



VOL. II. NO. 44.

CHELSEA, MICH., JANUARY 16, 1891.

WHOLE NUMBER, 96.

CHELSEA STANDARD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WM. EMMERT.
OFFICE OVER

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

\$1.00 PER YEAR STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PALMER & WRIGHT, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

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

H. L. WILLIAMS, DENTIST,

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

G. W. TURNBULL.

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

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

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

TRAINS LEAVE:

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

For stamping call on Mrs. Staffan.

The Ypsilanti Fair Association has elected Wm. Campbell president.

Mrs. Amelia Glover and Mrs. Wilkinson spent last week with Indiana relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. McMahon of Manchester, spent yesterday with their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Schmidt.

Ann Arbor ladies are indulging in a new kind of orange. A lady can eat it without soiling her kid gloves.

Mr. Glazier did not go to Arkansas City as announced last week, because of the serious illness of Roy Hill.

Bert Vogel, who has been in Minneapolis for some time, has returned to this place to recuperate his health.

A nine pound boy put in his appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hagadorn of Walz, Mich., January 6th.

Austin Yocum drove over from Manchester Sunday. He says that the Kempf Dry Goods Co. is doing a good business.

Frank Buman and wife, who have been in these parts for some months, return to their home in Florida today. It's getting too cold here for them.

The young people of the Baptist church have made arrangements to hold a box social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Everett, Wednesday evening next, and hereby extend to you a cordial invitation to be present.

Knights Templar Theo. E. Wood, John A. Palmer, Harmon S. Holmes, R. S. Armstrong and W. F. Riemschneider attended the banquet given by the Ann Arbor Knights (of which they are members), in honor of Jackson commandery, Tuesday evening.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church, elected the following officers Tuesday evening: President, Mrs. A. A. VanTyne; vice presidents, Miss Dora Harrington and Mr. Bailey; secretary, Cora Irwin; treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Shaver. The society is in a flourishing condition, having several hundred dollars in its treasury.

A cow, brought to town by Mathew Jensen, Tuesday, became unmanageable when in front of Boyd's store, and had to be killed on the street.

J. G. Grossman of Wolcottville, Ind., is in this vicinity looking over the fences which he erected about a year ago. He finds them o. k. and is taking orders for more.

Mrs. L. Buchanan recently attended the wedding of Ilone M. Fitzgerald to Chas. H. Osborn all of Albion. The happy couple returned with her and spent several days here.

Merritt Boyd is in receipt of a quilt made by his mother, which contains pieces of goods from which the boys' dresses were made when they were children. It's quite a novelty.

Editor Robinson of Union City, was in the village Sunday, the guest of A. R. Welch. Mr. Robinson is the son of Eder Robinson who preached for the Baptists in this place two years ago.

Horace Baldwin, president, George Boynton, vice president, S. L. Gage, secretary and treasurer, and Albert Goodrich, sentinel, constitute the recently elected officers of Chelsea Union P. of I.

The contracts for furnishing wood for the Ann Arbor school buildings have been awarded at the following prices: oak at \$3.85; maple at \$4.92; hickory at \$4.90 and \$5.00; basswood at \$2.50.

As Rev. O. C. Bailey, by request, fills a pulpit in Union City next Sunday, Rev. Thos. Holmes will preach in the Congregational church. The next Sunday Mr. Bailey will exchange pulpits with Rev. Shannon of Salem.

Mark Lowry, who went west in October, is home for a short stay, intending to return with his family within a month. During his absence he has assisted in putting engines together, and then was engineer on an express train.

Chelsea Union P. of I. will meet at Lima Town Hall, Saturday evening, Jan. 24, at 6 o'clock, and debate the following: *Resolved*, That the McKinley bill is the best tariff bill for the farmer, ever passed by Congress. S. L. Gage, secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Congregational church held last Monday evening, Mr. Chas. H. Wines was re-elected deacon, Dr. Holmes clerk and treasurer, Mrs. Wines and Mrs. Hatch members of prudential committee, and Messrs. Hoag and Emmert, ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Skidmore quietly celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last Wednesday, Jan. 14, and to-morrow, the 17th, their brother and sister will also celebrate their 50th anniversary. May the remainder of their days be spent in peace and happiness.

We have seen many year books, almanacs, etc., but we have yet to find one equal to the Detroit Journal Year Book for 1891. It is so nice that it was at once placed in our library where it won't be lost. It is given to regular subscribers of the Journal, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 cents.

The Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold its seventh annual meeting in the court room at Jackson, Wednesday, January 28th. The program will be both interesting and instructive, such men as Hon. Wm. Ball, I. H. Butterfield and Robert Gibbons having papers. Farmers are especially invited to attend this meeting.

A report was circulated a few days ago that F. W. Cooper had sold his interest in the mill to Mr. Sparks, and that the latter and family would remove from Jackson to this place. Mr. Cooper informs us that he has not sold his interest, but left the mill because his health failed him, and with his wife he wished to take up religious work. While we should like to see Mr. Sparks and family in our midst, still we don't want to lose Mr. and Mrs. Cooper.

Bert McClain was a Jackson visitor Monday. He went to look up his overcoat which was stolen some time ago.

Messrs. Ackerson, Townsend and Geddes attended the Poultry show at Jackson, Monday. They say it was a fine exhibit.

A boy is now ruling the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, at Jackson, since Friday last. Mrs. Grant is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace.

Supervisor Gilbert's resolution, mentioned in our last issue, was adopted by the board of supervisors, and this county will probably have a stone yard.

Dr. Armstrong's ponies took fright at something, yesterday, and made a sudden turn, throwing Miss Lizzie Walker to the ground, but not seriously injuring her. The buggy is laid up for repairs.

There will be a carpet rag social at Grange hall, North Lake, Tuesday evening, Jan. 27. Every lady is expected to bring cake and a ball of carpet rags with her name in centre of ball. Each gentleman will pay 20 cents for a draw and escort the owner to supper.

Ruling 144 of the post office department says: "A post office should be kept free from anything obnoxious or offensive to its patrons, hence a postmaster has the right to prohibit smoking in his office." A good rule to enforce.—STANDARD. How it would look for the postmaster to order himself out of the office for smoking.—Enterprise.

The donation tendered Rev. and Mrs. Bailey Wednesday evening at the Town Hall, was a most decided success socially and financially, netting Mr. Bailey \$107. It was clearly demonstrated that Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are highly esteemed here, and also that the Hall is the place to entertain people. The music, furnished by members of the quire, was a pleasant feature of the evening.

The club system of selling sewing machines is being introduced in this county by J. F. Schuh, is a great success. It not only gives you a machine at from one-half price down to almost nothing, but the payments are very easy (only \$1.00 per week) and you get the very best machines made. Choice of White, Lewis, New Home, or \$3.00 additional for a domestic, complete with cover, drawer and a full set of attachments. One club of one hundred members has been organized and another has been started. If you need a sewing machine, it will pay you to join the club at once. Write for circulars to J. F. Schuh, Ann Arbor.

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 meeting to advertise for proposals to furnish such books as are authorized by law, for the term of one year, commencing Feb. 1, 1891, to Feb. 1, 1892. The board is now ready to receive proposals, reserving the right to reject any or all. W. J. KNAPP, Director.

Fills the Bill.

The above is the caption of an announcement of The Weekly Detroit Free Press, which will be found in another column. Nothing could be more true than that the Free Press "fills the bill" in all that appertains to the ideal family newspaper. It is the largest of Michigan papers, its twelve to sixteen pages constitute a veritable encyclopedia of news and current literature—a vast book of instruction and entertainment. Enterprising, yet conservative, the Free Press is always clean and reliable, hence its widespread influence and circulation. Michigan's representative paper should certainly find a place in every Michigan home.

The publishers offer a large number of attractive premiums with the paper. They will also give away nearly \$2,200 worth of special prizes to fifty persons who send the largest list of subscribers between December 22, and May 31, 1891.

1891.

1891.

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

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

ALL GOODS CHEAP!

During January. Our Dry Goods Department

Will offer especially low prices in Dress Goods, including Black goods, Domestic, Gingham, (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 | 35 cent Japan tea 29c
20 pounds "C" sugar 1.00 | 7 cent crackers 5 1/2c
50 cent Japan tea 39 | 40 cent molasses, a good one... 29c

Clothing Department

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. 16, 1891.
BUTTER.—Market quiet at 16@19c for best dairy. 8c for fair grades.
EGGS.—Market easy at 24c per doz for fresh receipts.
POTATOES.—Market quiet at 95c 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, 53c.
OATS.—No. 2, white, spot 48c.

Home Markets.

BARLEY—\$1 25@1 40 100
EGGS—22c 7 doz.
LARD—Country wanted at 6@7
OATS—Remain steady at 40@42
POTATOES—Slow sale at 70c.
BUTTER—Weak at 12@16c.
WHEAT—Is in good demand at 88c for red and 86c for No. 1 white.
CORN—Quiet at 50c 7 bu.

Wood's Phosphatine.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Used for 35 years by thousands successfully. Guaranteed to cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emaciation, Spinal Curvature, Impotency, and all the effects of Phosphorus deficiency. One package, \$1; six, \$5 by mail. Write for pamphlet. Address The Wood Chemical Co., 121 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

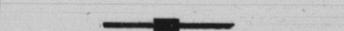
NOW

—IS THE—

SEASON

—FOR—

AXES, CROSS CUT SAWS AND CORN SHELLERS.



Our stock is complete; all the best makes at lowest prices. We keep a full line of stoves of all kinds. Special low prices on HEATING STOVES to close out. Skates all sizes. Best goods at lowest prices.

W. J. KNAPP,
Chelsea, Mich.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

THERE has been made a list of 210 birds which inhabit Alaska.

THERE are about thirty-two thousand arrests each year in Paris, and of those arrests thirty-five are assassins.

If a dog desecrates a church in Salt Lake City by entering its door, the owner of the brute is liable to a fine of \$5.

WE suppose there never was a man so worthless and ugly that his wife was not jealous of him. The woman who is interested in a man has no faith in the good judgment and common sense of other women.

THE Siamese have great regard for odd numbers and insist on having an odd number of windows, doors, and rooms in their temples. There must be an odd number of feet in the height of all steeples and minarets.

