are making offerings, some of them toilful and painful and to the very giving of the life. And yet what does it amount to? Sacrificing upon the altar which he had made, so goes the wild, rebellious world. And alas, too often, so goes the church. How far high-church ism is to go in this country, as in England, no one knows. But it has gotten as far as





CHELSEA STANDARD WM. EMMERT, Publisher. MICHIGAN CHELSEA. THE WORLD OVER.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY LAND AND CLIME.

The History of a Week Gathered from the Wires, Embracing Political Doings, Personal Movements, Accidents, Criminal Affairs, Labor Notes, Etc.

THE ELECTION BILL DOOMED.

It Cannot Get Through Both Houses of Congress

THE day after New Year's the Speaker Inid before the House the resignation of H. H. Markham as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. On r 'lon of Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, the Houseen adjourned until Monday, Jan. 5. Although it was understood when the Senate adjourned Dec. 31 that the session on Jan. 2d was to be merely formal there were forty Senators present when the journal was read, including Mr. Allison, who had been absent from the city for ten days past. The Senator-elect from Idaho, Mr. McConnell, who has not yet been sworn in, was also present and was introduced to a good many of the Senators, as was also Mr. Dubols, of Idaho, who has been elected for the term to begin March 4 next. No business whatever was transacted and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Spooner, adjourned till. Jan. 5 at noon. Thus far five Republicans have agreed to vote against the election bill on a direct vote and there are two others who say they would vote for a motion to lay it aside and take up finance. This is not enough. A Republican Senator who is earnestly opposed to the election bill said to a reporter that in time it would pass the Senate, but it could by no possibility be passed by the House in its amended form. By the time it got to the House, he said, it would be too late for the attendance of a quorum to be secured in that body. The bill, he said, could never become a law.

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Large Amount of Business Transacted During the Year Just Ended.

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

The new year opens with so much of uncertainty that there is a natural disposition to dwell upon the crowning records of the year just closed, which show an extraordinary volume of business, in many lines surpassing all precedent. Iron; cotton. leather, boot and shoe, and meat production was larger than any previous year. Thus 2,219,312 cattle were shaughtered at Chicago, against 1,763.310 in 1889, a gain of 25 per cent., and 5,723,082 hogs, against 4,211,767 in 1889, a gain of 25 per cent. At Boston 3.535,211 cases of boots and shoes were shipped, against 3,399,980, a gain of 4 per cent. The clearing-house exchanges show that the volume of all business in 1890 exceeded that of any previous year by at least 10 per cent., though in part this increase was due to the higher range of prices during the greater part of the year. The advance in prices of all commodities compared with a year ago is 6.6 per cent., and the average has been about 5.5 per cent. higher for eight months. But this unprecedented volume of business has not been altogether successful, and the recorded failures have been in number and in amount of liabilities larger than in any previous year since 1884.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK. WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

Tr is rumored that the Kansas City and Omaha, a part of the St. Joseph and Grand Island, which belongs to the Union Pacific system, will build from McCool Junction, Neb., to Lincoln and from McCool Junction to Kearney. This will shorten the main line of the Union Pacific west by several miles and may in time carry the overland trains.

THE other morning neighbors broke open the door of Peter Boose's residence at Lima, Chio, and found Mrs. Boose lying on the floor insensible and her two-year-old child some distance away. Boose was lying in the bedroom in a like condition. The house was full of gas which escaped from a stove. Boose recovered after several hours' work, but the wife and child will die.

* THE first School Board election in Oklahoma Territory was held at Oklahoma City under the law-to. decide whether separate schools should be maintained for the whites and blacks, or whether they should be mixed. Trustees in each township were elected. There are but few returns in, but enough is known to indicate that the schools are separate by a hig majority, Under the law women are allowed to vote on school matters, and all the negro women voted for mixed schools. The white women refrained from voting. The negroes made a desperate effort to carry mixed schools, and are sore. They claim that the law is unconstitutional, and are taking action to have it nullified.

EARLY Wednesday morning Tax-Collector M. S. Snyder was attacked in his office, at Tucson, Ari., by two masked men, and robbed of \$4,000. Snyder shot at his assailants twice, but they escaped. He sustained a flesh-wound. Antonio Eppa, one of the murderers who broke jail at Tucson, Ari., was captured near that city. Several Mexicans have been arrested for harboring the refugee. The Sheriff has offered a reward, dead or alive, for Verdugo, the other murderer. who planned the escape and stabbed the iailer.

JOHN L. MILLER, formerly of Dayton, O., and at one time a tobacco packer for Dayton jobbers, is in jail at Lewisburg,

Preble County, O., on a charge of counterfeiting. Miller's house was searched and supplies of Babbitt metal, electroplating batteries, and other materials used in the manufacture of spurious coin were discovered.

JOHN RIEGER, a German, aged about 45, who arrived at Garden City, Kan., a few weeks ago from Pueblo, committed Santa Fe passenger train.

the State Lecturer, Mr. Donnelly, be heard from. This was quickly amended by a motion to adjourn. first test vote between the two factions resulted in a great triumph for Donnelly. There were some manifestations of dissatisfaction, but President Hall said: "Gentlemen, a speech from Mr. Donnelly will not hurt you. If he wants to address you hear him, and I will now present him to the convention." Mr. Donnelly alluded to this gathering as the most unexampled and unparalleled meeting ever held in the State, and after congratulating the convention on the immense vote polled last November for the Alliance ticket, proceeded to argue the Alliance must maintain its separate identity and not fuse with Democrats or Republicaus. He said:

Both parties have declared time and again that the water must be squeezed out of watered stock, but there has not been enough water extracted to wet the lips of a thirsty Arab in the Desert of Sahara. Nay, when we passed a law in 1887 that no more watered stock should be created, and that if it was created the men engaged in the work should go to the penitentiary, no attention was paid to it. Since the passage of that act the fraudulent capitalization of railroads in Minnesota, in the face of an enactment declaring it a penal offense, has increased about \$38,000,000, and the average capitalization of the roads of the State has risen from about \$37,000 per mile to \$43,000 per mile. The Soo Railroad Company claims that its road cost \$34,174,097.65, but \$18,419,-219.99 was for discounts on securities; that is to say it cost \$18,419,219,99 to discount \$15,754,877.66; if they had borrowed the money for another six months at that rate they would have owed \$50,-000,000 and not have had a foot of road or a tie, or a spike, or a cigarette to show for it. Not a man who has been engaged in these iniquities has been arrested, prosecuted, or punished. Not only this, but the chief among them has been sent by the Republican party to the United States Senate. These things must be righted by the Legislature. Behind the Alliance stand the shadowy legions of all the good and great who have died for the prosperity and liberty of mankind.

On the vote later in the day Ignatius Donnelly was chosen President of the State Alliance by 542 votes, against 113 for his opponents.

THE Washington Critic has the following Presidential gossip. Its informant is understood to be Senator Joe Blackburn:

Secretary Blaine gives stout those days that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1892. In a recent conversation with a Democratic Senator with whom he is on friendly terms he dwelt on the efforts he was making for the cause of reciprocity. He outlined his plans for the increase of trade with the nations of South America. He said that he was very much in earnest in his ideas for the extension of our markets, particularly with the southern half of the western suicide by throwing himself in front of a hemisphere. He spoke of the importance of the Nicaragua Canal, and of the tremendous benefit it would be to the com-

terce of the world in general and of the United States in particular. He said he be lieved he would live to see a ship canal across the Floridian peninsula : at least begun. The Democratic Senator in question, who is a good deal of a believer in Mr. Blaine, said he thought he (Blaine) would be the Republican nominee. "for," he said, wit we Democrats cannot elect a President. I would rather see you President than any other Republican." Secretary Blaime expressed his appreciation of the compliment and said: "I am not a candidate and shall not be." He then added that he was more interested in bringing about reciprocity with the South American nations than in anything else. In referring to the matters pressing for immediate attention in Congress he said that it would be a calamity to the Republican party for the election bill to become a law. THE resolutions adopted by the Minnesota convention of the Farmers' Alliance opened with a shot at the tariff. declare that when the Commissioners of The most important of them are as fol-We demand that the war tariff be radically revised, giving necessary reductions and placing raw material on the free list, to the end that we may be able to compete with the world for a market. We demand governmental control of the railroads, both of the State and the nation, to the end that reasonable rates shall be established and watering of stock not be permitted, and that our Legislature shall enact a freight-rate law which shall fix rates no higher than those now in force in Iowa, and reduce the passenger rates to two cents a mile. As producers we demand a free and open market for our grain, and that railroads shall receive and ship the same as they do an other commodities. That the grading of wheat at country stations be abolished; and we demand that the Legislature investigate the handling. inspection, and weighing of grain under existing laws. We demand a law forbidding any railroad from issuing any mortgage bonds or stock until an account of the cash, labor, and material, duly sworn to, has been presented to some officer of the State for examination. We demand the reduction of the rate of interest to ? per cent. with stringent penalties for bonuses ,and commissions. We favor an increase of the volume of money equal to the requirements of an increasing trade, without the intervention of banks of issue. We demand the free coinage of silver and denounce the silver bill passed by Congress as a fraud upon the people: and we also demand that all public offices which directly affect the interests of the people be made elective. We denounce the "force bill" as a dangerous and revolutionary measure, devised for partisan purposes. It will open the wounds of the war and retard the happy day of reconciliation and peace, and we hold that one of the greatest aims of the Alliance is the restoration of fraternal feeling and true concord to the people of this entire republic. We demand that the Government foreclose its lien on the Union Pacific Railroad, and take possession and operate the same in the interests of the people of the United States. Option gambling in boands of trade should be abolished, and we ask the State and Congress to pass such laws as shall make every such transaction a criminal offense.

Parliament, has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal in which he says the attitude of the Irish Bishops before and during the election referred to only shows that Mr. Parnell "committed'a private vice," and allowed judgment by default to be delivered against him, and, therefore, he has been pronounced to be no longer eligible to a position of public trust. Continuing, Mr. Scully says the Irish struggle is essentially a political and not a moral one, a struggle for leave for the Irish to manage Irish affairs after their own fashion. The struggle is one of pounds, shillings, and pence, and not of the sacraments.

A THEOLOGICAL student named Stephan Jirge is under arrest in Berlin on a charge of attempting to blackmail a hightitled official. Jirge wrote the official demanding 15,000 marks on the ground that his health had been injured through indulgence in certain immoral acts in which the official was particeps criminis. The official apprised the police of the affair, when he was informed that Jirge had already voluntarily surrendered himself. Jirge maintains the truth of his accusation. The newspapers refer to the official as Freiherr von W. The scandal excites widespread curiosity.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE Bureau of the American Republies has information that the President of Mexico has approved the bill recently passed by the Congress of that Republic admitting corn from the United States free of duty. This is a large concession, as the duty heretofore has been 1 cent per kilogram, or about one-half cent per pound.

THE schooner Mort Light of Calais, from Portland for Calais with a cargo of grain, left Portland Dec. 20, and as it has not been heard from since, it has probably been lost. The vessel carried a crew of six besides the captain.

NEW MEMBER OF THE SENATE.

Governor Shoup of Idaho Takes the Oath of Offic .

THE Senate met at nooa on the 29th, after a few day's recess. The Vice-President laid before the members a communication from the Governor of Idaho transmitting credentials of the Senator-elect from that State Messrs George L. Shoup and William J. McConnell. The credentials having been read, Mr. Hoar moved that as Mr. Shoup was present the oath of office be administered to him. Mr Vance remarked that the new State of Idado appeared to have elected more than its fair share of Senators, and he thought that the credentials should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Hoar said that, as he understood, there were only two Senators chosen from that State. He thought that his motion took precedence of Mr. Vance's. Mr. Hoar's motion having been agreed to, that Senator escorted Mr. Shoup to the Clerk's desk, where he took the oath of office and subscribed to it.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

Henry B. Brown, whom President Harrison appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in place of Samuel F. Miller, deceased, hails from this State, and has held prominent judicial offices in Detroit, He graduated from Yale in 1856 and soon after moved to Detroit. He was an-



JUDGE HENRY B. BROWN.

pointed Assistant United States District Attorney in 1863, and in 1868 was elected Circuit Judge of Wayne County. He was appointed United States District Judge in 1875, in which position he was when promotion reached him. He published a compilation of "Admiralty Reports" some years ago.

