



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

**H. L. WILLIAMS,**  
DENTIST,  
Graduate of the University of Michigan Dental College. Office with Palmer & Wright, over Kemp's Bank.  
Chelsea, Mich.

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

**DON'T  
FAIL TO VISIT  
—THE—  
Restaurant and Bakery  
—OF—  
WM. CASPARY.**

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

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. Riemen-schneider 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 Congrega-tional 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 E. der 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. Shirts, 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 1/2 doz.  
LARD—Country wanted at 6@7  
OATS—Remain steady at 40@42  
POTATOES—Slow sale at 70c.  
BUTTER—Weak at 12@16c.  
WHEAT—Is in good demand at 88c for red and 86c for No. 1 white.  
CORN—Quiet at 50c 1/2 bu.

**Wood's Phospholine.**  
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.  
Used for 35 years by thousands successfully. Guaranteed to cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emphysema, Spasms, Rheumatism, and all the effects of Phosphorus. 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 those 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 unsightly 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 transmutation 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 *Sanitarian*, 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."

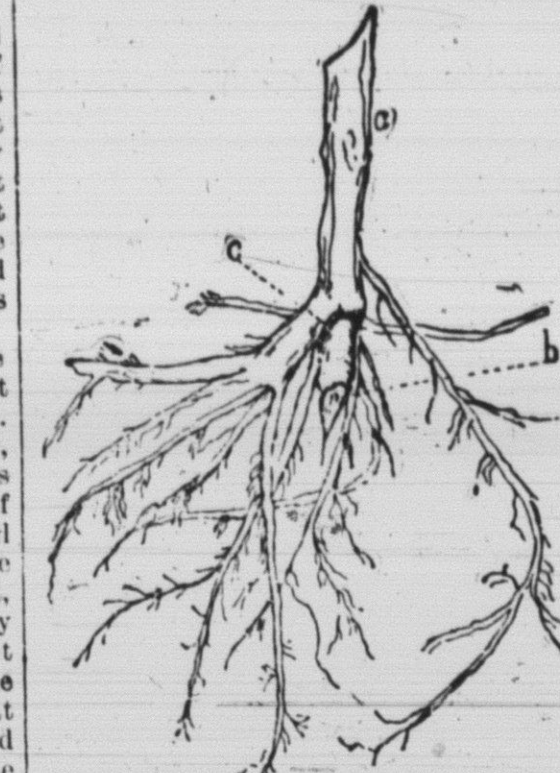
Vegetation produces a great effect upon the movement of the air. Its velocity is checked, and sometimes in thick clusters of trees or underwood the air is almost stagnant. If moist and decaying vegetation be a coincident condition of such stagnation, the most fatal forms of malarious diseases are produced. A moist soil is cold, and is generally believed to predispose to rheumatism, cat-

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 excusable 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. If young is also shy and tender, until a couple of 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, and maybe a little hard boiled egg, 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, as 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, springing like a hawk, skunk, weasel, or strange cat or dog before any of the other fowls, and setting up their peculiar din to 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 on until many of the hens have stopped to rest. They are quite interesting fowls, and for many reasons amply repay the pains required to rear them. Their odd looks and voices, 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.



**A Comprehensive Review of What Has  
Been Done by Michigan Law-Makers—  
Recommendations as to Their Future  
Course—Existing Condition of State Af-  
fairs, Etc.**

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre.

Although no longer discharging the duties or

dedicated to the memory of the several  
regiments and companies who partici-  
pated in that historic conflict. In 1890, 38,009

bees the State now has four. In them is an insane population of 2,840; about as many as were in them ten years ago. Institutions are full and the joint boards after careful consideration of the situation decided that room must be provided for 450 to 500 during the next biennial period.

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able institutions, and the measure of  
success or failure in their administration.  
...end his conclusions and suggestions to  
careful consideration.  
...visited the State Prison, the State Uni-  
...the State Normal School, the school for

ing the corporate wealth of our State,  
near just cause of complaint is that much ) Ex





# 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. [This not to apply to the deposit of bonds to secure public moneys in the national banks.] The bill, as amended, on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, laid aside informally and the House bill to provide for an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona was taken from the calendar and passed, with an amendment. Conference reports on bills for public buildings at Youngstown, Ohio, and Fort Dodge, Iowa, were presented and agreed to. Mr. Dolph moved to take up another bill, but Mr. Edmunds insisted on the regular order, and remarked that it was due to those who wanted to discuss the finance bill that they should have the opportunity to do so. The finance bill was therefore taken up again, and Mr. Blackburn addressed the Senate in advocacy of Mr. Stewart's amendment for the free coinage of silver. Mr. Harvey of Oklahoma called up in the House the bill authorizing Oklahoma City to issue bonds to provide a right of way to the Choctaw Coal and Railroad Company through the city. The bill was passed. The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Allen of Michigan in the chair) on the private calendar.