A JACKSONVILLE colored man says he has learned to read by praying to be endowed with the faculty. He admits it took a good deal of praying, but as "work is prayer," perhaps he is playing a practical joke on the public.

THE "boy operator" is responsible for more than his share of railway accidents nowadays. A "boy operator" who doesn't operate at the right time or in the right way is the most expensive official that a railway company can employ.

THE order of the Postmaster General excluding Mexican lottery advertisements from the mails serves to emphasize the fact that our Government is fully committed to the policy of suppressing one of the worst forms of gambling.

THE receipts from travel over the Brooklyn bridge during the month of October amounted to \$102,601.44, which is nearly \$4,000 more than the receipts of any other month since the bridge opened. The next largest was May of 1888, the month of the Centennial celebration.

AN inferior court in Michigan decided that a restaurant-keeper could set apart tables for whites and colored people, respectively, without violating the civil rights law, but the Supreme Court has reversed the decision on the ground that such a separation is a discrimination on account of color, and is, therefore, a violation of the law.

CHIEF GALL, who succeeds Sitting Bull as the head of the Sioux nation, led the Indians in the battle that brought defeat and death to Custer. He is not only fond of fighting, but is capable of handling a body of Indians successfully when in the field, and has frequently exhibited the qualities of generalship. He is, moreover, an Indian of some honesty.

It is all well enough to tell a man to act cheerful when he is sick, but we have noticed that when a man acts cheerful, no one believes he is sick. The most sympathy and attention are given to the man who growls the loudest. If you want some one to follow you around the house with hot water, pills and plasters when you are sick, don't try to smile. Try to see how loud you can groan.

In the great scramble among the European powers for territory in Africa France comes out ahead of all the other countries, with 2,300,000 square miles to her credit, or a tract about ten times as large as France herself. None of the big nations, however, have thus far made anything out of their possessions in the dark continent, while France as a colonizer has never been very fortunate in her enterprises of this sort anywhere.

MANY of our writers insist that the United States should be ready for war, and so applaud the cruisers and the big guns; but they say nothing of our army and militia, which is totally unready for war. True, our bright and brave young men would soon learn to fight with the best of them. But modern fighting in the field calls more than ever, not only for skilled commissioned officers, but for thorough training of even the corporals.

CHINESE in this country have been usually regarded as laundrymen first and human beings afterward. This last discovery was made by Gen. Lord Wolseley, of England, who wrote an article to prove that the Chinese are the coming race. It would seem as if they had arrived already. The reviews are as full of them as Chinatown, and Prof. Angell, of Ann Arbor, lectured upon them before the elect of Chicago, at the

Twentieth Century Club. Do Chinese want anything more?

WIGGINS, the Canadian prophet, who has made his reputation as a prophet by prophesying a great many things which did not come to pass, is in the dumps again. Wiggins is not even a good guesser, and most of his public appearances show him up in the dumps. Some time since it was reported that cholera had broken out in Guatemala. At once Wiggins broke the silence by asserting that over a year ago he had prophesied that Asiatic cholera would break out on American shores this year and sweep the land. Hardly had Wiggins completed this astonishing declaration when the report comes from Guatemala that the disease there is smallpox, not cholera.

THE cigarette has not only great multitudes of devotees among young men and boys, but appears to be extending its untoward influence among women. The New York Sun says: "The habit of cigarette-smoking by women has grown of late years, according to a female observer who knows as much about the matter as an other member of her sex. She says that even in the fashionable life of the city there are damsels and dowagers who indulge in the practice, and that some of them roll their own cigarettes, while others procure them ready for use." The tobacco nuisance is already so well-nigh universal that any extension of cigarette-smoking among women is deplorable in the extreme.

WHY are men not as religious as women? Do they lack equal intelligence? Why is it that the women can see the truth of religion so much clearer than men? In arranging for all other desirable things, the men are more cunning than the women. Why do they neglect religion? If a man is to spend his future in heaven or hell, all other questions are not so important as religion. Then why do men neglect it? Pious men are so unusual that we met one the other day and followed him half a mile to look at him. But almost every woman is pious a little. Seriously, does the Lord expect more women than men to be saved? Why are women more religious than men?

THE French minister of trade has just collected a lot of interesting opinions concerning the labor question from all classes of men in the French mercantile world. One hundred and fifty thousand question blanks were sent out, and 35,000 were returned with all answers. All boards of trade throughout France protested against the interference of the State in the solution of labor problems. The industrial courts spoke for the nine-hour day; the trade societies for the eight-hour day. All French chambers of commerce declared that the introduction of the eight-hour day would result in the decrease of production. A somewhat unexpected result of the investigation was the discovery that an unusually large number of Swiss and German workmen have been crowding into French factories of late years.

THE world-wide fame that Mr. Stanley has won by his African explorations, will doubtless prove to be a stimulus to other African explorers, from whom we may expect to hear in time to come. The work of exploring the vast continent that stretches from Algeria to Cape Colony, from Senegambia to Mozambique, has not yet been completed, and wide spaces in the interior are still untrodden by the white traveler. We shall have plenty of other wonderful stories from Africa in course of time. We shall hear of great projects of civilization and colonization, railroad building and city building. There are many indications that Africa is about to enter upon a new era in her history, under the guidance of four of the great European powers—England, Germany, France and Italy. It may be presumed that our own country will yet gain advantages from these powers in Africa. We could easily at one time have got possession of Liberia, which is a country that has great natural resources, but we preferred to look after our own business at home. The Black Republic has not flourished as it was hoped it would flourish a half century ago, when it was under the guardianship of the American Colonization Society by which ten thousand colored colonists were sent there from this country. The British possessions in Africa are on the western eastern, and southern coasts of the continent, and may now be said to include Egypt in the north. There is at this time a great and rapid growth of British trade in Africa.

RECTOR'S WIFE—You ought to avoid even the appearance of evil. Do you, yourself, think the girls who dance are right? Belle of the Parish—They must be. I know the girls who don't dance are always left.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

HOUSEHOLD AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS DISCUSSED.

A Budget of Useful Information Relating to the Farm, Orchard, Stable, Parlor and Kitchen.

THE HOUSEHOLD.



Economy and Thrift.
WRITER on the subject of economy says, in the pages of *Good House-keeping*: Economy has another meaning than mere thrift. It is a sense of justice. Nature shows us what to do. Over and over again she weaves usightly debris into tissues of living beauty. Not one particle of material has ever been thrown away since first the planets rolled out of nebulae. Nature kneads and refines, separates and unites, but never destroys. She can not; it is not in the constitution of things to do so. The granite is refined into soil, and soil into the rose, the rose dust into wheat, and wheat into man.

The discovery of the conservation and correlation of force and energy is one of the most brilliant achievements of this wonderful century. And what is that but a triumph of economy? This unity in the midst of change is the grandest poem which our foster mother has yet sung to the intellect of man, one before which scientist and moralist alike stand entranced. Like all true poems it has an ethical meaning. It means, first and lowest, that we are in duty bound to make the most and best of all things with which we have to deal. He who wastes time, opportunity, money, material, food, or clothing impoverishes himself and robs others. Possessions of every kind are a sacred trust. They will not keep themselves; they must be watched, guarded, and improved. Rot, rust, leakage, and decay, which is only transmuting into other forms to benefit something or somebody else, these are the penalties of waste or neglect. That we can not keep what we do not guard and improve is a law ruling alike in the material world in intellect and in ethics. Neglect, apathy, indolence are as fatal to character as to property. The balance of justice is delicately poised, and nothing escapes her tests. Political, social, ethical, and household economies stand on the same basis. The laws governing use and justice which underlie economy, are as imperative as the laws of gravitation.

In obeying this law there is no necessity of descending to that base prudence which stabs all generous sentiments, all beneficent impulses; rather it furnishes the means by which they may be fostered. The wasteful housekeeper has nothing left for service to others if she lives to the full extent of her ability day by day. Lucretia Mott wrote her letters upon scraps of paper, unfolded envelopes, and such bits—as another would have cast away. She saved that others might be blessed from her frugal store; saved to carry glad tidings and great truths to the poor and enslaved. In such prudence subsists more generosity than careless wealth can ever show.

There is no room in a large heart for "that prudence which adorns the Rule of Three, which never subscribes, which never gives, seldom lends, and asks but one question of any project: 'Will it bake bread?'" It is a prudence which aims at the highest culture through the highest justice, the only way in which that can be reached.

Hints to Housekeepers.
CONSUMPTIVE night sweats may be arrested by sponging the body at night in salt and water.

A HARD cold is oftentimes cured by a cup of hot lemonade taken at bedtime, as it produces perspiration.

A HALF teaspoonful of soda in half a cup of water will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion.

TEETHING children may be relieved of convulsions by being immersed in a warm bath, and cold water applied to the head.

WHEN going from a warm room out into the cold air, close your mouth and breathe through your nose to prevent taking cold.

FOR nervous headache, when the pain is over the eyes and the temples are throbbing, apply cloths wet with cold water to the head, and hot baths to the feet.

THE juice of red onion is a perfect antidote for the sting of bees, wasps, hornets, etc. The sting of the honey-bee, which is always left in the wound, should first be removed.

WARM mustard water should be given to one who has accidentally swallowed poison; this will cause vomiting; after that give a cup of strong coffee; that will counteract the remaining effects.

FOR croup or pneumonia bruise raw onions, lay on a cloth with powdered gum camphor sprinkled over it, and apply to chest and lungs, and cover with hot flannel. This is a sure cure if taken in time.

THE FARM.

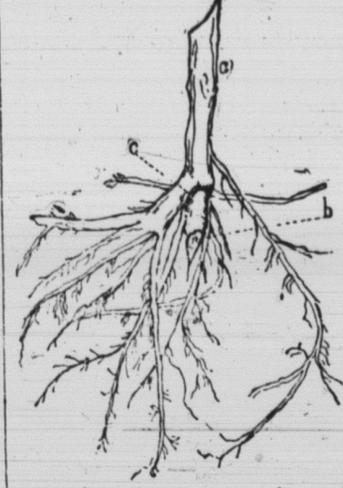
Too Much Shade.
In a recent number of the *Santarian*, Dr. W. T. Parker protests against the thick planting of trees very near the house. Not only do they prevent the free access of air and of sunshine or even light, but they also injure the character of the soil as suited for permanent occupation. "A soil," says the writer, "loaded with roots and densely shaded is unfit for man to live upon constantly. . . . Vegetation produces a great effect upon the movement of the air. Its velocity is checked, and sometimes in thick clusters of trees or underwood the air is almost stagnant. If moist and decaying vegetation be a coincident condition of such stagnation, the most fatal forms of malarious diseases are produced. A moist soil is cold, and is generally believed to predispose to rheumatism, ca-

tarrh, and neuralgia. It is a matter of general experience that most people feel healthier on a dry soil.