TOM NAVIN, one of the most remarkable young men this State has ever seen. and a convict in the State Penitentiary for seven years, has been pardoned. His history is greater than the wildest remance. At the age of 21 he was elected Mayor of Adrian. One year later he was re-elected, and always was called the "kid" Mayor. He kept the fastest horses and best rigs in Adrian. He visited Chicago, and on his return the story flew abroad that the "kid" Mayor had won \$50,000 at a flyer in wheat. The good people believed all this, and he floated along in a lime light of pleasure, wine suppers and gay turn-outs. The "kid" Mayor was worshiped by Adrie people, and nothing he did shocked her morality. One day the kid disappared, and it was found that half the farms in Lenawee County were cumbered by bogus mortgages issued by him. The Clark estate, of Adrian, had bought \$98,-000 of these worthless securities from the Mayor, a New York insurance company had invested \$102,000, and friends and neighbors of the "kid" were ruined in all directions. A year after his flight the Mayor came back and surrendered, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. THE Detroit Boat Company is constructing a submarine craft of which great things are expected. The vesse is forty feet long, nine feet beam, and fourteen feet depth of hold.' The mech anism is somewhat similar to that of th submarine torpedo boat. Electric stor age batteries will be used for storing oxygen, giving light, and furnishing the motive power. The improvement over the torpedo boat is claimed in the buo ancy of the craft which will come to th surface as soon as the electric motor stopped, whereas the machinery of th torpedo boat must be working to bring to the surface of the water. Besides screw wheel at the stern there will two wheels on either side of the ne craft. Turning an electric switch wi cause the boat to rise or plunge deep in the water. It is being built as pleasure craft, but if it proves succe ful the government will be requested consider its adoption as a torpede be

STARVED THE BABIES.

A "Baby Farm" in London Broken Up-Terrible Roveiation :

Loxnon is constantly being how fied by the discovery of "baby farms" where infants are treated in the crudlest manner possible: but in spite of the metropolitan police these disgraceful institutions flourish and apparently are only discovered by accident. At Brixton, a portion of London, on the Surrey side of the Thames, a woman who gave the name of Mrs. Reeves, and who is known to have figured ander several aliases, was arrested on the complaint an her neighbors for carrying on the illegal business known as "haby farming." When the police, searched her residence they found eight emaciated, filthy, sickly babies crowded into one small, ill-ventilated room. Apparently the infants were in a starving condition. Mrs. Reeves, in any case, will by prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and should one of the children die the charge of murder may be made against the "baby farmer."

Another Earthquak

Two pistinct earthquake shocks with but a few seconds intermission occurred at San Francisco at 12:02 Friday afternoon. The vibrations were nearly north and south. Reports from Gilroy, Santa Cruz. Modesto, Stockton, and a number of other points indicate that the carthquake was quite generally felt in Central California. No damage is reported beyond the breaking of some glass articles. Prof. E. S. Hoden, of the Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton, telegraphs that registers there indicate that the shock of earthquake was the most sever) that has occurred in Northern California since 1863. The ceilings were cracked in the observatory and tell to the floor. The large telescope at the observator;, it is believed, was uninjured.

Funeral of th' Wilkesbarry V chim-

ONE of the most solema and impressive scenes over witnessed in Pennsylvania was the burial of the eight victims of the South Wilkesbarre mine disaster. Ail that was left of the unfortunates was' conveyed to the Hanover Catholic Cemetery in eight hearses, followed by a long cortige of relatives and fellowworkmen. Services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. Father McAndrews, who read the solemn ritual of the Catholic Church as the remains were lowered in to their final resting place.

A Whole Family Obliterated.

CAPT. SAM WILLIAMS, of Stony Creek, Ont., received a letter from his son Charlie, who went West several years ago, a fair-haired youth of 16 years, to carve for himself a home. The letter stated that he was at the time he wrote at Pine Ridge; was a member of Troop G, Eighth United States Cavalry; was in action at the capture of Sitting Bull, and-saw him at the time he received the fatal bullet. He secured part of his scalp and his handkerchief, which he sent home in a letter. He saw five of his own comrades fall victims to the Indian rifles. He states that the sight maddened the troopers to desperation and that Sitting Bull's scalp was lifted while he was in the throes of death.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

THEofficials of the Southern Pacific Fort Bend County, Texas, quarantined | lows: against Houston on account of smallpox. the railroad authorities were not notified. Passengers report lively times at Richmond, Stafford, Rosenburg, and other stations in that section. Those who wished to get off were met by armed men, who compelled them to remain on the train. The mails were delivered.

GEORGE D. SANGER, a brother-in-law of the late Bishop; Beckwith of Georgia, and prescription clerk in Rose & Cherry's drug store iin Macon, Ga., dropped dead while sitting on a stool in the store. The autopsy revealed the fact that death was caused by overstimulation of the heart, superinduced by constant and excessive smoking of cigarettes, of which, it is said, he consumed six or eight packages daily. He was 35 years old and leaves a wife, but no children.

GEN. FRANCIS E. SPINNER, ex-Treasarer of the United States and a former power in Republican national politics, died the day before New Year's at the residence of his son-in-law, the Hon. J. M. Schumacher, at Jacksonville, Fla. Gen. Spinner went it Florida immediately after retiring from office on account of health, and, being fond of outdoor life, spent much time at Pablo Beach, living in a text and enjoying himself in hunting and fishing. The malady to which he finally succumbed was cancer of the face, and, despite his great sufferings, he always preserved an undaunted heroic front. Up to a week ago he was able to be ap at short periods, and conversed with those around him. When the cancer broke through to his brain his mind began to fail, and at times he became delirious. He was attended by his faithful physician, Dr. Mitchell, and everything that human -skill could do was done in his behalf until death came. At his bedside were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Schumacher and Mr. and Mrs. James F. Woodworth. His end was peaceful and painless, and death came to him as a sleep. Francis E. Spinner was born at Mohawk, German Flats, N. Y., in January, 1802. His father was a German elergyman.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

MORE than 1,000 delegates to the Farmers' Alliance State Convention of

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

AT Hawarden Castle, Monday, the S1st birthday of the Hon. William Ewart Gladstone was celebrated , with quiet rejoicings. Telegrams of congratulation and large numbers of presents arrived during the early part of the day from all parts of Great Britain, and

1s the Senate on the 30th the election bill was taken up, and Senator Wolcott, of Colorado (Rep.), made an animated speech against it, attracting the closest attention from its first sentence to its last. It was, he said, a source of great regret to him to be called upon to differ from any considerable number of his party, and to decline to take the gath which the older leaders pointed out. It was proper that the reasons which impelled that difference be fairly stated. The present was not an opportune time for the bill. Nearly onethird of the session was through and daylight was not yet visible. There were before the Senate measures of vast importance that would fail, for another year at least, unless they were now acted upon. Among the measures awaiting action Mr. Wolcott mentioned the silver bill, the apportionment bill, the pure-food bill, the copyright bill, and the private land court bill. We stand, he' said. in the shadow of a great financial disaster. The people turn to Congress for relief. They want the assurance either that there will be no legislation on the financial subject (so that they can set their houses in order) or that they will receive an adequate medium of circulation for the transaction of their business. But it was not only, he said, because those measures were clamoring for recognition that he felt compelled to oppose the passage of the election bill. If the session were to last indefinitely, and if none of these vital measures were pending, he would still vote against it. It was a travesty on duty that the Senate should sit, day after day, discussing changes in the election law that had stood without amendment for twenty years.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO:

TTLE-Common to Prime	\$3.25	a.	5,50
one Chinning Grades .	3.00	(1)	4.00
IEEP IEEP HEAT - No. 2 ked IEEP DRN-NO. 2 IEEP ATS-NO. 2 IEEP YE-NO. 2 IEEP	3.00	04	5,50
HEAT-No. 2 Red	.91	in	.91
BN-No 9	.48	in	.45
TE-No 9	-40	a	.40
VE_No 9	114	in	.60
UTTER-Choice Creamery	.25	in	.2
HEESE-Full Cream, flats	OPL		.10
GGS-Fresh	91	a	.21
OTATOES-Western, per bu	.85	3	.9
INDIANAPOLIS.			
ATTLE-Shipping	- 3.50	Ø	4.7
logs-Choice Light	3,00		3.7
HEEP-Common to Prime	3.00	(0)	4.7
VHEAT-No. 2 Red	.03	in.	.9
ons-No 1 White	49	a.	.4
ATS-No 9 White	44	ia	.4
onn-No. J White Dars-No. 2 White ST. LUUIS.		9	
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Iogs. WHEAT-No. 2 Red	00	(4)	
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CINCINNATI.			
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IOGR. HEEP. WHEAT-NO. 2 Red	. 3.00	a	
HEEP	. 3.00	a	
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CORN-NO. 2	51	a	
DATS-No. 2 Maxed		U	
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WHEAT-NO. 2 Spring		a	
CORN-NO. 3 DATS-NO. 2 White	46	140	1 .
DATS-No. 2 White	42	(d	
RYE-No. 1	66	a	
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RYE-No. 1. BARLEY-NO. 2. DETROIT.			
CATTLE	. 3.00	a	0 5.
Hogs	3.00	1 10	1. S.
SHEEP	3.00	0	
WHEAT-No. 2 Red		0	
COBN-No. 2 Vallow	50	6	
CORN-No. 2 Yellow		14.10	
TOLEDO.		136	9 .
WHEAT.	0		-
Copy Coab	14	0	1000
CORN-CASE		1 (1	5.
OATS-No. 2 White		. 6	g .
BUFFALO.	1.00		
CATTLE-Good to Prime	4.00		3 5.
Hogs-Medium and Heavy WHEAT-No. 1 Hard	. 3,50		u 3.
WHEAT-NO. 1 Hard	> 1.0		\$ 1.
Cons-No. 2		136.8	9 .

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE-Common to Prime

MONTMORENCY COUNTY -people scared at the way the deer are dis pearing and will petition the next Leg lature to pass a prohibitory killing a good until 1896.

MARQUETTE is platting a 100-acre a dition, with free sites for factories.

E. ELWOOD, of Mount Morris, guess he would die nine years hence. He w so sure of it that he had his ton stone erected and dated 1899. His p phetic vision was at fault, as he has] died.

THE Village Marshal of Decatur loss up a woman for drunkenness the oth day, and still that is a strictly prohi tion town.

ICE-CUTTING has commenced on Wh more Lake. The crystal is seven ind thick.

A DETROIT man of a mathematic turn of mind has figured out that the are 31,570 farmers in Michigan of eign birth, and 8,067 brought me with them to the extent of \$4,633,14 The value of the farms now owned the whole number, as assessed, is 8 537,971. On these farms are mortga of \$11,191,714. The money they brow with them added to this amount make total of \$15,824,902, showing a gain \$36,712,969. But as the assessed a is from 25 to 40 per cent. less than i selling value, it would make the value of these farms \$65,672,338. deduct the original capital, and i mortgages show a net increase of 000,000. This is on the real estate alo Add the personal property, stock, as cultural implements, etc., and so millions more must be placed to 1 credit credit account And as to the mech cal class: Of the 8,828 employes end in making agricultural implement 747 are foreign born. Of this num 1,047 brought money with them to extent of \$176,354. The present value the whole number is \$2,693,610.



CHRONOLOGY OF 1890.

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RAW MATERIAL FOR HISTORY-RECORD OF A YEAR.

Victims of Steamship Wrecks, Mine Disasters, Fire Horrors, Boiler Explosions, Railroad Collisions and Epidemic Disease-Great Floods of the Year-Incidents of Each Month.