"In some way, which is not clear, a moist soil produces an unfavorable effect upon the lungs. A moist soil influences greatly the development of the agent, whatever it may be, which causes the paroxysmal fevers." Of course, in the desire to avoid possible dangers, it is not necessary to place a house on an absolutely bare spot, away from any tree, as is often done by rural builders, even when fine trees are within reach. Enough trees to produce an effect agreeable to the eye and comfortably to shade certain portions of the house and its immediate vicinity in summer, yet not so many as to render the soil damp, or prevent the free circulation of air, or wholly shut out the sun. This should be the householder's ideal. Conifers are especially bad if many of them stand close to the house, because they exclude sunshine in winter, when one cannot have too much of it.

Renewal of Tree Roots.

A dozen or more years ago I dug a post hole near a large apple tree, severing one of the smallest roots less than thirty inches from the stump. It recently became necessary to grub the tree, and I was enabled to see the results of this accidental amputation. The illustration shows the present appearance of the root. As it stands on a



chair before me it does not take much imagination to believe it to be the compact, well-furnished root of a four-year-old apple tree. *a* is a portion of the root which was severed at *b* in digging the post hole. At this point the root was about one and one-half inches in diameter at that time, and appears to have grown but little since, a callus having formed at *c* three inches from the end, and a mass of roots starting from that point, which have developed as illustrated, save many of the smaller, which have been left out to prevent crowding the drawing. The ground was very rich, being near the barn.

The matter is interesting, as showing the capacity of a tree to develop feeding roots near the trunk, and showing how by cutting short trenches and filling with rich soil an old tree might be fed with a spoon, as it were. — *Correspondent Country Gentleman.*

Growing Flax and Barley.

Through some mistake a quantity of flaxseed was sown with barley a few years ago. Though the flax grew so small that it was hardly discernible, yet there was an extra large barley crop, not at all injured by the growth of the flax, as the farmer thought. The piece sown was excessively rich for barley, and it is quite possible that the flax by exhausting the soil kept the barley from too luxuriant a growth, and thus made the barley crop fill better than it otherwise would. At any rate, when threshing time came the farmer found fully as large a barley yield as he had expected, and about ten bushels of flaxseed ready cleared and delivered in the screening-box. It was before the West grew flax so largely and made it so cheap, and he received \$2 a bushel for the flaxseed. — *American Cultivator.*

THE STOCK RANCH.

Pure Bred Stock.

No line of agriculture is more fascinating to ambitious young men than the rearing of pure-bred live stock. Many, however, enter into the business without giving themselves that thorough training essential to success; they drift into it, following their natural bent, taking up the intellectual side of the calling, and fail to drill themselves properly in the little details of handling, feeding and managing so necessary to success. The best merchants are those who have grown up in the business from cash boys, and have learned by years of drudgery just how each branch of the business is conducted. The young man, the goal of whose ambition is to some day own and manage a herd of pure-breds, should begin at once by schooling himself in handling and managing just such animals as he may find about him to-day. Feeding calves may not appear to be very elevating work, yet until one can successfully feed calves he should not think of taking care of older animals. How can one leave to others duties which he cannot perform thoroughly and well himself? Having learned just how a young calf should be fed and how it should appear when well fed, one is ready to take the next step in the business. If rightly started the young animal is on the way to a thrifty yearling, and here study is needed again to make that happy decision between unprofitable overfeeding and not less expensive underfeeding.

In studying how to feed and handle, too great haste should not be incurred because of the drudgery to do anything well and to have the judgment rendered quick and active one must repeat the operation he is studying many times. Our young stock breeder, reading the directions given by noted cattlemen, warms up and feels that he can rapidly learn to do just as they are doing; let him remember, however, that these men have many of them grown gray in their calling, and that they started out as well equipped mentally, and with as great ambition to succeed as the coming genera-

tion, and only the long procession of years has given these masters the deftness and good judgment they now exhibit. To hope to acquire the same degree of expertness in a brief time is utterly folly. Reading alone will not make one expert. No one can at first pitch a baseball successfully after having carefully studied the directions from a book. Careful, thoughtful reading will help one greatly and materially shorten the time required to attain success, but reading must be followed up by extended practice.

Young men who cannot own full bloods can get excellent practice in handling grades. They can secure pure-bred sires—for any other system is absolutely inexcusable at this time—and can rapidly grade up the herd with ample opportunity for carefully observing the value of good blood. They can take much pride and gain a world of information in just this work. The young man who will not improve to the utmost the cattle he may happen to possess, but neglects them, longing for the time to come when he can own better ones, is not worthy of his calling and his pretended devotion to such is probably not deeply enough planted to ever bear fruit, even if it has an opportunity. To be expert in pedigree is very proper and essential, but one had a thousand times better begin his studies by rendering himself expert in feeding, handling, and judging. When this is acquired in a fair measure the other can be added, and then one can set out on the road with little fears but that success will ultimately crown his efforts.

Another point. Ambitious young men are not always willing to begin in a small way and let time make up what they lack in money. To start with one or two pure bred females seems entirely too small a beginning for their ambition, and rather than take up with so little they make no start at all. No greater mistake could be made. In beginning so small there are almost no chances of failure, while the opportunity for studying is concentrated thereby. We have in mind some of the very best breeders whose beginning seems very insignificant compared with present attainments. The long years have brought much experience to them, and with the increasing herd comes increased experience and the judgment essential to success. We have but to look around us and observe how the majority of our successful business men have begun and advanced to get an excellent idea of the best way to proceed in building up and managing a herd of pure-bred cattle. — *Breeder's Gazette.*

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Guinea Fowls.

The guinea fowl is a native of Africa, and has never outgrown its wild nature enough to be closely confined, when bred for domestic uses. The white and the pearl are the two varieties most commonly found in a domestic state. With propriety the guinea may be called the watch dog of the poultry yard—ever watchful and on the alert it gives the note of warning on the first approach of danger.

Aside from the warfare they wage against various kinds of insect and vermin-pests of the farm, they cannot be considered of much pecuniary profit to the farmer. They are an ornament to the farm yard and often prevent the loss of other poultry by giving the alarm of approaching danger. Mrs. J. B. Howe, in the *Farmers' Review*, gives a "chat" about them from which we take the following:

The pearl or speckled guinea is rather more wild in its habits than the white, and delights in hiding its nest in some lonely and sequestered spot, in which it deposits a large number of eggs, if undisturbed, but if the nest or eggs are meddled with it deserts the nest and seeks a new one. Its eggs require four weeks to hatch, and the young have all the shyness of young prairie chickens or quails. The flesh of the speckled guinea is dark colored and inclined to dryness. On the other hand the white guinea is quite domestic in its habits, especially if reared by chicken hens, and in such cases runs with the chickens and lays in their nests, the same as the hens. They never forget the hen that reared them, but will follow her through thick and thin until they are fully grown, and then separated from her they show a marked preference for hens of her color. Her young is also shy and tender, until several weeks old, when, if handled properly, they become as hardy as any of the fowl tribe. For the first week or two the young should be fed upon coarse oat meal slightly scalded and salted, or crumbs of stale bread soaked in milk, curd, and maybe a little hard boiled egg. All food slightly salted and fed often. Gravel and green tender stuff, such as lettuce, onion tops and the like, should also be mixed with the food. They should not be kept too long confined, their wild nature, like that of the turkey, demands a certain degree of freedom and liberty to search for insects. The flesh of the white guinea, unlike that of the speckled relation, is yellow and very tender and toothsome. In color they are pure white, except the head, which is red. The legs are yellow. Guineas are very sprightly and watchful fowls, sporting a hawk, skunk, weasel, or strange cat or dog before any of the other fowls, and setting up their peculiar din if they frighten the intruder and give warning of his approach. They also observe any of the fowls get beyond their accustomed limits and fearlessly attack them and persistently keep after them until the wrong is righted. The white guinea, especially, is a very fine layer, almost rivaling the Leghorns. They begin early and continue until many of the hens have stopped to rest. They are quite interesting fowls, the pains required to rear them. Their odd looks and volubility together with their pretty plumage, attract many admirers. The male and female are similar in appearance and plumage, but are easily distinguished by their different manner of speaking. The hen calls in what has often been said to resemble the cry of "buckwheat," while the male makes a sort of whining sound all in one syllable and with one intonation. Guineas grow equal young chickens.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

THE NEWS RECORD.

EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS HERE AND THERE.

Political, Commercial and Industrial News from All Over the Land—Fires, Accidents and Crimes—The Gist of the News in a Few Lines.

TO AMEND THE FINANCE BILL.

Senator Plumb Suggests a Change in the Measure.

In the Senate on the 5th Mr. Plumb gave notice of an amendment to the finance bill limiting to \$1,000 the compulsory requirement of deposit of United States bonds for every national bank.

STORM RAVAGES ABROAD.

Much Suffering and Many Deaths Caused by the Cold.

It is now the seventh week of the prevalence of frost throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with no signs of abatement of the severity of the weather.

AFRAID OF FREE COINAGE.

Dun Says the Business Men Fear Its Effect. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The year opens with the expected improvement in the money markets, and in collections resulting from annual disbursements which have been larger than usual.

Admiral Charged with Forgery

Advices from Selmerville, Arizona, state that Modoc Wind and two other Apache Indians were held to answer by United States Commissioner Blake on a charge of forging Capt. Bullis' name to a Government check for \$125.

The Big Shoe Strike Ends

The great shoe strike at Rochester, N. Y., has been declared off. The men have agreed to the rules of the Manufacturers' Association, and also agree to give up their membership in the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union unless the Cox strike is declared off by that organization.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

At Bowmansdale, Pa., four young men got a lot of whisky on a prescription and drank it. Harry Stouner, aged 17 years, has died from its effects, and another of the party who laid out in the cold had his legs so badly frozen that they will have to be amputated.

LEVI GRISWOLD EVARTS, who claims to be a cousin of Senator Evarts, was a few days ago removed to the New Haven Almshouse. He gave his age as 73 and told a pitiful story of his downfall.

CONTROLLER MYERS of New York has been served with an order directing him to pay \$7.05 to Andrew Campbell, chief clerk in the Corporation Counsel's office. The amount mentioned was expended by Campbell for "drinks," etc., while procuring evidence in suits brought by the city.

A FINAL hearing took place in New York the other day, before Mr. W. H. Willis and Dr. Elliott, Commissioners in Lunacy, and a Sheriff's jury, to determine the mental condition of George M. Storrs, son of the late Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago.

CHIEF LABOR INSPECTOR MULHOLLAND, of New York, sent to the District Attorney the affidavit of an Italian named Garibaldi, who called at the barge office after being a prisoner in the phosphate beds of South Carolina for nearly two years.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

EMMA ABBOTT, the well-known opera singer, died at Salt Lake City the other day of pneumonia, after an illness of only two or three days. She was 40 years old.

ELEVEN men were killed in the Utica mine, Angel's Camp, San Andreas, Cal. A load of men were being lowered into the mine and when about 150 feet from the surface the rope broke, precipitating all a distance of 150 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

WHILE George F. Haskell, of Rockford, President of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, was delivering an address before the board in regard to the World's Fair he was suddenly stricken with a pain in his heart and had to be carried to the train and taken to his home.

FOR some time past a gang of professional thieves have been operating throughout Ohio, making their headquarters at Lima. The police succeeded in locating them there, and raided their place and arrested four men and one woman and captured several thousand dollars' worth of spoils, which have been identified as that stolen from Springfield, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and other towns.

JUSTICE HAMBURGER has bound S. A. Kean, the Chicago banker who failed a few months ago, over to the Criminal Court in the sum of \$3,000. Bail was furnished by W. P. Fennell, the defendant's lawyer, and Joseph H. Kean, brother of the accused. The charge is embezzlement in that he received deposits after he knew himself to be insolvent, assignment within thirty days being considered by the law as prima facie evidence.

ADVICES from Moscow, Idaho, state the Nez Perces Indians are engaging in ghost dances on their reservation near there. The settlers are greatly alarmed.

SENIORS trouble is threatened among the miners at the Ruby Mine, at Caseyville, Ill., owned and operated by the Consumers' Coal Company, of St. Louis. Jan. 1 the company reduced the price of mining coal from 42 cents a box to 25 cents.

REMOVAL of a startling move to be made in connection with the recent Senatorial election in Idaho are heard. Section 6, 142, Idaho Revised Statutes, declares it a felony for a member of the Legislature to vote or promise support upon any question or matter in return for the support of another member on any question or matter upon which they may be called to pass officially.

THE annual meeting of the Illinois Dairyman's Association convened at Ashley last week. "Milk Production" was the subject of a paper presented by Mr. Lespenasse. John G. Sawyer, of Ravenswood, read a paper on "Care of the Dairy Cow." W. B. Lloyd, of Chicago, made an address on "Dairying on a Little Farm." "The Dairy at the World's

Fair," by H. Monrad, of Winnetka, brought forth a big discussion.

ABOUT 2 o'clock the other morning the night watchman at the Murray Elevator at Clark, S. D., discovered Frank Russell, Frederick Bradley, and Wilson Diehl filling sacks with wheat from a hole cut in the elevator wall with an ax. All the men are under arrest. They stole the wheat to prevent their families from starving.

A DISPATCH from Pine Ridge, S. D., says:

Gen. Miles has just received official information of the killing, near the hostile camp of Lieut. Casey, of the Twenty-second Infantry, who had ventured too near the savages. He was shot through the head. Gen. Brooke, who sent this startling information, also reports heavy firing in the direction of the hostile camp. Lieut. Casey was one of the brightest young officers in the army. The hostiles, according to the reports of scouts, have nearly completed their rifle pits on the bluffs, thirteen miles north of the agency. Every old Indian fighter here says that if Gen. Miles were not hampered at Washington he could end the trouble in two weeks.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

THE long contest in the Federal Court at Louisville between the Breckinridge Company (limited) of London and Dr. Hugh Kennedy and his heirs has been settled by the purchase of Dr. Kennedy's interest by the Englishmen. The property involved was the cannon mines at Cloverport, Ky., valued at \$3,000,000.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

THE deadlock in the Minnesota House of Representatives has been broken by the election of E. T. Champlin (Alliance) Speaker. The Democrats withdrew their candidate, Mr. Stivers, and voted solidly for Mr. Champlin, the vote standing: Champlin 72, St. Paul 41. The House then adjourned to give the Alliance-Democratic combination an opportunity to agree upon the remainder of its slate.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

THE London Times publishes an article from Leon Say on the subject of the Farmers' Alliance in which he describes its programme as "merely setting folly against folly and searching for expedients to conceal a situation which is bad enough as it is. The fact of the situation is that protection a fourtance must inevitably cause an increased cost of living. This increase must in the United States as elsewhere weigh in the first place and mostly upon the agricultural laborer.

THE Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Tehran, giving many interesting particulars of a recent visit paid by his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia to the residence of the American missionaries at that capital. His Majesty evinced the greatest interest in the methods of the mission school and bestowed much commendation on the general good appearance of the premises, not omitting to speak of the American ways of housekeeping.

THE Government of India has decided to amend the marriage code by raising the age of consent from 10 to 12, but it refuses to interfere further with the existing laws.

AN officer of the Black Hussars, who eloped from Berlin a few days ago with the daughter of a wealthy resident of that city, shot the girl dead and then committed suicide with poison. The

tragedy occurred at a hotel in Brunswick, and followed the receipt of a letter from the young woman's father, in which he refused to supply her with money, or even to longer recognize her as his child.

ANOTHER mysterious corpse has turned up in Paris. The body of a well-dressed man was found in the river Marne, near Champigny bridge, in the environs of Paris. The dead man was bound by a rope, and bore a remarkable wound in the center of his forehead, formed by two deep cuts in the shape of a cross. It is surmised that the victim, after being thus wounded, was plinoned and thrown into the river.

MANUEL GARCIA, the Cuban brigand chief, was overtaken by the troops Thursday night and surrounded. His horse was killed under him and he was wounded, but he succeeded in making his escape. Sixto Varela, Garcia's principal lieutenant, was shot and killed.

In an autograph letter to President Carnot of France the Pope says that his sympathy for the bereaved Empress of Austria creates for her the first claim upon the golden rose in his fatherly hand. Yet, he adds, that if Providence spares him another year he will not fail to recognize the admirable Christian qualities of Mme. Carnot.

It is stated that King Charles I., of Hohenzollern, the present ruler of Roumania, has decided to abdicate within a short time in favor of his nephew, Prince Ferdinand, known as the Prince of Roumania, the second son of the elder brother of Charles I.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

COMMENT is aroused among navy officers over the series of orders emanating from the Navy Department within the last few weeks, directing the commissioning of war-ships at San Francisco and the ordering of various other cruisers to Pacific waters. Under the present orders no less than eleven war-ships and five revenue cutters will soon be in commission in the Pacific and ready for duty.

THE Rev. Dr. Richard Hawley, who has arrived in Halifax from St. Johns, N. F., reports the people there in a continued state of indignation over the announcement that a settlement of the bait and French shore questions is to be effected without reference to the colony. Regarding the probability of serious trouble in the spring, Dr. Hawley says Newfoundland cannot fight either England or France, but if a score of French fishermen are shot or drowned England and France must settle the matter between them.

MR. SEARS, of Melrose, Mass., is a man whose greatest ambition is to possess the best St. Bernard dog in the world. After repeated offers he has at length persuaded the owner of the acknowledged champion in England to dispose of him. For two years Sir Bedivere, as this paragon of the canine race is dubbed, has held undisputed sway among the celebrities of Great Britain, and so renowned did he become that an English enthusiast tendered his owner \$7,500 in cash. It is thought Mr. Sears paid \$10,000 for him.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table with columns for Market Reports, Chicago, St. Louis, and New York, listing various commodities like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wheat, Corn, Oats, and their prices.

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

THE Senate met at noon on the 5th, with the Vice President in the chair, and with a full attendance of members than on any other day at the same hour since the session began. The galleries were also well filled with spectators. The Journal of the 2d inst. was read, and was of the briefest possible character, consisting of one short sentence. Scores of petitions for and against the Conger lard bill were presented, and for and against the Torrey bankruptcy bill. On motion of Senator Stewart the election bill was laid aside and the financial bill was taken up. The vote was 34 to 28, eight Republican Senators voting with the Democrats.

In the Senate, on the 6th, Senator Teller, of Colorado (Rep.), made a speech on the financial bill. Referring to the condition of American farmers, and showing it to be less prosperous than that of the farmers of France, Mr. Teller said that the farmers of America had made themselves heard last November—to his regret and the regret of Senators on his side of the chamber. They had been found voting, almost unanimously, with the Democratic party. Why? They were not dissatisfied with the Republican management of financial affairs. And for one he did not wonder at it. He would give heed to what they said. He had tried last year to have the Senate listen to their voice. He knew that they wanted free coinage of silver, and that they were not afraid of the advent of one, two, or three hundred millions of silver any more than he was. Proceeding to discuss the section of the bill providing for the purchase of 12,000,000 ounces of silver, Mr. Teller said that he washed his hands of any responsibility for that. He had no interest or sympathy with the men who speculate in silver. It had been said in the public press and in another place (meaning the House of Representatives) that when the silver bill of last session passed a large number of Senators were holders of silver bullion. If that were so he had never heard of it. The House refused to take up the Butterworth tariff option bill, but the refusal was no indication of the strength or weakness of the measure. The majority refused to give preference over the subsidy bill. Mr. Funston, of Kansas, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, says the bill has to pass and will pass some time this session. He is certain that many Republicans voted against it who will support it when it comes before the House in the regular way.