The year 1890 opened inauspiciously as far as seidents were concerned, and the national ad-inistration, outside of politics, was singuarly unfortunate early in the winter. At the beginning of the social season in Washington life the wife of the President suffered an affliction in the loss of her sister. Then came the death of Walker Blaine, the eldest son of the chief member of the Cabinet. Within a fort-night Mr. Blaine mourned the loss of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, and then came the terrible calamity that befell the family of Secterrible calamity that befell the family of Sec-retary Tracy. From the standpoint of the philosopher, the attentive reader will observe that neither wealth nor high official station ex-empts anybody from the ills of human life. It is estimated that the railroads of the United States lose \$2,000,000 yearly by land-slides, \$5,000,000 by floods, \$1,000,000 by fire, and \$0,000,000 by collisions.

important occurrences follow, with dates :

- JANUARY. 7. Several horses killed at St. Louis, Mo., and many small fires started by electric wires which were broken by a storm. Innouncement made of the discovery of Cleo-
- patra's tomb in Egypt.
 11. Fire at Lexington, Ky., cremated thirty-five valuable horses, among them the trotter Bell Boy, for which \$51,000 had been paid, and whose owner had once refused \$100,-000 for him; total loss, \$350,000.
- Number of cases of influenza (or "la grippe") in Berlin to date, estimated at 400,000 ; number of deaths due to the disease, 650. Drunkenness greatly it creased at Paris, because physicians prescribed alcoholic drink as a preventive. 15. The Pope issued an order that in countries
- where the government is opposed to Ca-tholicism Catholics must obey the state where such a course does not entail disobedience to the divine laws; also, they must not tie the church to any political party The South Dakota Legislature passed its first bill-to provide for refund-
- ing the indebtedness of the State. 11. About a thousand fishing boats wrecked off the Foshu coast, Japan; nearly all on board, hetween 2,500 and 3,000, perished.
- 22. Incoming steamers at New York reported the worst weather ever before known on the Atlantic Ocean.
- 27. Andrew Charter (colored), aged 8 years, received at the Nashville penitentiary, to serve one year or larceny. 28. Near Cascade, Cal., the tracks of the Central
- Pacific Road were covered by snow to a depth of fifty feet; trains in the Sierras were snow-bound and passengers lived on canned goods for a fortnight.
- canned goods for a fortnight. FEBRUARY.
 8. Burning of the residence of Secretary of the Navy Tracy at Washington; Mrs. Tracy, her daughter Mary, and a French maid, Josephine Morrell, lose their lives.
 4. Celebration at New York of the centennial of the United States Supreme Bench; ad-dresses made by ex-President Cleveland, Associate Justice Field, and others.
 6. Explosion in Atasycham colliery, near New-Explosion in Alasycham colliery, near New-port, Wales; 170 lives lost.
- 10. In the municipal election at Falt Lake City
- the Gentiles were successful by over 800 majority, the event being considered the virtual overthrow of Mormon rule in Utah. 19. Dead-lock in Iowa House of Representatives ended by compromise, having lasted over
- S. Seventy bodies of murdered infants found

- Etionne, France; 123 miners reported AUGUST.
- August.
 Railway accident near Innsbruck, in the Tyrol; 12) people pecished.
 Bridget Doody died at Mineral Point, Wis., aged 120 years; she was born in Ire-land, and the parish record shows the date of her birth.
- 13. Explosion in government powder mill at Canton, China; 200 houses destroyed and 19.
- over 1,000 lives lost. Wilkesbarre, Pa., and vicinity visited by a terrible cyclone; loss of life in devastated district exceeded 100. Wreck on the Old Coleny Railroad at Quin-
- 25.
- Wreck on the Old Coleny Railroad at Quincy, Mass.; twenty-two persons perished.
 Tokay, Hungary's famous wine-producing town, wiped out by fire; only thirteen houses were left in the place...Great rejoicing marked the practical completion of the Canada-United States tunnel under the St. Clair River at Port Huron Mich. Huron, Mich.
- The Grand Master of Missouri Odd Fellows declared that the Grand Lodge had no au-thority to dismiss saloonkeepers from the

28.

- On the straight course at Monmouth, N. J., the horse Salvator ran a mile in 1:35½.
- 5. Great floods in Central Europe ; 40,600 persons
- made homeless by the overflowing of the Drave, Elbe and Danube rivers. 6. Twenty men killed by a premature blast at
- Spokans Falls, Wash. 9. California celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the admission of that State into
- the Union. 11. First snow fall of the season in the United States reported from Fort Assinaboine,
- Montana. 42. Four million people rendered homeless in one provice of China by the Yellow River floods.
- 16. Mining disaster at St. Wendel, Germany; 150
- miners entombed, 18. Turkish man-of-war Ertzogroul foundered in
- Japanese Sea; 500 lives lost. 19. Wreck at curve on Reading Railroad, near
- Shoemakersville, Pa.; fifty persons killed. OCTOBER 2. Forest fires in the Black Hills reported the
- most destructive in the history of the country; loss to mining camps and ranches and to timber interests very heavy.
- 7. Fifteen lives lost by an explosion at the Dupont powder-works, near Wilmington, Del.; the shock was plainly felt at Phila-delphia and Chester (Pa.), Millville (N. J.), and other points thirty to thirty-five miles
- BWBY. 30, Wreck of the Spanish steamer Vizcaya off Barnegat, N. J.; ninety-seven lives lost.
- 10 British cruiser Serpent founders at sea, off the coast of Spain; 276 lives lost.
- DECEMBER, 12. Cholera ravaging the State of Guatemala; 1,200 deaths in the city of Guatemala in seven days.
- 20. At Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, the canal burst its embankments; 100 lives lost and hundreds of houses destroyed.
- 21. President Harrison issued a proclamation inviting all the nations of the earth to participate in the columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1833.
- THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD:

JANUARY.

- 2. Hon. George H. Boker. poet, playwright, and ex-Minister to Turkey and Russis; Phila-delphia, aged 66.
- Augusta, once Empress of Germany and Queen of Prussia, aged 78.
 Judge Wm. D. Kelley, the father of the House of Representatives; Washington, D.
- C., aged 75. 10. Dr. Doellinger, head of the "Old Catholic" movement in Southern Germany. 14. Lord Robert Cornelius Napier of Magdala:
- five weeks. Sixty persons drowned by the giving way of a great reservoir at Prescott, Arizona. London, England, aged 80. 15. Walker Blaine, eldest son of the Secretary of State; Washington, D. C., aged 35.
 - 18. Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, brother of

- Indian police; he was the Daniel Boone of Minnesota, and, being himself a quar-ter-breed, had great influence among the savages; during the Indian troubles he saved the lives of many whites. 25. Congressman Lewis F. Watson, of Pennsyl-vania.
- SEPTEMBER.
- 4. Gen. E. F. Noyes, jurist, diplomatist, and ex-Governor of Ohio. 8. Hon. I. P. Christiancy, ex-U. S. Senator from
- Michigan. 18. Dion Boucicault, playwright and actor. 21. Gov. C. C. Stevenson, of Nevada.
- OCTOBER;
- 2. Ex-Gov. Philip Francis Thomas, of Maryland. 12. Gen. W. W. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War. 13. Associate Justice S. F. Miller, of U. S. Su-
- preme Court.
- 21. At the Columbus (Ohio) penitentiary, Pete McCartney, the noted counterfeiter.
- 23. King William III. of Holland.
- 24. August Belmont, leading financier and in-fluential Democrat of New York. 25.
- Benjamin P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"), veteran humorist and author. DECEMBER.
- Joe Coburn, the once famous pugilist.
 Washington McLean, formerly a leading politician of Ohio.
- Gen. George C. Ginty, distinguished mem-ber of the Wisconsin press.
 Sitting Bull, the Sioux ohief-slain while
- resisting arrest.
- 16. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A. (retired).

LEGAL EXECUTIONS.

JANUABY.

- Calvin Morris at Houma, La.
 James Hol ombe at St. John, La.; Isaiah and Charles Dent at Clinton, La.
- FEBRUARY. 14. Wong Ah Hing at San Francisco, Cal.
- 18.
- Ellison Mounts at Pikeville, Ky. William Seeley Hopkins at Bellefonte, Pa; Schoope and Coles at Philadelphia.
- Rev. Henry Duncan at Ozark, Ala.
 G. A. Black at Laramie, Wyoming; George Clarke at Waynesburg, Pa.
- 28. Dick-Hawes at Birmingnam, Ala.
- MARCH. Felix Camp at Charleston, W. Va.

- Penk camp at Charteston, v. r.a.
 Robert Raines at Hartzell's, Ala.
 M. J. Cheatham at Grenada, Miss.
 Prince Saunders at Plaquemine, La. APRIL.
- 3. Robert McCoy and William Hicks at Homer-
- ville, Ga.
 9. Alfred Andrews at Bellefonté, Pa. ; William H. Bartholomew at Easton, Pa. ; Zach Taylor at Waynesburg, Pa. ; William Car-ter at Ebensburg, Pa.
 11. Chatles Simmons at Mount Pleasant, S. C.
 14. Martin Entry at Hermania Miss.
- Martin Futrell at Hernando, a.,
 Ben Eisey at Birmingham, Ala. Martin Futrell at Hernando, Miss.
- MAY. James Palmer at Concord, N. H.
- 9. Bob Hill at Augusta, Ga.; Sandy Jones at Birmingham, Ala.; William Davis at Union, S. C.
- JUNE. 20. Josiab Potts and Elizabeth, his wife, at Elko, Nev.: Peter E. Davis at Belleville,
- Ontario; Fritz Dubois at Queb Harry Ballard, Parker Harris, Edward Carr, and Frank brennish at Memphis, Tenn.
- 27. William Brooker at Pine City, Minn.
- 9. John Stansberry at Fort Smith, Ark. 30. Harry Bivins, alias Dudley, at Scranton,
- 31. Kelly Stewart at Live Oak, Fla.
- AUGUST. 1. Rachel Cateo and William Clyburn at Lancaster, la.
- 6. William Kemmler put to death by electricity
- at Auburn penitentiary, N. Y. 15. John Phillips at Boynton, Va. 29. Otto Leuth of Cleveland and John (alias "Brocky") Smith of Cincinnati at Columbus. Ohio.
 - OCTOBER.
- 17. James Maxwell at Morris, Ill. 22. Harry Williams at Rolling Fork, Miss. 29. Thomas G. Woolfolk (who murdered nine

on the premises of a midwife named Sko-

- 28. Loss of the steamer Quetta in Australian 27.
- MARCII. 5. Near Chapel Hill, Texas, a hailfall to the depth of eighteen inches to two feet was
- reported. 10. Explosion in the Morsa colliery, Glamorgan-
- shire, Wales; 89 miners perished. 17. Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire, tendered his resignation and re-
- tired to private life.
 27. Louisville, Ky., swept by a cyclone; 103 persons killed. Along the line of the storm in Kentucky, outside Louisville, 150 persons were killed; at Clay the dead num-
- bered twenty-three. 30. Strikes reported spreading in Europe; throughout Catalonia, in Spain, 40,000 facthroughout Catalonia, in Spain, 10,000 fac-tory employes and 2),000 shoemakers in England quit work, and the colliers at St. Elo, France, demanded an advance in wages.....Levees along the Mississippi River broke, and a vast amount of damage resulted; the town of Stimuth war. Violation town of Skipwith, near Vicksburg, was swept out of sight by the water from a huge crevasse, and in Desha County, Ar-kansas, a section of land 20,000 acres in extent was covered by the flood, the settlers living on the tops of houses and in trees and suffering for food.
- S. At Laurel Fork, W. Va., James Sevate, aged 101, and Mrs. Terence, aged 83, were mar-ried; the groomsman was 81 and the bridesmaid 78.....Hermit, the winner of the sensational Epsom Derby of 1867, when 66 to 1 was bet against him, died of old age; he was the property of Henry Chap-lin, Minister of Agriculture of England, who won a fortune on him.
- Fire in Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, Quebec; over 150 lives lost..... Burning of the Singer sewing machine fac-tory at Elizabethport, N. J.; loss, \$3,-000,000.
- Powder explosion at Havana, Cuba, results in loss of thirty-four lives.
 Ellis Island, New York harbor, turned over to the United States Government as a
- landing place for immigrants.....Report that New York lawyers entered into an agreeement to refuse answering questions of census enumerators touching acute or chronic diseases, or defects of mind or body.
 - JUNE.
- 8. Bradshaw, a Nebraska town, laid in ruins by a cyclene. 11. Democrats of the Fourth District of In-
- diana unanimously renominated Con-gressman William S. Holman-the nineteenth time he has been similarly honored
- teenin time he has been standing to by his party.
 13. Cholera made its appearance at Valencia and Malaga, in Spain.
 16. Explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine at Dunbar, Pa.; thirty-four killed.
 25. The lower house of the Louisiana Legister and a bill extending the fran-
- nathematic
- the lower house of the Louisiana Legis-lature passed a bill extending the fran-chise of the lottery company twenty-five years; the company is to pay into the State Treasury \$1,250,000 yearly....In a match race at Sheepshead Bay, Long Isl-and, the four-year-old colt Salvator es-tablished a record that is likely to remain. unbeaten for many years-he having ran a mile and a quarter in 2:05.