THE financial bill was taken up in the Senate on the 6th, and Mr. Daniel spoke in favor of the absolute free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Plumb followed Mr. Daniel. He credited the silver act of last session with having had the effect of preventing a universal financial panic. It had facilitated the purchase of \$100,000,000 of American securities that had been sent back from Europe, and thus the Bank of England and the other financial institutions of Europe had been able to tide over the difficulties of the Baring's, arising out of South American financial trouble. Whatever might be said about the silver bill of last session, as about its shortcomings, its effect on the immediate situation had been of a most beneficial character. The House went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the shipping bill. Mr. Dierks of Maine, reviewing the decadence of American shipping interests, said that in such a condition as the country now found itself with only 12 1/2 per cent. of the foreign carrying trade with Great Britain introduced on every ocean route, it was obvious that it was utterly out of the power of private individuals, without assistance in some direction, to dislodge the shipping of Great Britain. Within five years from the establishment of a subsidy system the steam tonnage of France was doubled. With the widest extent of coast known to any nation the United States could reap a benefit far greater than any other nation. Italy adopted a subsidy policy in 1855, and in four years its steam tonnage had increased 46 per cent. The maximum expense of the bill the first year would cost \$2,000,000, of which all but about \$200,000 of \$400,000 would come from postage and tonnage dues.

MR. MCCONNELL introduced bills in the Senate, on the 8th inst., for the erection of public buildings at Lewiston and Boise City, Idaho. Referred. On motion of Mr. Plumb a resolution was adopted calling for information as to what books and documents in possession of his department relating to the late so-called Confederate States are, as to whether there is any legal objection to their being placed among the archives of the War Department. Mr. Plumb gave notice that he would at the earliest possible moment call up the Conger right bill for consideration. Mr. Allison gave notice that if the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture (who was necessarily absent) did not at an early day call for the consideration of the Torrey lard bill (Mr. Allison) would himself do so. The House a bill was passed authorizing the issuance of certificates of service to the graph operators who were with the United States army during the war. Then Mr. Farquhar of New York, moved to go into committee of the whole on the shipping bill, and suggested that some arrangement should be arrived at as to the conclusion of general debate. Failing to secure any agreement Mr. Farquhar moved that general debate close at 5 o'clock. After wrangling on this point "or two hours the House adjourned."

A FIERCE GOTHAM FIRE.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF BIG BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The Fifth Avenue and Herrmann's Theaters in Ruins—Hotel Guests Forced to Flee for Their Lives—The Top Story of the Sturtevant House a Prey to the Flames—Firemen Have a Miraculous Escape.

[New York dispatch.] Fire which it was feared would result in the loss of the lives of at least half a dozen brave firemen broke out in the Fifth Avenue Theater shortly after midnight this morning.

Within an hour that famous playhouse was practically destroyed. Herrmann's Theater was in flames, and the entire block in grave peril. The fire broke out under the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theater. At half past 12 o'clock an explosion was heard in the building, and a moment later the upper part of the city was illuminated by a huge sheet of flame which rose to the roof of the theater, enveloping the entire building and Herrmann's Theater immediately adjoining.

Six firemen had gone through Herrmann's Theater to the roof and had just succeeded in hoisting a length of hose up when the furnace opened directly at their feet. When from the crowd went



up a great shout for the scaling-ladders they were quickly run up and a vain effort made to reach the imperiled men. A deadly silence that lasted for a full minute resulted, and then a moan of agony arose from the crowd. Firemen were seen to bend their heads and wipe away the tears that they could not prevent from flowing. It was thought that the men had certainly been hurled into the raging furnace beneath, and they were given up as lost. But from the crowd on the Twenty-eighth street side a few moments later went up a cheer. It announced the rescue of the firemen by means which seemed miraculous.

For miles around the flames could be seen shooting high into the heavens, and an enormous crowd gathered and crowded the neighboring streets.

From the roof of the Fifth Avenue Theater the flames ran along the cornices of Prof. Herrmann's new theater, which had recently been completed and was one of the prettiest and most expensive playhouses in the city. In an instant the entire roof was ablaze. A high wind sprang up and carried the fire with a rapidity defying the twenty-three fire companies which were there to fight it.

The estimated loss on the Fifth Avenue Theater was \$100,000 by H. C. Miner and \$500,000 by the Gilsey estate. Miss Fanny Davenport loses \$50,000, exclusive of her costumes, and Prof. Herrmann's loss is placed at \$50,000.

DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

It Has Gone Down \$11,005,368 During the Last Month.

The following is the public debt statement for December:

Table with columns for 'INTEREST-BEARING DEBT', 'DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST', and 'CASH IN TREASURY'. Rows include 'Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent', 'Aggregate of interest-bearing debt exclusive of U. S. bonds issued to Pacific railroads', 'Legal-tender notes', 'National bank notes', 'Aggregate of debt bearing no interest, including national bank fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890', 'Gold certificates', 'Silver certificates', 'Currency certificates', 'Aggregate of certificates offset by cash in the Treasury', 'Aggregate of debt, including certificates, Dec. 31, 1890', 'Decrease of bonded debt during the month', 'Reserved for redemption of United States notes, acts of Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882', 'For redemption of gold certificates issued to Pacific railroads', 'For redemption of silver certificates issued', 'For redemption of currency certificates issued', 'For redemption of Treasury notes, July 14, 1890', 'For matured debt, accrued interest, and interest due and unpaid', 'Total cash reserved for above purposes', 'AVAILABLE FOR OTHER PURPOSES', 'Fractional silver, fractional currency, and minor coin not full legal tender', 'Net cash balance, including \$54,207,975, national bank fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890', 'Total', 'Debt, less cash in the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1890', 'Debt, less cash in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1890', 'Net increase of debt during the month'.

RIOT IN A STATE HOUSE.

NEBRASKA'S CAPITOL THE SCENE OF A PRETTY ROW.

Free Fight on the Floor—The Presence of the Militia Necessary to Preserve Order—Boyd Takes the Oath of Office—Legal Papers Served on Lieut. Gov. Meiklejohn with Trouble—The Executive Office Harried.

[Lincoln (Nebr.) dispatch.]

When it became known yesterday morning that Lieut.-Gov. Meiklejohn intended to preside over the joint convention, and that he would refuse to entertain any motion looking to the transaction of any other business than the mere ministerial act of canvassing the returns of the vote, it was apparent that unless Meiklejohn could be deposed Boyd would be inaugurated without delay. The great struggle, therefore, was over the question of who should preside.

All the doors of the Representative hall were closely guarded, and none but members of the Legislature, State officers and persons having business inside were admitted. All members were on hand promptly, although they found great difficulty in pushing their way through the crowds that filled the corridors and besieged the Capitol at all points. The Alliance members had taken possession of the House at 5 o'clock in the morning. They placed the Speaker in the chair and placed a cordon of assistant Sergeant-at-arms around him. Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn got in through the cloak-room and was served with an order of ejection. Both sides had a force of sergeant-at-arms within call, and any attempt on either side to proceed with the canvass would have precipitated a row. To avoid this a committee from each party was sent with a statement of the case to the Supreme Court, and the House waited several hours in suspense for a decision as to which officer had the constitutional right to preside.

The first and second floors of the State House were crowded with people who were becoming demonstrative. Meiklejohn and Elder agreed not to call the session to order till 11 o'clock. In the meantime four Republicans, four Democrats, and four Independents were out as a non-official committee attempting to patch up the trouble. Elder and his Sergeant-at-Arms held the Speaker's stand, while Meiklejohn held the Secretary's desk. J. W. Love attempted to go to Meiklejohn's side, but the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms halted him. Love thrust the official aside and proudly marched to the Lieutenant-Governor's desk.

The crowd became so disorderly that an attempt was made to force the doors, but a crowd of Independents held them fast. Gardner of Douglas rushed to the door, followed by a crowd of Democrats and Republicans. A fight ensued. Gardner was seized by half a dozen Independents, and an equal number of Democrats and Republicans went to his assistance. Blows were exchanged. "Pap" Hastings and Marshal McCloy locked arms around each other, and a crowd from the hallway, led by "Bud" Lindsey of Lincoln and "Nat" Brown of Omaha, fought their way through the crowd, breaking down the doors and clubbing their way to the Speaker's stand. Gardner was the victim, receiving several painful scratches.

As Hastings and McCloy reached the Speaker's stand Meiklejohn called the joint session to order. He ordered every member to his seat and the roll was called.

Every pane of glass in the two big doors was shattered. The battle at the doorway lasted five minutes only, but it seemed an hour.

The disturbance became so great that Company D of the National Guard was ordered out. The sight of the militiamen, with breech-loading guns, awed the crowd for a time, but it was not until a squad of forty police arrived that the crowd was convinced that business was meant. The crowd knew full well that the soldiers did not bear loaded guns, and the toes of the militiamen were trampled on with impunity. The militia finally cleared the ground, but a howling mob still surrounded the Capitol. The Democrat and Republican members agreed to return if Elder would publish the returns. Elder accordingly canvassed the vote.

At 2:30 o'clock the Independents were in their seats, but transacted no business until the full body was present and the Lieutenant Governor appeared and called the convention to order. A number of conciliatory speeches were made, and the Independents seeing that they could not gain the returns, a resolution was then passed receiving the full Alliance vote, declaring that the canvass had been conducted under protest, and that the Legislature in no wise recognized the election of the officers who had been returned as receiving the highest number of votes. The officers, however, were sworn in promptly by Chief Justice Cobb.

The contest will now go on as prescribed by law. There is a prospect that the Legislature will unseat every one of the new officers.

Gov. Thayer has barricaded the Executive office and remains inside with his policemen and a company of militia on guard. The result of it all is that after two days' wrangling the Speaker has canvassed the vote in the presence of the two Houses, the contest has been declared elected, and this evening Boyd and the balance of the State ticket filed their bonds and took the oath of office required by the Constitution, and the contestants are out. They say that they will not give up hope and that the contest proceedings will be pushed for all they are worth.

It is understood that the Supreme Court will be asked to pass on the question of Boyd's citizenship. This will result in the formal inauguration and may result in declaring him ineligible.

An eminent surgeon says that with four cuts and a few stitches he can alter a man's face so his own mother would not know him. That's nothing. Any newspaper in this country can do that much with only one cut.—Washington Star.

EMMA ABBOTT IS DEAD.

THE GREAT OPERATIC SINGER SUCCUMBS.

She Passes Away After a Two Days' Illness at Salt Lake City—Remarkable Career of a Vocalist Who Made a Million with Her Voice.

Emma Abbott (Mrs. Eugene Wetherell), the gifted and well-known opera singer, died of pneumonia in Salt Lake City, Utah, after an illness of but two days' duration.