 - JULY.
 4. The President signed the bill admitting Idaho to the Union, and the forty-third star on the American flag was added.
 7. Discovery of gold, the richest "strike" on record, reported near "Fin Can Colo". For the strike of the strike of

 - Star on the American flag was added.
 7. Discovery of gold, the richest "strike" on record, reported near Tin Cup, Colo.....Far-go, North Dakota, swept by a cyclone, all-most laying the town in ruins.
 8. Seven hundred persons killed by a cyclone in Muscat, a province of Arabia.
 10. The President approved the act for the admission of Wyoming to the Federal UnionState Senator J. Fisher Smith, of Louisiana, died soon after the passage of the lottery bill-by a two-thirds vote; he had been alling, but was carried to his seat, as his vote was necessary to override the Governor's veto.
 11. Explosion of gas on the steamer Tioga, in the Chicago River; forty stevedores and Jongshoremen hurled to finstant death.
 13. Lake City, Minn., swept by a cyclone which capsized the steamer Sea Wing on Lake Pepin, the latter being crowded with excursionists; 130 lives lost. The same storm swept on its way through the charming summer resorts of Northern Minnesota, adding scores more of victims to its fury, besides wounding agreest num-

- the King, and formerly King of Spain.
- biski, whose house was burned at War-saw, Poland. waters; 113 persons drowned. 23. Adam Forepaugh, the veteran showman. 24. Ex-Senator H. H. Riddleberger, of Virginia. 27. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Bross, of Illinois... Rev. Father Stroup, head of the Catholic Order
 - of the Holy Ghost in America. FEBRUARY.

 - Mrs. Alice Copringer, eldest daughter of Secretary Blaine.
 Captain General J. Salamanca, of Cuba.
 Cardinal Pecci, brother of the Pope....Will-iam Goldthwaite, one of the old-time oill-iam Goldthwaite, one of the old-time oill-
 - iard players; New York, aged 47. 18. Count Julius Andrassy, Hungarian statesman
 - 19. Joseph Gillis Biggar, M. P., well-known home-ruler.
 - 22. John Jacob Astor, grandson of the man of that name, and the richest man in Ameri-ca; New York, aged 70.

 - 24. Mrs. Lovel Greeley, sister of the late Horace Greeley; Spring Creek, Pa., aged 75. MARCH. 2. Ex-Gov. James E. English of Connecticut.
 - 5. Abraham Lincoln, 17-year-old son of United States Minister Robert T. Lincoln, at London, England.
 - 8. Matilda Ruley, at Raywick, Ky., aged 123 years.
 - 11. Ex-Congressman Wm. Preston Taulbee, of Kentucky, who was shot by Chas. E. Kincaid, a newspaper man, at the Capitol, Feb. 11.
 - 21. Major General George Crook, U. S. A. 23. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, ex-Minister to En-gland.....At Salinas, Cal., "Old Gabriel," an Indian, aged 151 years.
 - Prof. Richard Dale Owen, scientist; New 25. Harmony, Ind., aged 80. 26.
 - Archbishop Michael Heiss of the Catholic diocese of La Crosse, Wis.....Justice James V. Campbell, of the Michigan Supreme Court. David Dows, a New York millionairs who
 - during the war rendered great service to the Government in organizing the nationalbank system.
 - 31. Vice Admiral Steph in Rowan, U. S. N.
 - 2. Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, prominent Republican politician and a member of the famous Louisiana Returning Board of 1874
 - to 1876.
 William Galloway, who ran the first locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and probably the oldest railroad engineer in the world; Baltimore, aged 81.
 Aristides Welch, a widely known breeder of famous horses; Philadelphia, aged 79.
 George B. Stuart, organizer of the U.S. Christian Commission: Philadelphia

 - Christian Commission; Philadelphia, aged 74.
 - 13. Samuel Jackson Raudall, Pennsylvania's well-known Democratic statesman. 21. Captain William L. Couch, a lealer of the
 - Oklahoma boo ne's. 2. Bishop Borgess, of the Catholic Diocese of
 - Michigan. S. Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky;
 - Washington, D. C., aged 68. 5. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Andrew Shuman, of Illinois.
 - 5. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Andrew Shuman, of the U.S. Ex-Judge Thomas Drummond, of the U.S. Circuit Court, Seventh Judicial District; Wheaton, Ill., aged 80. JUNE.
 2. Matthew Morgau, the famous artist. 16.
 - 3. Alfred T. Perrine, the inventor of the gatling gun; at the Cincinnati City Hospital, in

 - poverty. 11. John Penny, a Scotchman, known as the "Silver King;" Bolivia, South America, "Silver King;" Bolivia, South America, aged 58.....Mrs. Henry Jaha, the last survivor of the Nipuck tribe of Indians; survivor of the Nipuck tribe of Indians;
 - Webster, Mass., aged 76. 23. Hon. George W. McCrary, ex-Secretary of War.
 - 4. Hon. Beverly Tucker, a noted politician of JULY.
 - Virginia. 8. Ex-Congressman P. D. Wigginion, of Cali-fornia; candidate of the American party for the Presidency in the last campaign.
 - 9. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, a wise counselor and a sagacious leader of the Prohibition party. 11. Ex-Senator Thomas B. McCreary, of Ken-
 - tucky. 13. Gen. John C. Fremont, first Republican can-didate for President; New York City,
 - 19. Congressman James P. Walker, of MissouriJ. W. W. Watson. literary man and author of "Beautiful Snow;" New York,
 - aged 67. 26. Judge S. S. Marshall, one of the Illinois Democracy's ablest leaders. Democracy's ablest leaders.

NOVEMBER. 14. John Reginald Birchall, at Woodstock, Ont. 21. Jack Staples, at Kuoxville, Tenn.

members of his family) at Perry, Ga.

- DECEMBER,
- Ellis Miller, at Columbus, Ohio.
 William W. Blanchard, at Sherbrooke. Ont.
 Arthur H., Day, at Welland, Ont.; Elmer Sharkey and Henry Popp, at Columbus,
- 19. Four Indians-Lallacee, Pierre Paul, Antley, and Pascale-at Missoula, Montana; Remi
- La Montague, at Sherbrooke, Ont. 23. Mary Eleanor Wheeler, alias Mrs. Pearcey, at London, England.

VICTIMS OF JUDGE LYNCH.

- FEBRUARY. 13. George Corvett at Crawfordsville, Ark. 27. Brown Washington near Madison, Ga.
- MARCH. 8. Allen and Witherford Irving at Princeton, W. Va.
- 15. Amos Stanton at Bromfield, Neb. Henry Williams at Gadsden, Tenn.
 Benjamin Grewel at Robinson Station, Ky.
- 21. Robert Mosley near Huntsville, Ala.
- 4. C. M. Miles in Indian Territory. 10. Ed Bennett at Hearne, Texas.
- JUNE 16. George Swayze at Fast Feliciana, La.
- JULY. 17. Green Jackson at Fort White, Fla.
- AUGUST. 9. William Beaver near Warren, Ark.
- 15. Charles Pratt at Blair. Neb. 17. Thomas Woodward at Humboldt, Tenn.
- 2. Thomas Smith at Poplar Bluff, Mo.
- OCTOBER. 2. Ernest Humphreys at Princeton, Ky.
- 11. Frank Wooden at Homer, La. 17. Bill Singleton at Macon, Ga.
- 30. Near Valdosta, Ga., ---- Palsco.
- NOVEMBER. 14. Ned Stevens at Savannah, Tenn.
 - DECEMBER. 9. Moses Lemon at Roebuck. Miss.
 - 10. Data Williams, near Quincy, Fla. 21. At Boydtown, Va., five negroes who were in jail for murder. 22 Near Huntington, Oregon, three unknown
 - tramps-by railroad men.

Victimized Reporters.

rived here late this evening and found Among the amusing pranks played by the wildest excitement prevailing. Imreporters, the practical joke played on mediately after their arrival a courier his colleagues by Peter Finnerty, the brought word that the Catholic mission, oldtime Parliamentary reporter, remains occupied by children, sisters, and priests, one of the best on record. The special had been attacked and the small buildvictim in this case was a reporter named ings and haystacks surrounding the Morgan O'Sullivan who, feeling too church burned. The Indians were undrowsy during a dull debate to keep his der the command of Little Wound and eyes open, asked Finnerty to supply him Two Strike. The cavalrymen immediwith any important speeches made durately remounted on receipt of the news ing his nap, and then went to sleep. and hastened to the scene of the trouble. When he awoke, Finnerty gravely in-A courier just in says that a collision formed him that during his nap there occurred between the troops and the Inhad been an important speech delivered dians, and that six soldiers were killed. by Mr. Wilberforce on the virtues of the The fight was still in progress when he Irish potato. Morgan. never pausing to left." think that the subject had a suggestion of the ludicrous, would not be pacified until the speech had been dictated to him ville says: by Finnerty. The speech, entirely Finnews of another encounter between the nerty's concoction, mide Wilberforce troops and Indians at a point within say: "Had it been my lot to be born and four miles of the agency. The Seventh reared in Ireland, where my food would and Ninth Cavalry were just coming in have principally consisted of the potato from yesterday's battlefield, followed at -the most nutritions and salubrious some distance by their provision train./ root-instead of being the poor, infirm, On reaching the point named, a large stunted creature you, sir, and honorable gentlemen, now behold me, I should have been a tall, stout, athletic man; and able captured it, and were making off toto carry an enormous weight. I hold that root to be invaluable, and the man who first cultivated it in Ireland I regard as a benefactor of the first magnitude to his country." Morgan took all this in, and so delighted was he with the speech that he gave it to his colleagues, with the result that next morning every paper

gravest fears here that perhaps none of the so-called friendlies can be relied on. port of Wilberforce's great speech on the However, word from Gen. Brooke to the



INDIANS WERE VICTORS are dead. He further says the settlers

Henry and four companies of the Ninth | noon from the agency, and will be shipped

arrived at daybreak. An hour after, the to Fort Robinson, the nearest military

Indians fired into the wagons. In a few | post. Rushville is crowded with settlers.

moments both the Seventh and the The churches and all public rooms are

Ninth were out and in line of battle on thrown open, and no effort is being

the bluffs north of the agency. The spared to make the refugees comfort-

firing was seen plainly from here. In able. They are here, as previously re-

line and began the fighting, which was done, Maj. Whitesides determined upon

carried on by only 300 or 400 Indians at disarming the Indians at once, and at 6

into dangerous ground. Col. Henry haf circle. Four Hotchkiss guns were

enth became surrounded by Indians, but the Indians the futility of re-

but was stopped by the sight of the head | first twenty but two or three displayed

There are not enough troops at this detachment of K and A troops on foot

point to clean out these Indians, who are to enter the tepces and search them.

still camped within seven miles of the This work had hardly been entered upon

should occur.

THEY REPULSED THE SOLDIERS

OF UNCLE SAM.

Another Terrible Battly with the Red-

skins Near Pine Ridge Agency-The

Troops Go Out to Meet the Indians-and

Are Driven Back-Six Soldiers Killed.