Miss Abbott's career had been a remarkable one. She was born in Chicago in 1850 and went with her parents to Peoria, Ill., when four years of age. Here her early life was spent.

Her taste for music was hereditary, her father having been a music teacher. He was not very successful financially, however, but before she was ten years old Emma was able to give him considerable aid in keeping the family by singing at concerts, accompanying herself



EMMA ABBOTT.

on the guitar. She sang and played at country town concerts for several years, gradually widening the circle of her tours, and at sixteen gave it up for a while and settled down as a school teacher in Peoria. After a time she resumed her musical performances and at Toledo, Ohio, in 1870, she attracted the attention of Clara Louise Kellogg, who was struck with her talent and took an interest in her. Miss Kellogg sent her to New York, where she studied under Errani, and after a time was engaged as soprano at the Church of the Divine Paternity, of which Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin was pastor. There she attracted the attention of many prominent people, among whom were Horace Greeley, C. D. Huntington, George G. Lake and others. Mrs. Lake took her to her house, and an organized effort was made to give her a thorough training. She was sent to Italy in 1872, where she studied for some months under Giovanni at Milan, and then by the advice of Christine Nilsson, whose attention she had attracted, she went to Paris. There she took lessons in vocalization from Wartel and at the same time took lessons in French, Italian, dancing, fencing and acting at the Conservatoire and Opera Comique.

Miss Abbott made her debut at Florence and was enthusiastically encored. She then went to England and made her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and was received with great warmth. Then she went to the Crystal Palace, where her singing brought her to the favorable notice of Col. Mapieson, who engaged her for three years. She sang in all the principal towns in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and became a great favorite. She had already achieved a reputation abroad before her own country had an opportunity of hearing her after her voice and taste had been thoroughly trained.

She returned to the United States in 1880, and made her first appearance in New York, turning over the proceeds to a charity connected with the church through which she had been enabled to go to Italy. From that time on she became a general favorite all over the United States. She married Eugene Wetherell, her business manager, and organized a company of her own, which soon became very successful. Miss Abbott always selected her own assistants, tried their voices and assigned to them their parts. Her company was run on business principles. Mr. Wetherell died in Kansas City about a year ago while his wife was in Denver, and she retired for a time from the stage. She contemplated a permanent retirement, but was induced to give up the idea. Miss Abbott was very wealthy, her fortune being estimated at over \$1,000,000.

Gossip About Women.

THE question of higher schools for girls in London has recently been attracting much attention.

THERE are now women students at the universities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Charkow and Odessa.

THE Queen of the Belgians is an excellent linguist and has just accomplished the task of learning the Walloon language.

PRINCESS BEATRICE is engaged upon a birthday book, which will soon be published, but it is only to be privately circulated.

SOME fond mothers are holding off the christening until they hear the full returns, after which some baby boy will bear the name of the winner.

MISS GRACE HARRIMAN, an English woman who has started a scheme for employing women as market gardeners, has subscribed all the capital for starting the work.

MISS HENRIETTA VINTON DAVIS, of Baltimore, is the name of a colored actress who made her debut in Washington in 1883 and has played Juliet, Desdemona, and Leah with success.

THE Silver Cross Circle of King's Daughters proposes soon to open a house where apartments of one, two or three rooms will be rented at the lowest possible rate to widows with children to support.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

THE occasion of the assembling of the Legislature on the 8th was a gala day for Lansing. Ten thousand people gathered in the city, and every inch of the galleries, aisles and lobbies in the Capitol building was occupied as Clerk Daniel S. Crossman called the House to order at high noon. Clerk Crossman appointed a temporary Sergeant-at-Arms to restrain the crowd, and then Rev. H. S. Jordan read the ninety-first Psalm and offered prayer. After that the uninteresting routine of swearing in the members was completed, and the House adjourned until 2:30. Upon the reassembling, Phil W. Watchel, of Petoskey, was elected Speaker of the House and Lyman A. Brant, of Detroit, Clerk. In the Senate chamber Lieut. Gov. Strong called the Senators to order at 12 o'clock, and Rev. J. M. McGrath, of Chicago, conducted a brief service. After the work of organization had been completed and officers elected the Senate adjourned. Before the adjournment Gov. Strong read a brief address, counseling the Senators to exercise wisdom in their law-making and to keep the length of the session within four months. Chauncey Wisner, of Saginaw, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate and A. J. Murphy, of Detroit, Secretary.

On the 8th the Legislature met in joint convention and listened to Gov. Winans' inaugural message. The document did not recommend the \$50,000 appropriation asked for by Detroit to enable it to carry through the National Grand Army encampment next summer, despite all the pressure that has been brought to bear on the Governor in that direction. As was expected, the message urged the strictest economy all along the line. Gov. Winans recommended that the fifteen ex-officio and thirty official State boards, with over one hundred members and a long list of high-salaried secretaries and clerks, should be wiped out, and instead that the management of the State institutions be placed in the hands of general boards, non-partisan so far as possible, and that the best ability obtainable should be secured for this work and good salaries paid to the right men. He also urged the abolition of the State Board of Health, which costs the State \$15,000 a year, and of the Game Warden-ship, the State Board of Corrections and Charities and the Insurance Commission. He favored the California system for taxing mortgages on real estate, and urged a reduction in taxation. Alluding to this he said: "Another just cause of complaint is that much property is now exempt from taxation that ought not to escape. There seems to be no good reason why property owned and used by railroad, mining, telegraph and telephone companies and other associations for private purposes should be exempt from general taxation. I doubt the policy of exempting any property from equal taxation."

A Terror of the Tropics. One of the deadliest serpents of the tropics is the fer-de-lance, of which there are at least eight varieties. Lafcadio Hearn says the reptile is of precisely the color which will enable it to hide among the foliage or the roots of trees. Sometimes it is of a bright yellow, and one can scarcely distinguish it from the bunch of bananas within which it coils. Again it may be black, or yellowish-brown, or of any hue resembling tropical mould, old bark or decomposing trees. The iris of the eye is orange, with red flashes, and it glows at night like burning coal. In Martinique the fer-de-lance is absolute lord of the forest by day, and at night he extends his dominion over parks and public roads. The only safety lies in remaining at home after dark, unless one lives in the city itself, and it is always dangerous to enter the forest even at noon without an experienced escort. At any moment a branch, a root, a bunch of pendant fruit may take life, writhe, spring and strike death to the heart. One creature, however, has no fear of the fer-de-lance. Horses tremble at sight of it, dogs whine and shiver. The hen attempts to defend her chickens, and the pig offers more successful combat. But it is the cat who fights the monster most undauntedly. The author of "A Midsummer Trip to the Tropics" describes such an encounter: "The cat upon seeing a snake carries her kittens to a place of safety, and then boldly advances to the encounter. She walks to the very limit of the serpent's striking range, and then begins to feint, teasing him, startling him, trying to draw his blow. How the emerald and topaz eyes glow then! They are flames. A moment more and the triangular head, hissing from the coils, flashes swift as if moved by wings. But swifter still the stroke of the armed paw that dashes the horror aside, flinging it mangled in the dust. "Nevertheless, pussy does not dare to spring. The enemy, still alive, has almost instantly reformed his coil. She is in front of him, watching him, vertical pupil against vertical pupil. Again the flashing stroke; again the beautiful countering; again the living death is hurled aside. Now the scaled skin is deeply torn; one eye socket has ceased to flame. "Once more the stroke of the serpent, once more the light, quick, cutting blow. But the reptile is blind, stupefied. Before he can attempt to coil, pussy has leaped upon him, nailing the horrible flat head fast to the ground with her two sinewy paws. Now let him lash, writhe, twine, strive to strangle her. In vain. He will never lift his head. An instant more and he lies still. The sharp, white teeth of the cat have severed the vertebra just behind the triangular skull."

A Pleasant Arrangement.

Bride—Now, my dear, how shall we manage about church? We belong to different religious denominations, you know. Shall I go with you, or will you go with me? Groom—I'll tell you how we'll fix it. You tell your minister that you are going to my church and I'll tell my minister that I am going to your church. Then we won't be missed and needn't go anywhere.—New York Weekly.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

MICHIGAN'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Edwin R. Winans, the new Governor, is largely a self-made man. Born at Avon, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1826, his family moved to this State while he was still a child, and his father dying early, the boy was obliged to go to work at an early age to help to support his mother. He learned the trade of a cloth maker at Hamburg, but managed to do some studying in his spare time and finally saved money enough to take him through Albion College. The gold fever of 1849 found him pursuing his studies there. He became one of a party of young Michigan men who made the journey on foot. Stories of the dangers and sufferings of the gold-seekers drifted back to the old home, including a horrible account of how one of the party was made to expiate the shooting of a



E. R. WINANS, GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

squaw at the hands of the Indians by being skinned alive in full view of his comrades. But young Winans reached California in safety. Soon tiring of mining he started a bank on a small scale and prospered. After a short time he got home sick and started for home to see if the girl he had left behind him would marry him. She was a Miss Galloway, one of four good-looking sisters, and he had been half engaged to her before the gold fever struck him. "If I like you as well when you come back as I do now I will marry you," she told him with refreshing frankness when he went away. It was to see if Sarah still liked him that Winans was so anxious to return to civilization. The long journey back was as full of dangers as the first trip across the continent. The train of prairie schooners was attacked by Indians and Winans received a bullet in the ribs, but fortunately the wound was not fatal. He reached home in safety, although bandaged, and was given a royal welcome by the neighbors for miles around. But he found that his cup of happiness had its bitter drop. His sweetheart loved another. Absence had not made the heart grow fonder in her case, and she regretfully informed the future Governor that she would be glad to be a sister to him. Winans determined to take her at her word. He was a practical man and consoled himself by marrying one of her sisters. He went back to California and by attention to business acquired a comfortable fortune, returned to Hamburg in 1858 and started farming. The same year he was elected to the Legislature. Later on he became Probate Judge, and was subsequently elected to Congress, where he served two terms.

At Bellaire, J. B. Hayes, an alleged backsliding member of the Saints' Church, refused to pray when requested. Three deacons threw him out of doors. Hayes had them arrested and each was fined \$40.

FRANK WHITE, alias Westbrooke, and wife, of Saginaw, are under arrest at East Tawas, charged with complicity in a burglary there.

CHAS. ENGLER, of Port Huron, a German, met sudden death by being crushed in a shaft.

JAS. MOFFAT, for fifty years a ferry captain at Port Huron, has retired.

SHERIFF BERNATZ, of St. Clair County, has appointed C. F. Smith, of Marine City, Under Sheriff, and Brittain Clark, of Fort Gratiot, Deputy.

"LITTLE LOUIS," a German hostler at Bay City, refused to take medicine when ill, and died.

SHERIFF DIN, of Kalamazoo, has secured another of his runaway prisoners, Thomas Burns, who was captured at Milwaukee.

The Michigan Central Company aroused the anger of Bay City people by working Sunday to make extensive track repairs.

BURGERS at Bay City robbed Lewis Bergerman of \$80 and a watch. Charles Reynolds, one of the gang, was caught.

A FALLING tree near Ontonagon instantly killed Louis LeClair, and seriously injured Hugh McGinnis.

REV. WM. D. TOMPKINSON and wife, of Kalamazoo, have celebrated their golden wedding.

JAS. N. HENRY, of Chatham, Ont., came to Detroit and successfully operated a swindling deal by which he realized \$30,000 at the expense of the Bank of Montreal. He has "skipped."

STATE TREASURER BHAANTAD'S first official act was to draw a check for \$18,000, in favor of the Soldiers' Home management.

DETROIT is "in the dumps" because Gov. Winans says it is unconstitutional to use \$70,000 of State funds to defray expenses of the G. A. R. encampment. If Detroit has to raise the whole of \$100,000 necessary she will forego the project.

THE Bank Commissioner's annual report shows that there are in Michigan sixty-seven savings banks; deposits, \$27,773,136, distributed among 124,664 depositors. During the last year fifteen banks, capital \$917,000, have been organized.

PRICES ARE HIGH.

Where a Shirt Costs 4,500 Reils and Half a Glass of Milk 300.

This is not only the hottest and unhealthiest, but also the most expensive place in the civilized world, writes J. O. Kerbey, the American Consul, at Para, the center of the rubber producing section of Brazil.

The other day I stepped into a shop and succeeded by deaf and dumb exhibit, in making the Portuguese merchant understand that I wanted to buy some shirts.

The delay in the washing is commonly reported to be not entirely to the laziness of the laundress. It is sometimes quite convenient for her husband and other members of the family, who want to cut a swell at a festival, to extemporize one of the United States Consul's white shirts for the evening or the Sunday, as the case may be.

My first laundry bill was also in five figures, and not being as yet familiar with the value of the money, I was disposed to resent it as an imposition, until my friends laughingly interfered, when I set up the "bug juice" and water for two, which was taxed at 1,200 reils. This made me sick at the stomach.

How Victoria Journeys by Rail.

When the queen of England wills to take a trip by rail the event is of no small importance. In preparation for her recent trip from Carlisle to Aberdeen, a distance of 240 miles, instructions were issued to road officials several days in advance, and a copy of the same, printed in gold, presented to the Queen, that she might understand that every possible arrangement had been made for her comfort and convenience.

No gatherings were permitted at the way stations, and passengers were admitted to but one station, and that the last of the whole route. Demonstrations of any sort were forbidden, "the object being that Her Majesty should be perfectly undisturbed throughout the journey."

Billboards.

Certain spots in large cities that are occupied with billboards for theater posters and other advertising contrivances are becoming as valuable as though they held the finest buildings. A London corner of land that has remained waste for something like twenty years, abuts on one of the lofty palaces that flank Victoria street, and it seems an easy and natural thing to build a new wing to it.

Be Careful in Speech.

Carefulness and exactitude in speech are sometimes characterized as affectation and mere pedantry, but say what some people may, it is unquestionably the unfailing mark of culture. No one thoroughly and lovingly acquainted with the literature of his language can regard propriety in its use with contempt.

The Fiction of the Human Eye's Influence.

In every country the natives are unanimous in declaring that the leopard is more dangerous than the lion or tiger, and I quite agree in their theory that, when any dangerous animal is met with, the traveler should endeavor to avoid its direct gaze.

Disorders Which Affect the Kidneys. Are among the most formidable known. Diabetes, Bright's disease, gravel, and other complaints of the urinary organs are not ordinarily cured in severe cases, but they may be averted by timely medication.

Turtle Six Feet Long. Fred Rackliff has captured a large leather-back turtle in a weir at St. George, which is believed to be the best specimen of that species ever taken in the waters along this coast or within 1,000 miles of here.

The Only One. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is the only line running solid vestibuled, electric-lighted and steam-heated trains between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.

How He Caught Him. "The man I am looking for," said the detective, in a low tone to the conductor, "travels sometimes as an actor. I have reason to think he is in this car."

Not True Love. Daughter—"I will have to break my engagement with Mr. Niccelfo, mother. I find I do not love him."

No Matter How Hard. Any druggist tries to sell you his own cough medicine, remember he does it because he makes more money on it.

From Father to Son. Scrofula is a blood poison which descends from parent to child. It is a taint which must be eradicated from the system before a cure can be made.

Afflicted from Childhood. Mrs. N. Ritchey, of Mackey, Ind., says: "Justice compels me to say that S. S. S. has worked little short of a miracle in my case, in curing me of aggravated Scrofula, which afflicted me from childhood."

Homes Wanted. We want to secure permanent homes for a number of Orphan Babies and Children. Responsible parties who want to adopt a bright, healthy, and well-grown child are invited to correspond with us.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Back Aches, Headache, Toothache, and all ACHES PROMPTLY.

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He Had Read About Boston.

Stranger—Yes, bring me some; and have them crisp and hot. Waitress—Some what? S.—Some what? This is a Boston restaurant, isn't it? W.—Yes.

Catarh Can't Be Cured. With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies.

A Good Idea. An easy method of securing plenty of good reading at a nominal expense is that adopted in some Western towns. Each one of several hundred people subscribes one dollar a year and selects any book at that price which he desires to own.

Sound Advice.—Don't go around looking for a flaw in your neighbor's eye, but keep your own specks well dusted and watch the corners of your own side of the street.

An English company has purchased the petroleum field near Payta, in Peru, and expects to furnish oil enough for the whole of South America, Australia, China and Japan.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."

The man who joins an assessment insurance company can take a melancholy pleasure in thinking of the many that will mourn his death.

If you have ever used Dobbins' Electric during the 24 years it has been sold, you know that it is the best and purest family soap made.

The autograph of Dean Swift cannot be purchased for less than \$60.

The only true and safe intestinal worm killer is Dr. Bull's Vegetable Worm Destroyer. It has brightened the lives of many children and gladdened many a parent's heart.

SARAH BERNHARDT OWNS 120 birds, a tiger-cat, and a half-dozen dogs. No wonder she can't keep a husband very long.

They say truly, "The more servants the less service." Save wages and gain service by using SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it.

Among the cares of life, it is exhilarating sometimes to remember that the cold days are the shortest.

For a disordered liver try BERCHAM'S PILLS.

The Widow McDoo says the main reason why so many men have family troubles is that they marry a miss.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of PISO'S Cure for Consumption.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Back Aches, Headache, Toothache, and all ACHES PROMPTLY. Homes Wanted. We want to secure permanent homes for a number of Orphan Babies and Children.

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Prevention

Is better than cure, and people who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. This suggests the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, unquestionably the best blood purifier, and which has been used with great success for this very purpose by many people.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured innumerable cases of rheumatism of the severest sort by its powerful effect in neutralizing acidity of the blood, and in enabling the kidneys and liver to properly remove the waste of the system. Try it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation.

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Instant Relief. Positive Cure. LAUX'S Large trial size, 50c. Regular size 50c. \$1. ASTHMA All Druggists or by mail. CATARRH HOTTINGER POWDER LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO. & KENDALL

Elys Cream Balm Cures COLD HEAD RELIEVES INSTANTLY. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

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

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal. CATARRH It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.

"When slovens get tidy they polish the bottoms of the pans."—When SERVANTS are given SAPOLIO they are never tired of cleaning up. Two servants in two neighboring houses dwelt, But differently their daily labor felt; Jaded and weary of her life was one, Always at work, and yet 'twas never done. The other walked out nightly with her beau, But then she cleaned house with SAPOLIO.

-VASELINE- PEDINE HOW ARE YOUR FEET. Cures cold or tender Swollen or perspiring Smaller Shoes may be worn with comfort. Price, 50 cts. at Drug Stores, or by mail. Trial Package and illustrated Pamphlet for a dime. THE PEDINE CO., WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK. I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. B. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Druggists, C. N. U. No. 3-91

"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he Hereditary often coughs enough to make him sick at Consumption his stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, Is absolutely pure and it is soluble. No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ASTHMA.

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

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1891.

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

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."
[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

As the unfortunate creature was being locked up in the police cell, the "Trinidad" was steaming out into the East river and Mr. Emerick was fairly on the way to South America.

Mr. Hollow rode back to Pearl street wrapt in contemplative thought. He had always thought his employer a strange man, but knew nothing of his history other than Mr. Emerick himself had related. Mr. Moore, the junior partner of the firm, had built up a reputation by working his way in an incredibly short space of time from the desk to the position of manager in a large shipping house, and having had a small legacy left him had resolved to go into business for himself. So he chose the South American trade, with which he was perfectly familiar.

His capital not being quite sufficient to purchase a vessel (upon which he had set his fancy) and still leave a sufficient amount to work with, he had advertised in the columns of a New York paper for a partner. The result was that he formed a business agreement with Mr. Emerick, a gentleman who had just returned from abroad where he said he had amassed quite a large amount of money in disposing of American mining stocks. Mr. Emerick had given as his reason for embarking in trade that, being tired of exciting speculation, he wished to settle down in some legitimate business.

The partnership appeared to be a pleasant one, for so far there had never been any trouble. The firm prospered, and a few years after it commenced operations Mr. Howe went to Buenos Ayres to open up a branch office and had remained there until the present time.

Mr. Howe's opinion of his partner was that he was a rather eccentric individual, which opinion would doubtless be confirmed upon his receipt of the cable message announcing Emerick's sudden intention of coming to Buenos Ayres to exchange places with him.

He was accustomed to sudden and unexpected actions from his partner, but this was exceptional and inexplicable.