[Pine Ridge (S: D.) dispatch.]

wagon train of the Ninth Cavalry, with-

in a mile and a half of the agency. Col.

one hour the skirmish was over and the

soldiers started for breakfast, but were

A courier arrived with word that the

Catholic Mission was on fire, and the

teachers and pupils being massacred.

In twenty minutes the weary, hungry,

more in motion. They found that the

fire, the black smoke of which could be

plainly seen, was the day school, one

The Indians were found to number

1,800 and over. The Seventh formed a

a time, while the great mass kept con-

cealed. Col. Forsythe suspected an am-

bush and did not let them draw him on

started one hour, later than Forsythe

and, owing to the exhaustion of his

horses, had to travel slowly. The Sev-

just as the circle was ready to charge the

Ninth broke in upon the rear and they

fell back. The weary soldiers slowly re-

The infantry had been ordered out,

of the column of cavalry. The soldiers,

brave and heroic as they are, were over-

11/11/11

treated, reaching the agency at dark.

Millie

powered.

mile this side of the mission.

and exhausted cavalrymen were once

destined to go without.

The day opened with an attack on the

here are not now in danger.

that peace is yet established.

Reliable news is also at hand that Col.

Henry is now approaching the agency

with 700 Indians captured in the Bad

Lands. This is believed to include all

the remnants of the rebels on the reser-

vation, and hopes are entertained of a

speedy settlement It has cost the lives

of about 250 Indians and twenty-five or

thirty soldiers killed and wounded to

effect this result, if indeed it may be said

The bodies of gallant Capt. Wallace and

the other dead soldiers arrived here at

ported, on the advice of Gen. Brooke.

They are not only ready to defend their

nomes, but many are anxions to enlist

with the regulars if further fighting

NOT AN INDIAN WAS LEFT.

How the Reds Went Down Before the

Fire of the Soldiers.

camp on Wounded Knee telegraphs as

ry military work of the early day was

o'clock the camp of Big Foot was sur-

rounded by the Seventh and Taylor's

scouts. The Indians were sitting in a

placed upon a hill about 200 yards

distant. Every preparation was made,

not especially to fight but to show

sistance. They seemed to recognize

this fact, and when Maj. Whitsides

ordered them to come up twenty at a

time and give up their arms, they came,

arms. These they gave up sullenly.

and observing the futility of that method

of procedure, Maj. Whitsides ordered a

the military. It was as though the order

had been gathered in closely, and the first

The reply was immediate, however, and

dened 'at the sight of their falling com-

rades, hardly awaited the command, and

obscuring the central scene from view.

Through this horrible curtain single In-

dians could be seen at times flying before

the fire, but after the first discharge from

the carbines of the troopers there were

Indians and soldiers lay together, and

Off through the draw toward the bluffs

the few remaining warriors fied, turning

occasionally to fire, but now evidently

caring more for escape than to fight.

Only the wounded Indians seemed pos-

sessed of the courage of devils. From

the ground where they had fallen they

continued to fire until their ammusition

was gone or until killed by the soldiers:

Both sides forgot everything excepting

only the loading and discharging of guns.

It was only in the early part of the affray

that hand-to-hand fighting was seen.

The carbines were clubbed, sabers

gleamed, and war clubs circled in the air

and came down like thunderbolts. But

this was only for a short time. The In-

dians cou'd not stand that storm from

the soldiers. They had not hoped to.

It was only a stroke of life before death.

The remnant fled, and the battle became

It was now that the artillery was

called into requisition. Before, the fight-

ing was so close that the guns could not

be trained without danger of death to

the soldiers. Now, with the Indians fly-

ing where they might, it was easier to

reach them. The Gattling and Hotch-

kiss guns were trained, and then began

a heavy firing, which lasted half an

hour, with frequent volleys of musketry

and cannon. It was a war of extermin-

ation now with the troopers. It was

difficult to restrain the troops. Tactics

were almost abandoned. The only tac-

tics was to kill while it could be done.

Wherever an Indian could be seen, down

to the creek and upon the bare hills,

they were followed by artillery and mus-

ketry fire, and for several minutes the

engagement went on until not a live In-

dian was in sight.

a hunt.

like grain in the course of a scythe.

the wounded fought on the ground.

but not with their guns in sight. Of the

follows concerning the tattle there: In the morning, as soon as the ordina-

The Omaha Bee's correspondent at the

TWO STRIKE'S BAND ATTACK A SUPPLY TRAIN.

agency. If the infantry had gone out, when the 120 desperate Indians turned the chances are that the agency would upon the soldiers, who were gathered have been burned to the ground by the closely about the tepees, and imme-2,500 so-called friendlies, who are still diately a storm of firing was poured upon eamped near here.

Every one is exhausted. No sleep, to scarch had been a signal. The sollittle food, hard riding, and steady fight- diers, not anticipating any such action, ing have exhausted every one. Owing to the firing being at long range, firing was terribly disastrous to them.

the damage done the troops was small. Lieut. Mann, of Company K, Seventh in an instant it seemed that the draw in Cavalry, was wounded. He was shot which the Indian camp was set was a through the side. The First Sergeant sunken Vesuvius. The soldiers, madof Company K is also wounded.

The fights of yesterday and to-day in a moment the whole front was a sheet leave Company K without a single officer, either commissioned or non-com- of fire, above which the smoke rolled, missioned.

Clauson, a private in Troop C; Kirkpatrick, of Troop B; R. J. Nolan, of Troop K, and W. Kern, of Troop D, Seventh Cavalry, were wounded. The only man killed was a private of few of them left. They fell on all sides

Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, but his name has not been ascertained. A special to the Omaha Bcc from Pine

"The Seventh and Ninth Cavalry ar-

The Omaha Bee's special from Rush-

Advices from the seat of war give the

band of Indians, headed by Chief Two

Strike, dashed suddenly upon the train,

ward the Bad Lands, when the cavalry

wheeled and gave pursuit. In the battle

which followed over thirty Indians were

According to the latest reports Two

Strike's Indians had yesterday been con-

sidered peaceable and subdued, but their

sudden change of mind causes the

wounded, but no soldiers were killed.

Ridge Agency says:





BY EMILY THORNTON.

CHAPTER XIV.-Continue:L. Sir Reginald was a very unpleasant sick person.

Of a fiery disposition, he would rate soundly any person who did not instantly acquiesce to his opinions.

This failing, together with his rough and ungentlemanly words, often brought tears into the eyes of Ethel, who was entirely unused to such harshness.

Often she, would question her own heart, whether it was her duty to remain and bear the many petty trials that daily arose to meet her.

Then she would remember the promise given her aunt, and would try to banish each unpleasant scene from her mind, by striving to think of some way in which to lead his thoughts into a purer and better channel.

"I must have been sent here for some especial purpose in the providence of God, and it may be that it was to be instrumental in saving the soul of this poor man. But how can I obtain the least influence over him, when he is so eccentric and unapproachable. The only way that seems at all feasible will be to introduce some religious reading, and perhaps now and then drop some thoughtful and holy sentiment. But he is so rank an unbeliever, and so utterly profane, I fear every effort in his behalf will prove a failure."

That afternoon she found an opportunity to put in force one of her good resolutions.

Sir Reginald had asked her to read the daily newspaper.

This she had done, and after a tedious hour spent in that manner, she took a Bible from the table near by and without a word commenced reading the fourteenth chapter of St. John.

"Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe a'so in me.

"In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

"And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."

Thus far had she progressed in her conscientious effort to bring something holy to bear upon the sufferer's mind, when suddenly the book was snatched from her hand, and hurled across the

hair to perfection. Allow to fasten it there. May I?"

With a pleased blush the young girl bent her head, and with skillful fingers Earle placed it just above her small, white ear, where it nestled lovingly, adding a new charm to her bright young face.

Just as he was finishing, a step approached, and Belle, who could not restrain her curiosity another moment, as she had heard him pause on the floor above, and then make some remark in a low tone, came upon the scene. Just in time to see his hand leave the

rose, and to see Ethel turn toward her own room, and disappear with the bouquet in her hand and a gratified smile hovering around her lips.

Waiting until she had seen the Doctor leave the premises, and Ethel again repair to Sir Reginald's side, the malicious girl proceeded directly to that room where she found the flowers carefully bestowed in a fancy vase upon the dressing-case.

Seizing them without a moment's hesitation, she turned directly to the baronet's room.

Ethel sat by the bed, and at his request was striving to cool his heated brow by gently moving a fan. Raising her eyes, to her astonishment she recognized her flowers, but before she could claim them Belle's angry voice arrested her attention.

"Sir Reginald," she exclaimed, "I think it my duty to inform you that Miss Nevergail seems to have forgotten her plain." position as your assistant nurse and paid dependent, and seizes every opportunity that offers to carry on sly flirtations with gentlemen. I just surprised Dr. Elfenstein placing that rose in her hair outside your door, while at the same time he gave her these flowers. Do you approve of such behavior?"

"Approve? No; of course not!" he returned, flying into a passion at once, as she well knew he was sure to do. "Miss Nevergail, what business have you to conduct yourself in that style? Did I bring you here to form intrigues with gentlemen?"

"You certainly did not," was the calm reply, "nor have I done so. Dr. Elfenstein is an old friend, and as such he presented me with the flowers Miss Glendenning has taken from my room. Being my own property now, I will thank her for their restoration." So saying, she reached forth her hand for them.

But Belle drew back and scornfully re plied;

"You shall never have them again, I assure you, as I shall instantly see that every stem, leave and bud is destroyed. If you do not know your place better in this house than to put yourself on an equality with its visitors, you must be taught. Do you not think so, Sir Reginald?" she added, appealing to him.

"Certainly. Just take the trash away and see that it is destroyed. I shall myself inform Dr. Elfenstein."

"You will not do that, surely, uncle. He would then be vexed with me," Belle hastily exclaimed. "I will destroy them, since you wish it also, but not until you promise to say nothing to him about it." "Well, have it your own way: but if I do not, perhaps Miss Nevergail will." "She dare not! she knows it would" seem unmaidenly to mourn over the loss of a few flowers that were his gift, in his presence. I am not at all afraid of her doing so." So saying, regardless of Ethel's beseeching words and looks, the spiteful girl left the room, with her ill-gotten treasures, and Ethel saw them no more. Sir Reginald remained excited, cross and nervous, for some time after this scene, and poor Ethel found it almost impossible to please him in anything she attempted. The sight of the flower she still wore seemed to aggravate him, although he made no further comments upon the subject, but Ethel felt that without a direct command she was not required to remove it. Therefore it remained, and when Dr-Elfenstein returned in the afternoon for his usual second visit to the sick man, he smiled as his eyes rested upon it, but never was told the fate of the rest of his offering nor heard of the hard words she had endured on account of his friendly gift.

"Snubbing you! What do you mean! Did she really dare to do that?" "She did, indeed."

Robert then related his experience with the object of their discussion.

"The idiot! She does not deserve your further notice! However, if I see a chance to lower her in Sir Reginald's es teem, I shall do it. If needful, I shall

call on you for assistance." That afternoon the wished-for oppor tunity arrived.

Belle happened to be in her uncle's room a few moments, when she heard the following conversation take place, which gave her a plan upon which to work.

Sir Reginald had received a note from a neighbor in reference to some very important private business, which he found necessary to attend to immediately. Wishing some intelligent person to se and converse with Mr. Perkins in regard to the matter, he had explained his views to Ethel before Belle had entered, and was just saying:

"Do you think you could find Mr. Perkins for me and attend to this important work, Miss Nevergail?"

"I do. I understand your wishes perfectly now: so if you can direct me there, I will go at once."

"You had better not go around the road, as the walk would be full a mile and a half, but go from the rear of the Hall and take a short cut through the fields. There will only be a couple of bars to lower, and the path is direct and

"Then I will start at once."

"It will only take you until about 5 o'clock to go and return. Please be as quick as possible in getting back, as I shall need you by that time. You understand, I wish you to hurry. I never like a person to loiter when I send them fore him, and they, when he got his upon an errand.

"I will certainly return as quickly as possible," returned Ethel, as she left the room to prepare for her walk.

This, as I said, was Belle's opportunity. Seeking Robert at once, therefore, she nformed him of the errand Ethel had to transact for Sir Reginald, and his strict injunction that she should hasten back to his side.

"He told her the whole work could be accomplished by five o'clock. Now, Robert, I think it would provoke him fell into a deep sleep which lasted the greatly if she were detained until seven. Can you not intercept her on her return. and manage to keep her away?"

"Yes, indeed. It will be splendid fun. I will do it. If I cannot keep her in any other way I will force her into a phaeton and take her off upon a ride."

"Do; then I will inform his lordship that she was seen riding with some strange young man."

"Ha, ha! good; and if she says it wa this chap, I will deny it in full."

"And I will come in to prove an alibi. Where will you meet her?"

wood. I will have a horse and phaeton waiting on this side. There is a woodman's road there that leads to the main road; we can take that, and have a jolly long ride. But I shall have a fuss to get day a map suddenly raised the sash in her into the vehicle, I expect; however, a third-story window and looked down I shall manage it some way, never fear." Laughing gayly over the fun in prospect, the two separated to put in force the mischief they had brewed. Poor Ethel left the house without a suspicion of what awaited her; glad, in arms and cried out: fact, that she could thus enjoy a stroll after the confinement of that close, hard

Learning to Chevr.

The other boys did not ask how he ture. But to know how to look prett come to know its name, or where he got does not demand that a woman should it-boys never ask anything that it know nothing else, and many a woman would be well for them to know-but they accepted this theory and his further statement that it was of a mildness singularly adapted to learners without misgiving. The boy was himself chewing vigorously on a large quid, and launching the juice from his lips right and left like a grown person, and burgh Press. my boy took as large a bite as his benefactor bade him. He found it as sweet as he had been told it was, and he acknowledged the aptness of its name of molasses tobacco. It seemed to him a golden opportunity to acquire a noble habit on easy terms. He let the quid rest on the cheek, as he had seen men do, when he was not crushing it between his teeth, and for some moments he poled his plank up and down the canal boat with the sense of triumph that nothing marred.

Then all of a sudden he began to feel pale. The boat seemed to be going round and the sky wheeling overnead. The sun was dodging about very strangely. Drops of sweat burst from his forehead; he let fall his pole and said he thought he would go home. The ellow who gave him the tobacco began to laugh and the other fellows | ing, if not seriously injured. to mock, but my boy did not mind them. Somehow, he did not know how, he got off the canal boat and started homeward, but at every step the ground rose as high as his knees befoot high enough and began to put it down, the ground was not there. He was deathly sick, and he reeled and staggered on, and when he reached home and showed himself, white and haggard, to his frightened mother, he had scarcely strength enough to gasp out a conlession of his attempt to retrieve the family honor by learning to chew tobacco. In another moment nature came to his relief, and when he whole afternoon, so that it seemed to him the next day when he woke up, glad to find himself alive, if not so lively.

Perhaps he had swallowed some of the poisonous juice of the tobacco; perhaps it had acted upon his brain without that. His father made no very close inquiry into the facts, and he did not forbid him the use of tobacco. It was not necessary; in that one little experiment he had got enough for a whole lifetime. It shows that after all a boy "Just the other side of the Perkins is not so hard to satisfy in everything. -Harper's Young People.

He Didn't Jump.

highest, if not in the so-called "higher" The boy said it was a poculiar education. We mean that all this The boy said it was a peounar education. It is included in this and that was known as keeps in exercise and consequent development the highest part of her nagraduate has discovered and is ready to testify that in all things that enter into the glory of the true home life she is able to do better and to be more because of that widening of judgment and development of mental powers that come as the result of college work .- Pitts.

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Coyote Hunting.

The wily coyote abounds in Southern California, and, if not courageous, is al. ways troublesome. At night he leaves the foot-hills and sallies forth to visit neighboring towns, passing through the outskirts, and lurking around back door-yards - a veritable scavenger, When alarmed, he is alert, and easily out-distances the fleetest common dog.

Occasionally he is seen by the light of the moon dashing away, with a yelp ing laugh or ery, followed by a half. score of dogs; and it is said that the coyote will at times allure the dogson until one is in the fore, then turn and lead the victim to an ambush, where several coyotes are lying in wait. Seemingly at a signal they will pitch upon him and send him home, torn and bleed-

Almost every canyon in the range is the vantage-ground of one or more covotes. As the sun rises they leave the plains and make their way to the hills, where they sleep on the soft grass, or lie on the ledges of rock that overlook the ravines.

The coyote is about the size of a setter dog, often smaller, with a bushy, wolf-like tail, big, prominent ears and an exceedingly odd expression. A glance at the animal would not convince one that it was adapted by nature to remarkable bursts of speed, yet such is one of the attributes of this singular creature.

The swiftest of California dogs are required to capture it, and then Master Covote succumbs only after a one or twomile run at a race-horse speed-not the run of a fox before the hounds, but a chase where the game is ever in sight. and the horses are put to the utmost speed, as upon the track. No wonder, then, that the coyote has attracted the attention of the cross-country rider, and is considered game well worthy the best mettle of horse and rider.-Golden Days.

Man's Best Friend.

First and foremost, woman is mu's best friend:

Because she is his mother. Second, because she is his wife.

room, while in a tone of thunder, and with wicked oaths, he bade her-

"Stop that canting, hypocritical work. and never dare read from that old book of fables again in my presence. It is bad enough to lie here suffering, without having religion thrust in my way at every turn."

"But, Sir Reginald," pleaded the shocked girl with a trembling voice, "a few words from God's own book, has often proved a source of great comfort to Christians, upon a bed of pain-

"Oh, yes! I know all you wish to say, but I tell you, once for all, it won't comfort me, for I am no Christian. I do not believe in that folly, and I won't have it around."

With a sigh of weary resignation, Ethel crossed the room, and picking up the volume, she loved so well from the floor, she tenderly smoothed its rumpled leaves, and restored it to its place on the table. .

"Stop!" he roared, as it left her hand. "I said I would not have it around! I warn you it shall not even remain in this room. Carry it instantly away, and never let me hear a word regarding it, or its contents, from you again."

Reluctantly obeying the bold, impious command, Ethel carried the sacred book to her own apartment, and again resumed her task of reading long political articles and descriptions of races and events that had occurred in the fashionable world, while her soul was yearning to give to the wicked master of this strange old Hall the true bread of life. In one of Dr. Elfenstein's visits, he had been presented with a quantity of exceedingly choice flowers, by a grateful patient, and suddenly remembering the dismal life Ethel Nevergail was leading, he resolved to divide them with her.

Driving then, first to his own home before seeking the Hall, he selected the most beautiful, and forming them into a graceful bouquet, drove into the ramble with them in his hand.

Belle was in the drawing-room, and saw him leap from the gig, with his floral prize, so stepped quickly from the window that reached to the floor, in order to attract his attention, supposing, in her extreme vanity, that he would instantly present them to herself.

But, to her deep chagrin, he merely made a few passing observations, and walked on, carrying the coveted flowers with him.

Biting her lips in keen vexation, she muttered as she retreated to the room she had left:

"I will stay here and watch for his return. Something seems to tell me that those flowers are for that odious Ethel Nevergail. If they are-"

She did not finish her sentence audibly, but the ominous look in her eyes told of bitter feelings that would seek some petty revenge.

Ethel was passing through the upper hall to her room, when Dr. Elfenstein ran lightly up, and as he pronounced her ! name to detain her she tarried until he reached her side.

"Miss Nevergail, I do not know whether you are as fond of flowers as I am, but I have brought you a few, hoping they may cheer you in your lonely duties."

"Oh, thank you, Doctor! They will,

CHAPTER XV.

ANOTHER STARTLING ADVENTURE. After Robert Glendenning had been so justly repulsed by Ethel in the grounds of the hall, he felt exceedingly ill-used, and the more he pondered over the coldness of this beautiful girl toward himself the more he felt inclined to punish her want of appreciation of his merits as a handsome, wealthy, and popular young man.

Her decided repulse of every overture that he had made served but to enforce the desire he felt to subdue her pride and turn her feelings into fawning admira-

Robert Glendenning was not, as Ethel had supposed, a dissipated and depraved man, but owing to the strange influences of his childhood he was a vain, reckless and utterly selfish one, having a strong will of his own, together with a teasing, mischievous temperament. Under proper government while young he might have made a noble man, but neglect and indulgence, together with the baneful examples of both his uncle by marriage and his spoiled sister, he had allowed his nature to become perverted, and drifted into the weak character we now find him.

Immediately after his last adventure with Ethel, while yet chafed and sore on account of it, his sister gave him a graphic account of the presentation of the flowers by Dr. Elfenstein, and her own bold destruction of them, then concluded by saying:

"She's a proud, stuck-up thing, and I do delight in humiliating her lofty feelings. I intend to do all I can to bring her from the high pedestal on which she has perched, and if I can only incense Sir Reginald against her, so that he will send her away, I shall be delighted. Bob, I wish you would help me."

"I will do all I can to reduce her abom-

The way was perfectly direct, but she saw at once that it was lonely, though dow. very beautiful.

Crossing several fields, she at length entered quite a dense wood, but a small path had been cut directly through, and the whole way was wild and full of interest.

The atmosphere was made delicious with a woody, spicy fragrance from mints and woodland treasures of all varieties, and the whole combination was so new to her experience that she really enjoyed every step of the long walk.

Arrived at the place she sought she found Mr. Perkins at home, and soon explained the cause of her visit, and transacted the business with which she had been intrusted.

This completed, she turned her face homeward.

All went well with her until she approached the woods.

At the entrance she found, on consulting her watch, that it was quarter past four.

"I shall reach the Hall just about five." she thought, "and so please Sir Reginald. I would not have liked being late; after what he said."

Suddenly she was startled by a sound at her side, then, to her surprise and chagrin, Robert Glendenning stepped directly in her path.

"My dear Miss Nevergail, this is a delightful meeting in a delightful place. Where may your curiositys have taken you to?"

"My curiosity, Mr. Glendenning, took me nowhere. I have merely been to transact a matter of business for Sir Reginald, and am now on my way home. Being in a hurry, I would be glad to pass on."

"Not so fast, not so fast, my pretty girl (don't shudder so-yon know you are pretty); surely you will linger awhile in this romantic place, now that you have some one to enjoy the beauties of the wood with you?"

"No, Mr. Glendenning," was the dignified reply; "I cannot linger a moment. Sir Reginald desired my immediate return, and I cannot keep him waiting." "Nevertheless, my sweet creature, he will wait; for you cannot return just now, as I intend for once to fully enjoy your society."

So saying, the bold young man attempted to take her hand, to draw it under his arm.

Snatching it instantly away, Ethel fixed on him a stern look, and ordered him to stand aside.

Not heeding her in the least, he impudently slipped his arm around her waist, exclaiming:

"Perhaps you would like this way of walking better. It makes no difference to me."

Shaking off his arm. Ethel pushed hi

Down in Hanover square the other to the sidewalk. The driver of a dray, whose outfit was hauled up to the curb on the opposite side, happened to be looking up, and he at once waved his

"Don't jump! There is no fire ?" Tue man in the window neither saw nor heard him, but turned his head and looked up at a fourth-story win-

"Hi!--don't try it--wait for the ladders!" yelled the drayman at the top of his voice.

A dozen people had already gathered, and when asked the cause of his actions he explained:

"That chap in the window thinks he's cut off from the stairway by fire, and he's about to climb up or jump down." The individual rested one knee on the window sill and looked across the street at a girl in an office, and the drayman at ones sung out:

"He can never jump across the street -never! Hi! there - wait - waitdon't jump!"

"Don't jump! Don't jump! yelled a dozen others, while there was general inquiry for the fire box and the reason the engines didn't come. The man in the window had his attention attracted to the crowd, and as he surveyed it a score of hands motioned him back. They were still at it when an employee of the building crossed over and injuired:

"What's the matter with all you fellers, anyhow?"

"The man can be saved if he doesn't jump!" shouted several voices.