The following morning French Emilie was brought up before the police magistrate and fined for disorderly conduct; she wildly protested her innocence, but it was of no use, and having no money, she was sent out to the work-house to work out her fine.

Late that same evening a young man sat in the office of a cheap hotel near the Ferry, reading the evening paper, when he suddenly clutched it tightly and stared at it in an incomprehensible manner. He was reading the police items and had just come to a paragraph stating that Emilie Bregy, better known as "French Emilie," had been arrested and fined for disorderly conduct the night before. The report went on to state that the poor crazy woman had followed Mr. Emerick, a prominent New York merchant, claiming that he was her husband who had left her years ago.

The young man who read the paragraph was none other than Eugene Bregy, the son of the poor woman. He had only just returned from the West, where he had saved a few hundred dollars, intending to embark in some kind of business in New York or Brooklyn.

After reading the account in the paper he knew in a moment that his poor mother had become the victim of the officialism embodied in a blue coat and silver buttons. He at once sought the police office, but was told he would have to wait until the following morning when he could pay his mother's fine and she would be released.

He lost no time doing so when the next morning came, and he soon took his overjoyed mother to the miserable garret she rented in the Eastern district. As quickly as possible mother and son cleared out every thing worth taking and moved into a cheap flat in more comfortable quarters. Next followed explanations. Eugene told how he had written to his mother from Colorado, but she declared that his letter had never reached her. Then he related the story of his adventures in the mining regions, and after he had told all he had to say, he quietly reproached his mother, and charged her with having given way to drink. She cried piteously, and said: "How could I help it? Deserted by my husband and then by my son, I felt alone in the world, and could no longer resist the temptation to drown my sorrows. Like many other unfortunate ones I gave way to strong temptation and sought solace in the dram. Now, that you have returned to me, I will mend my ways and liquor shall never touch my lips again."

"Indeed, I hope it never will, mother," was the response.

Eugene was a fine-built, muscular young fellow, hale and hearty, deep-shouldered, and, withal, very steady in his

habits. He had mixed with some rough companions out West, but somehow he seemed to have escaped contamination, and now desired to return and settle down in an atmosphere of civilization and refinement—at least refinement as compared with the boisterous rudeness of a mining camp.

"By the by, mother, what was that about your claiming a Mr. Emerick as your long-lost husband?"

"As I live, Eugene, that man was your father. No matter how many



"AS I LIVE, EUGENE, THAT MAN WAS YOUR FATHER!"

years have elapsed, no matter how he treated me, no matter what has passed since then, I am positive that I am not mistaken, and I am going to make some inquiries quietly and see if I can find out something about him. The policeman said his name was Emerick and that he was a merchant who had chartered that big steamer lying at the dock. I suppose by this time he is far out at sea, but we can easily find something out about him now that we know the name."

"You can depend upon it, mother, that if he is my father and a wealthy merchant, I want to know the truth about it."

"If he really is my husband, and your father, make up your mind, my boy, that he will never cross my path again without acknowledging both of us."

—A singular and almost fatal accident occurred at Snohomish the other day, says the Portland Oregonian. Arthur C. Knight and Giles Hoyle went to the slaughter-house to butcher a steer. Hoyle raised his rifle and fired at the animal. The ball glanced from the skull and, striking a knot in a beam above, again glanced, going through the rim of Knight's hat over the left eye, and ripped up two inches of his scalp. Had he stood an inch farther forward it would have killed him.

—Mr. Glum—"I really believe your nose turns up. I never noticed it before." Mrs. Glum—"I presume it has got to turning up since I married you."—N. Y. Weekly.

—An average reader gets through 400 words a minute.

COUNTY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Carefully Cutted, Clipped, Cured.—Softly Served Subscribers.

A Womens Relief Corps will soon be organized at Manchester.

Calley, of Stockbridge, has a contract for constructing 150 buggy bodies for a Jackson firm.

The publishers of the Ypsilantian were presented with pansies recently, which were picked out doors January 1st. They had no protection except the little snow.

During 1890, 2,883 sparrows were shot in this township and paid for by the county treasurer. The whole number killed in the county is 68,857, for which \$2,065.57 was paid.

Recently an item went the rounds of the press that a bear was shot at Stockbridge. It now turns out that the "bear" was a large dog, the owner now claiming \$25 damages.

Mrs. Jos. Malmight has made an elegant rug containing over 15,000 pieces, eight weeks being consumed in its construction. It is a yard and a half long, and about 24 inches wide.—News.

Prof. N. W. Lister, well known in Ypsilanti as the prize winner in a late oratorical contest, has been chosen principal of the Saline schools. Mrs. McComb of Grand Rapids is associated with him as preceptress.

The Argus says that by its file it sees that on Jan. 26, 1846, the following prices ruled in Ann Arbor: wheat 80 to 85c.; corn 50c.; rye 50c.; flour \$4.50; butter 14c.; pork \$4.50 per 100; beef from 2 to 3 cents per pound.

Representative Gregory is chairman of the committee on insurance, and is also on the drainage and deaf and dumb asylum committees. Representative Lowden is chairman of the ways and means committee, and is on the committee for the northern asylum for the insane. Washtenaw's representatives fared well.

Ann Arbor's city marshal made 21 arrests during December. Five for larceny, eight for drunkenness, six for vagrancy and two for violating city ordinances.

The Register has figured it out and finds that over one hundred houses have been erected in Ann Arbor during the past year. Over \$500,000 were expended in various improvements.

Judge Kinne has been mentioned in connection with the republican nomination for supreme court judge next spring.—Argus. Mr. Kinne would honor the supreme court bench, but we doubt if this circuit wants to spare him.

Gov. Winans has sent to the senate the name of Geo. N. Davis of Grand Rapids, for warden of the state prison at Jackson; Galusha Pennell, warden of Ionia prison; Herschel Whitaker, fish commissioner. Other nominations will soon follow.

Gov. Winans has honored this county by appointing Hon. C. R. Whitman of Ann Arbor, at present a regent of the University, as Commissioner of Railroads. The salary attached to the office is \$2,500. John T. Rich has held the office the past two years.

Friday last, the Ann Arbor Argus entered its 57th volume, having been established two years before Michigan became a state, and when Ann Arbor was a village of 500 inhabitants. It was democratic then and is now, but we doubt if it ever was as newswy as it is at the present time.

As is generally known, the south end of Grass Lake is full of reeds and it has long been a problem how to get rid of them. The News favors the passing of a law by the legislature compelling the board of supervisors to take up the lake and turn it over, which would cause the reeds to grow downward instead of upward and thus put an end to the nuisance. Who will start a petition?—News.

The Washtenaw Farmers Association met in Ann Arbor last week, discussed several topics and adjourned. The association decided that it wasn't good policy to loan money at two per cent, and it doesn't want class legislation. It was decided to ask the legislature to pass a pure food bill, not prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine, etc., but have it distinguished from the genuine article by proper color or label. Geo. Peters, who has been a member of every political party, had a paper, but his ideas were thought no good.

During the last ten days we have added nearly a quire of new subscribers to our list. Meantime, two old "pinch cents," who have broad acres and much substance, but basswood heads, stopped their papers. The extent of the public spirit of such men can be easily comprehended. One of these days they will peg out and then their friends will come in with a glowing account of what useful citizens they were, and their long residence in the community, and how much they will be missed, and want it published in the News. But every line of panegyric on these useless old skindints will cost a great big round dollar or it will never appear in these columns.—Grass Lake News.

Lima Luminations.

The young people are having lots of sport skating.

Masquerade party Friday night.

P. of I. meeting at the hall next Thursday evening.

Mason Whipple is confined to his bed with rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper of Chelsea, are holding meetings here this week.

About forty attended a surprise party at Jay Woods one night last week.

There is no school here this week as the teacher, Miss Hattie McCarier, is ill.

Miss Minnie Easton died very suddenly Monday morning while visiting her sister, Mrs. Wadhams, at Ann Arbor.

The debate Saturday night was well attended, the question Resolved, That we learn more by observation and conversation than by reading, being decided in the affirmative. The young people are taking quite an interest in the debates. Let everyone come and make these Saturday evening debates a success.

REPORT
OF THE
CONDITION

OF THE
Chelsea Savings Bank.

At Chelsea, Michigan,
At the close of Business, Dec. 19th, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$103,458.35
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc	74,086.91
Overdrafts	.51
Due from banks in reserve cities	14,322.19
Due from other banks and bankers	11,596.83
Furniture and fixtures	3,640.58
Other real estate	4,112.15
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,224.47
Interest paid	561.44
Checks and cash items	1,385.51
Nickles and pennies	89.15
Gold	290.00
Silver	824.50
U. S. and National Bank Notes	4,901.00

Total..... \$220,443.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	1,294.22
Undivided profits	9,677.71
Commercial deposits	40,453.98
Savings deposits	119,017.68

Total..... \$220,443.59

State of Michigan, County of Wash-

tenaw, ss.

I, Geo. P. Glazier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Geo. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: F. P. GLAZIER

H. S. HOLMES

H. M. WOODS

Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of Dec. 1890.

Theo. E. Wood, Notary Public.

CURLETT'S
Thrush, Pinworm and
Heave Remedy.

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

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

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

TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to teach any thirty intelligent persons of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a year in their own homes, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over \$1000 a year each. It is NEW and SOLELY FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 429, Augusta, Maine.

MONEY

Can be earned at our NEW PLAN of work, simply and honorably, by those of our own country, who have the right, and in their own homes, wherever they live. You can have your spare moments, or all your time to the work. You can devote your entire time to the work. This is an entirely new method, and brings a wonderful success to every worker, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the information and teach you FREE. So you can have the full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.



STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON. The undersigned having been appointed by the probate court for said county, commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Charles Hall, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed by order of said probate court for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Turnbull and Wilkinson in village of Chelsea in said county on Monday, the 13th day of April and Monday, the 13th day of July next at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims. Dated January 12, 1891.

GEO. W. TURNBULL, Com.

JAMES L. GILBERT, Com.



Small little fortunes have been made, work for us, by Anna Edge, Austin, Texas, and Jan. Ross, Toledo, Ohio. See our list. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over \$500.00 a month. You can do the work and the money, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from \$5 to \$10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for working. Full particulars unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free.

NEW and wonderful. Particulars free.