"Save your grandmother! There is no fire. He was sent up there to help The former always carry the arms. put up a sign !"

another, and in one minute the crowd cated by a beverage which they manuhad dispersed and the drayman was left facture from the root of a peculiar tree. to say to himself:

"Well, if it hadn't been for me he might have had a tight squeeze of it." -New York Sun.

Higher Education.

Said'a brilliant woman of our day "To be a wife and mother is not the end of my existence; the end is to be a woman. I am only a wife and mother in passing." But even if wifehood and motherhood were the end and aim, the higher the development of the woman the better the wife and mother. Conjugal affection, maternal instinct, are none the less powerful when under the control of enlightened intelligence. Indeed, the highest ideal of devotion is consistent with the highest conditions of culture, and she who knows most of what man knows is certainly better. fitted to be his companion than is she who meets his nature only on the side of his physical comfort.

For a woman to know how to look pretty, to dress tastefully, to preside them. graciously, to make her house charming and her home delightful to all who feel

terested in her church and her chari-ties, to like good books, to appreciate good inusic -all this is involved in the

Because without her he would be rude, rough, and ungodly.

Because she can with him endure pain quietly and meet joy gladly.

Because she is patient with him in illness. endures his fretfulness and "mothers" him.

Because she teaches him the value of gentle words, of kindly thought and of consideration.

Because on her breast he can' shed tears of repentance, and he is never reminded of them afterward.

Because she has made for us a beantiful world, in which we should be proud to live and contented to die.

Because she will stick to him through good and evil report, and always believe in him, if she loves him.

Because, when he is behaving like a fretful boy-and we all do, you know. at times-with no reason in the world for it, woman's soft word, touch or glance will make him ashamed of himself, as he ought to be.

Because without her as an incentive he would grow lazy; there would be no good work done, there would be no nobe books written, there would be no beautiful pictures painted, there would

be no divine strains of melody. Because-and this is the best reason of all-when the world had reached an unenviable state of wick eduess the blessed task of bringing it a Savior for all mankind was given to a woman, which was God's way of setting his seal of approval on her who is mother, wile, daughter, and sweetheart, and, therefore, man's best friend.-Household Companion:

"What Lovely Big Ears."

Among the tribes of Borneo the men and women wear very little clothing. They are warlike, and always ready to "Oh! oh! oh!" called one man after pick a quarrel, especially when intoxi-

They have a custom like that of the American Indian. They always preserve the head of their victim as a trophy. Hence the name "Head Hunters." As many as fifty human skulls often hang from a native's roof.

The Dyak tribe women have a liking for particular marks. They consider it a great addition to one's beauty to have the lobe of the ear touch the shoulder. They pierce the ear and attach heavy weights to hold it down. The weight is gradually increased. Should the ear break no greater misfortune could happen.

They believe that a good spirit exists in the different kinds of birds that abound on the island. The Dyaks have a certain code of traditional laws, according to which all erimes are pun-ished and their various disputes settled. Punishments are usually paid by fines in the form of plates, jars and similar articles. They have a craze for old jars and pay immense sums of money for

THE village debating society will be its social atmosphere, for her to be in- called upon at the next meeting to

are perfect beauties and I shall prize not care to have her sent away. She aside indignantly, then with rapid steps "That rose, I think, will adorn your she did yesterday." [To BE them highly." [TO BE CONTINUED.]



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A Far to Marriage.

A bachelor, being pressed to give his reasons for not marrying, answered: "I have enough for myself only; our girls are not as a rule sent to their husbands with a dowry. Under the best of circumstances real married happiness is granted to few; poverty is its death blow. I do not wish to ruin two lives, so am doomed to a life of celibacy." Does it, not seem strange that in America, where woman is petted and indulged from the cradle to the grave, she should in this matter of dowry be treated so shabbily? Every woman who marries from a household of large or even moderate means should carry with her a dowry which would bring her in at least as much pocket money as she has been accustomed to spend on clothes and private charities. It is not just to let marriage be such a one-sided bargain, where the young husband has to furnish all the money. The reason for this custom is probably to be found in the fact that society in this country is still in certain respects in a primitive condition. Paterfamilias, having married a poor girl when young and worked his way up, expects his daughter to be married to a man who will work his way up. But in the meantime he indulges his child with every luxury and totally unfits her to be the wife of a poor man. By and by, when a worthy suitor comes and offers a modest income he is told with scorn: "That would not pay for my daughter's shoes!" The result is much unhappiness and broken-heartedness that could have been easily avoided by a settlement from the father. Indeed some fathers look forward to their daughter's marriage as a time when they can reduce expenses. Perhaps they are living beyond their means to get them married. Contrast with this the prudent Frenchman or German-in all ranks-saving in every way before the girl's wedding in order to provide for her comfort afterward.

If You Had a Friend

About to visit some section of country where malarial disease, either in the form of chills and fever or bilious remittent was particularly rife, what would be about the best advice you could give him? We will tell you-to carry along, or procure on arriving, that potent medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, known throughout malaria-plagued regions, here and in other countries, as the surest means. of disarming the miasmatic scourge, and robbing it of its fell destructive influence. Not only does it fortify the system by increasing its stamina, but overcomes irregularity of diges-tion, the liver and the bowels, and counteracts the unfavorable effects of over-exertion, bodily and mental exposure in rough weather, or occupation too sedentary or laborious, loss of appetite, and excessive nervousness. The functions of alimentation, bilious secretion, and sleep have in it a most powerful and reliable auxiliary.

Denver./

Thirty years ago Denver, Colo., consisted of a miners' camp and one saloon; now it is talking about the time in the near future when it will be a bigger city than Chicago. It covers an area of fifteen miles square, or 225 square miles, and has a population of nearly 150,000. It has an unusually large number of splendid buildings, and its prosperity is of the most solid character. Its citizens point to the fact that many Eastern capitalists are making permanent investments in it as evidence that its growth is not of a mushroom character.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, | 88. LUCAS COUNTY, FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATAURH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATAREN CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, SEAL. Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

go Sold by druggists, 75c.

The Camels Will Soon Rest.

A year from next March the railroad now building from Jaffa to Jerusalem will be completed, and tourists will then be whisked away from the coast to Jerusalem in two or three hours, a journey that is now made by camel or in diligences over a horrible road. The money required to build the line is in the hands warded the second installment of funds to the contractors.

Husband and Wife

Have more than once been saved by the timely use of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, after all other remedies have been tried in vain. The Balsam stops decay of the lungs and cures influenza and acute and chronic coughs. There is no other medicine in the world that acts so promptly, certainly none that does its work so thoroughly as Kemp's Balsam. 'All druggists sell it. Large bottles 50c and S1.

From Different Standpoints.

Ethel-Oh, at last! It has been years? Alphonse, since I saw you.

Alphonse-Oh, my own Ethel, it has been centuries.

Ethel's Father (up in the library)-Maggie, who was that you just let in? Maggie-It was Mr. Cumlots, sir.

Ethel's Father-Great guns, this is the ninth time he's been here this week. He might as well live here.

MEDIOCRITY always copies superiority. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been imitated more than any soap. Ask your grocer for Dobbins' Electric Soap; all other Electrics, Electricity, Magnetics, etc., are imitations.

TWENTY MILLION acres of the land of the United States are held by foreigners.

Rheumatism

Is of two kinds, acute and chronic. The former is accompanied by high fever, and in the swoilen joints there is intense pain, which often suddenly changes from one part of the body to another. Chronic rheumatism is without fever and not so severe, but more continuous, and liable to come on at every storm or after slight exposure. Rheumatism is known to be a disease of the blood and Hood's Sarsapariils has had great success in curing it. This medicine possesses qualities which neutralize acidity, and purify, enrich, and vitalize the blood.

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Heligoland.

Heligolaud is, among other things, the Gretna Green of Germany, as will appear from the following: The first mate of a steamship told a querist laughingly how sorry he would be if the island was ceded to Germany. "Because," he said, "we shall get no more champagne treats. from the young couples going to Heligoland to get married. When the parents won't allow a marriage, the young people have only to go over to Heligoland, where they don't want any license or papers. We always spot them," he added, "and when they come back they have of Paris bankers, who have just for- to treat us to a bottle of champagne. Last year ninety-three couples went across to be married at Heligoland. We shall lose all that little extra now."

> It is cruel to neglect symptoms of worms in a child. Many cases of epileptic fits can be traced to this source. You do your duty when you give it Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. It will save the child.

> A COATESVILLE, Pa., farmer raised a pumpkin that is so big that he cannot get it into his cellar.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRON-CHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

IF you want to please a woman, praise her baby. If you want to please a Kentuckian, speak well of his horse.

"WHEN slovens get tidy they polish the bottoms of the pans." When servants are given SAPOLIO they are never tired of cleaning up!

Some men will work harder to get a divorce than they ever did to support a family.—Ram's Horn.

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

A SUGAR-CURED "ham"-Poor actor made well by homeopathic pills.

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





YOUR MONEY, OR YOUR LIFE!

This question is a "pert" one, but we mean it. Will you sacrifice a few paltry dollars, and save your life? or will you allow your blood to become tainted, and your system run-down, until, finally, you are laid away in the grave? Better be in time, and "hold up" your hands for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a guaranteed remedy for all scrofulous and other blood-taints, from whatever cause arising. It cures all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings and kindred ailments. It is powerfully tonic as well as alterative, or blood-cleansing, in its effects, hence it strengthens the system and restores vitality, thereby dispelling all those languid, "tired feelings" experienced by the debilitated. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Makers, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

TACOMA \$100 to \$1,000 Carefully Invested here 100% Test us. TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH.



Our Illustrated CATALOGUE of

Scroll Saws, Designs, Magic Lan-

you have Dyspepsia, you have heartburn with pain in the stomach endure after eating, you have headache, are ilious at times, your bowels are conin illstipated, your skin is yellow, your iongue is coated. you have dark cir-eles around your eyes, you can not eat what you like, you do not sleep mothalue of well, you are and of

GENTLE READER.

USED UP GENERALLY. Get a bottle of shed DR. WHITE'S ver re-

DANDELION ALTERATIVE. beau-It will cure you. You can eat what you like, you will sleep like a child, ild be your skin will get clear, your eyes will get bright, you will get FLESH ON YOUR BONES and will feel vigorrough believe like a

ay your hands on. Very large bottle by 81, and every bottle warranted.



CONSUMPTION In its First Stages. Be sure you get the genuine.

READY RELIEF. THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN. For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the hest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any

erexternal pain, a few applications rubbed by hand act like magic, causing the pain o instantly stop. For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneu-Ponia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neural-

a, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and

opeated applications are necessary. All Internal Pains, Diarrhea, Colic, Spasms, Ausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleep-asness are relieved instantly, and quickly and by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in all a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All



Opera by Telephone.

A novel method of hearing opera. which the readers of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" will recollect as the one in vogue in the year of grace 2000, has just been instituted at the Castle of Rhonstock. The Royal Opera House at Berlin was connected by telephone with the music room in the castle at Rhonstock. In the evening the Emperors of Germany and Austria, the King of Saxony and the rest of the royal party assembled in that room and heard the opera of "Les Huguenots," which was performed in Berlin.

WE quoted a current item about the experience of Dr. Alanus with a vegetarian diet, and his attributing disease of the blood vessels to his use of that diet. We expressed doubt of any relation of cause and effect between such diet and softening arteries. Now Dr. Holbrook writes that prohably it is a "fake" item, since the German vegetarians never heard of Dr. Alanus, and no such name appears in their medical directories. - Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

New York State's First Railroad.

The first railroad built in the State of New York was the Albany and Schenectady Road, chartered in 1826 as the Mohawk and Hudson. It was opened Sept. 12, 1831. It was in 1847 that the name was changed to the Albany and Schnectady. Nine other small lines were consolidated with this road in 1853, forming the NewYork Central. The Hudson River Railroad consolidated with it in 1869. This formed what is known as the Central Hudson Railroad. A very few hundred passeagers rode on the Mohawk and Hudson in 1831: last year the Central Hudson carried over 18,000,000.

Going Too Far.

Jack-Oh, Mabel, I have come to say good-by. I am going to Japan, twelve thousand miles away. And, Mabel, may I not have just one kiss to take with me? Mabel-What! to Japan? Well, I guess not. That's carrying things too far.

Very Free with His-Time.

Mr. Closely-Mabel, I must be very fond of you; just think how much time I spend in your company. Mabel-Yes, and that's all.

STANDARD time has been fully accepted in Asia by not less than 40,000,000

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1: six for \$5. Prepared only by C. l. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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.



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 speed-ily and successfully pros-ecuted, address Late Commissioner of Pensions, WASHINGTON, D. C.



ber of Orphan Babes 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.



Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.



BREAKFASI. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion, and by a careful applic ation of the fine proper-ties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bev-erage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gr dually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundireds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-"Civil Service. Gazette." Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.





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

\$1.10 Or, for postage stamps, any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom, naless labeled with our name, because your will certain-ty receive an imitation which has little or no value. Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.



TO

THE MARK

-BY-WM. EMMERT. OFFICIAL VILLAGE PAPER. FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1891. AVENCED AT LAST; Or, a World-Wide Chase. ▲ STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

CHELSEA STANDARD.

BY "WABASH." [COPTRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER VIII.

In one of the darkest parts of Pearl street, New York, a section of the street made dark by the elevated railroad, not a great way from the Battery there is an old-fashioned building which doubtless has a fistory of its own, but which was many years ago converted into mercantile offices Not so very long since. on the glass floor of a room on the see ond floor, the following lettering might Emerick & Co. have been read South American Merchants." On the left-hand corner was printed in smaller lotters 'Julius Emerick." and on the right was the name 'llenry llowe." in dicating that these were the names of the two partners in the firm

Inside this room, seated at his desk in a private office partitioned off with glass, sat Julius Emorick, the senior member of the firm It was the afternoon of the day on which that gentle man had made a hurried departure from Long Branch II's sudden roturn had upset the calculations of the clerks. and two out of the three whom the firm employed were away to a base-bai. game at Staten Island The discovery of this fact when he came down to the office after lunch had irritated Mir Em erick beyond measure, and the solitary clerk who had been left in charge was having a rather unpleasant; time of it with his employer . Emerick was natur ally an irritable ionn, and to-day be acted in an excessively disagreeable manuer.

"Gooch." he called out to the clerk, "Sir" was the submissive response. "llas the Triarlad cleared?"

"Yes, sir, she cleared this morning, and every thing is ready She sails this evening at sundown.

gram to his partner advising him that he could now leave Busnos Ayres at his pleasure, as he proposed to start immediately to take charge of their office there. After doing this he jumped into a cab and was driven to his apartments, vived. where he soon had every thing packed and was ready to start on his voyage. In the meantime Gooch was hunting all over the base-ball grounds to find Mr. Bellew, the managing clerk. . He was all of a flutter with excitement and the minutes were flying past with aggravating rapidity. It was after four o'clock before he found his man, and then the two ran down to the landing and just managed to catch the ferry-boat. Another instant would have been too late; as it was, they had to jump aboard the boat at the imminent risk of falling into the water. The bystanders laughed the same age. at their actions and shouted after them, but they heeded not. They reached the office a few minutes before five o'clock and found their employer awaiting them. He did not waste any time upbraiding Mr. Bollew for leaving the office during his absence; time was too precious. He spoke sharply enough. tractured arm. however, when he said: "Gooch, you stay and lock up the office, and you, Mr. Bellew, jump into the cab with me and I will give you your instructions as we ride."

The instructions which he had to give were brief but positive. No one was to know where he had gone and his reasons, he said, were purely personal. He would attend to the business of the house in Buenos Avres, but his name would not be used conspicuously. As they alighted from the cab at the dock. Mr. Emerick looked around for a newsboy to buy an evening paper. He did





out-put of flour is 10,500. barrels, and they consume about fifteen million not see a boy but approached a middle- bushels of wheat annually. Two hundred cars are required daily to take the wheat into and the flour and offal out of these mills.

will continue:

'Il ve we received any dispatche from Mr. Howo lately?",

"Only the one lying on your desk. sir, which has not yet been opened. It came in about one o'clock, after the other clerks had-gono away

Mr. Emerick walked to his desk, and at once called out in a sharp tone "There is no disputch here."

"It must be there, I placed it on your desk myself, sir."

Then the clerk began to look for 1: and found it almost immediately It was covered up by a pile of paper:



" GOOCH!" HE CALLED OUT TO THE CLERK

which Mr. Emerick had placed on 1 himself The clerk went back to his desk and Mr Emerick sat down to read the dispatch. It was to the effect that Mr. Howe, his partner, who was down at Buenos Ayres, was sick and wished to return to New York As Mr. Emerick read, something almost amounting to a smile beamed on his face, only that when he smiled his personal appear. ance was not at all improved, for it was such an unmeaning, ghastly smile compared with what smiles are generally understood to be, that there was nothing pleasant about it.

Again he called out: "Gooch." and met another ready response.

"Go over to State: Island and find Mr. Bellew Tell him to come to the office without a moment's delay. no matter how interesting the game may

"All right, sir," replied the clerk.

"But before you go ring up a District Messenger boy 1 want to send a note to Captain Dacre. I am going to sail for Buenos Ayres on the Trinidad tonight, and there is not a minute to be lost. Take a cab to the ferry and do not let any thing interrupt you. Use every effort to find Bellew, at whatever expense. I will be here in the office to meet him at five o'clock."

Gooch wont off to fulfill Emerick's bidding and the merchant sat down to write a note to send over to Captain Dacro at the Brooklyn dock. telling

aged woman who was calling out "Evening Telegram," in a voice rendered husky by constant shouting. He had bought the paper and was walking away when the woman dropped her papers, and, running after him, shouted: "Alphonso: Alphonse!" in a wild you almost joyful manner. She caught up with him and laid her hand on his coat sleeve, but he rudely shook her off and said: "liands off, woman. What do you mean?

"Alphonse, don't you know me?" she pitcously cried.

But she did not have the opportunity to hear the reply, for the dock policeman supposing she was supplicating for aims laid rude hands on her and soon forced her outside the gates. "Let me follow him; he is my hus-

band," she said.

"A rather likely story. Why, that is Mr. Emerick, the wealthy morchant and owner of the cargo in the Trinidad, lying at the dock yonder," replied the policeman.

"He is not. He is Alphonse Bregy, my husband, who deserted me many years ago-it must be twenty-and I will follow him."

"You're crazy, woman," was the rough reply.

By this time quite a crowd had gathered and a lot of Italian newsboys were fighting over the newspapers which they had stolen from the poor woman when she dropped them.

The crowd only laughed and jeered at her, which so enraged the poor woman that she became almost frantic, and in wild, despairing accents cried out: "Oh, my God. I wish I was dead!"

With these wild words she rushed off towards the water's edge as though to jump in, but a man in the crowd intercepted her and in the end the policeman arrested her on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The woman who caused all this disturbance had sold newspapers in Brooklyn to gain a livelihood for the past six or seven years. No one knew and few cared to know where she came from or any thing of her history. The only name she was called by was "French Emilie," though her speech only slightly indicated her nationality. She was, or rather had been, a good-looking woman, but her features showed signs of dissipation which was sometimes so much intensified as to make her appearance horrible.

Once she had grown communicative and told some other woman who also sold papers near to Fulton Ferry that she was married in New York more than twenty years ago. Her husband, she said, had deserted her and her boy baby soon after the birth of the latter, and she had never heard of him since. The baby had grown into a fine fellow who had found employment in a New York

I witnessed an amusing vet painful sight the other day. A farmer drove into town and after hitching his horses, took a basket, oil can, etc., from his wagon, and then took out his purse and carefully examined its contents. Ilis actions were puzzling as I could not imagine what he was going

to do. Finally, after a last look at his purse, he replaced the articles, in his wagon, and made straight for a saloon. Then could his conduct be interpreted. He looked to see if he had money

enough to purchase things necessary for his home and also to buy whisky his pocketbook, to supply both the

family had to go without .- Ann Arbor Democrat.

Lesson Seventeen.

Frankie Howe, of Bay City, Saginaw the young woman who has been confined in the county jail for the past eight weeks, awaiting sentence as a contiruped drunkard, is a physical wreck. She is only 23 years of age.

Lesson Eighteen.

"Sawdy, like so many others, had fallen a victim to strong drink, and when drunk made the assualt for which he received so strong a sentence. He is one of the men who has, judging from the closest tests that can be applied, reformed in prison." So says



Dr. Kelly's Caputine.

A new discovery. It has been proven by microscopic examination, that Scalp li-eases and Dandruff are caused by the Bacilli, or Germ, which burrows itself under the scarf skin of the scalp, and that these diseases are contagious and are communicated by persons using the sama hair brush comb or towel, or slee ing in the same bed with another. For sale by F. P. Glazier and Capatine removes this cause and will cura all Scalp diceases and Dandruff, check the falling out of the hair, and

Heave Kemedy.

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 trouble-ome parasites, which are such a great source of annovances to stock.

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

TESTIMONIALS.

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 noth-ing to help it until we used Curlett's Thrush Remedy, which made a perma-nent-cure in a short time. remedies to cure it, but could get nothnent-cure in a short time.

Fred Strelle, of Delhi Mills says: One cear ago I had a young horse that was for himself, and not finding enough in tame three or four months, and could not find out what caused the lameness until the horse was taken to H. M. Ide wants of his family and himself, his the horse sheer, who told me that the appetite got the better of him and his the imping gait and stinking smell of his foot was caused by thrush, and ad vised me to get a bottle of Curlett's Thrush Remedy, which after using a few times, removed the smeil and lameness, and now the horse is pronounced cured by the best horseman.

> Fred Jacger, of Dexter, Mich., says: I had a horse which had the thrush, and tried to sell him, but could not realize | ceased, died siezed. half his value, used one bottle of Curlett's Thrush Remedy, which produced day, the 13th day of January next, at I a permanent cure, and then had no o'clock in the forenoon, be assign trouble in disposing of him for what he was worth.

Henry Schultz, of North Lake, Mich., says: I enred a very bad case of Thrush of three years' standing, by using Curlett's Thrush Remedy, when everything then to be holden at the probate office else that was tried failed to produce a cure.

Erank 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 lanieness 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.

R.S. Armstrong.

YEARS I I undertake to briefly office, but growing tired of city life had increases growth, a ftens harsh britter him to prepare quarters for himself in hair. restores faded bair to natural gone West to the mining districts of a few moments the note was on its way Colorado, since which time she had never heard a word from him. This was all instany only knew about French Emilie's history and Mr. Emerick busied himself for an our straightening up various matters. Thes he walked out to send a cable-Emilig's bistory. For sale by R. S. Armstrong. TO BE CONTINUED.

way to should not be granted. And it is further of ed that said petitioner give notice to the p sons interested in said estate, of the pender of said position and the hearing thereof. causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Chelsen STANDARD a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three weeks previous 7

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to said day of bearing. J. WILLARD BABEITT. (A true copy) Judge of Probate Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register. 40-6

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WAS D tenaw. The undersigned having been pointed by the probate court for said cour commissioners to receive examine, and ad dictaims and demands of all persons ag the estate of Elmer Spencer late of said count decrased, hereby give notice that six mo from date are allowed, by order of said pr court for creditors to present their claim gainst the estate of said deceased, and the they will meet at the office of Turnbul an Wilkinson in village of Chelsea in said court on Tuesday, the tenth day of February a Monday, the eleventh day of May aext ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY 0 Washtenaw,ss:

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

In the matter of the estate of Ruth Young, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, du ly verified, of George W. TurnBull, er ecutor, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said de

Thereupon it is ordered that Tues for the hearing of said petition, an that the devisees, legatees and heirs al law of said deceased, and all other persous interested in said estate are requir ed to appear at a session of said court, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said pettioner give notice to the persons inte ested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereo by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea STANDARD, \$ newspaper printed and circulating in said consty: three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT. Judge of Probate. (A true copy) Judge of P Wm. G. Doty, Probate Register.



Gov. Luce in pardoning LewisE. Sawdy