### 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. From John O'Groats House to Land's End the country is wrapped in snow, and canals and streets are frozen fast. For duration of the frost period this is the greatest winter of the century, and in point of severity the winters of 1813 and 1814 alone exceeded it. Fairs were then held on the Thames, Severn and Tyne, and Tweed. Heaths were raised on the ice and all the usual fair frolics were held thereon. Numerous deaths have resulted from the extreme cold, several of them at the very gates of workhouses where groups of poor people were waiting for shelter. Midland newspapers declare that thousands of persons in that region are in a condition of semi-starvation, many laborers being compulsorily idle, without fires or food. Mayors of cities, with the aid of local boards, are directing an organized distribution of bread and coal and are starting relief kitchens, still they fail to reach a host of cases of distress. Numerous instances occur of coroner's inquests on the bodies of people found dead in bed, where the verdict is that death resulted from cold and hunger. In every country on the continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The coasts of Belgium, Holland, and North Germany are blocked with ice. In the Scheldt River navigation is at a standstill on account of the ice. At the North German port of Cuxhaven twenty-nine ships are ice-bound. Pilots are unable to communicate with vessels on account of the ice-floes making the harbor inaccessible.

### AFRAID OF FREE COINAGE.

Don 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. The hopeful feeling in most branches of trade continues also, and the railroad outlook is improved. It is becoming clearer every day that the one great obstacle to prosperity is the fear that debasement of the dollar may produce violent contraction, withdrawal of foreign investments, collapse of credits, and a disaster which will befall every branch of trade and industry. The iron and steel manufacture has been rapidly extended that shrinkage of credits has forced sales in many cases at prices below cost. On the whole the prospect is considerably less bright than it has been for many years in this industry. Reports of trade from different cities are still much influenced by reviews of last year's great business, but generally indicate a large volume of traffic in progress for the season, with marked improvement since the anxiety of boots and shoes and of leather and stranger hides, finer wool, and quiet lumber. At Philadelphia the leather and shoe trades are dull, wool is in little demand, some eagerness is seen regarding obligations in tobacco, but better collections in paints. At Chicago receipts of grain equal last year's; increase is seen in butter and cheese, lard and wool, but decrease in dressed beef, cured meats, and in dry goods and clothing sales exceed last year's, with excellent payments, and the shoe trade increases.

### 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 forgery was so well executed it was not detected until presented to the Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco.

### 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 be declared off by that organization. All shops will be running with a full force in a few days.

## 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. For several years he has been living in a little down-town rookery, but lately he became unable to support himself and was a regular applicant to the town for aid. With the meager assistance thus obtained he has managed to eke out an existence. Finally his condition became so bad that it was deemed best to send him to the almshouse.

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. Controller Myers refused to pay the claim, and Campbell brought suit and secured a judgment.

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. Old testimony was repeated, and the jury brought in a verdict declaring Storrs to be insane.

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. During that time he and a number of companions were ill-treated, and one of their number shot dead while trying to escape from the place. Celestino Di Marco, of East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, New York, is alleged to be mainly responsible for the for the cruelty and killing of the men.

### 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 450 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. He was accompanied by William Stuart. His recovery is considered doubtful, as this is the second attack he has had recently.

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 HAMMINGER 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. Kennell, 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. The only witness examined was W. W. Royer, the complaining witness, who the day of the failure put in \$600, taking a certificate from Cashier Warner.

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

SERIOUS 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. The men refused to accept the cut and a lockout resulted. The company, however, has succeeded in obtaining other miners. The old employees threaten personal violence to the new men and the company has called on the Sheriff of St. Clair County for aid in protecting its property.

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. It is said warrants will be sworn out under this section for the arrest of several members of the Legislature who were dubbed by the alleged Shoup-Dubois-McConnell combine, charging them with felonious conspiracy against the legislative power.

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. While it is an actual impossibility to surround the Indians in a way that will effectually prevent some of them from getting through the cordon of troops, yet at the same time, so army officers here say, the odds could be so crushed by a central movement of the troops now around them that the mischief done by the escaping few would be reduced to a minimum. This was beef day at the agency, and at a little after noon four bucks, six squaws and eight children came in from the camp of the hostiles. The bucks came in looking penitent and so declared themselves, but a noticeable feature of their "get up" was that they had no weapons. These they had left behind for the use of their hostile brethren, and there is little doubt but that after the returned bucks get their fill of beef they will be off to the bluffs again.

### 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 canal 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. P. J. Smalley, Democrat, of Caledonia, is to be chosen Clerk, and the two parties will alternate on the remaining offices and the committees. The Senate held a short session, during which Senator Dean, of St. Paul, introduced a voluminous bill to prevent bribery, corruption, or intimidation at elections. It requires every candidate for office to file an affidavit of the amount of money expended in his election, and makes the violation of the law a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment. It also makes the candidate forfeit the election in case he has been chosen if the offense is proved against him. It is said the conference of the Alliance and Democratic members went farther than the organization of the House, and contemplates a fusion of the Democratic and Alliance parties in 1892, with Ignatius Donnelly for Governor and C. D. O'Brien or Thomas Wilson for United States Senator.

### 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 landowner and farmer in the United States, in spite of the immense development of wealth, are unable without the assistance of European capital to carry on their industrial, commercial, and agricultural enterprises. They stand in need of us and of England. They have destroyed their credit by abusing it and by the maladministration of their transportation enterprises and their even worse administration of local finances. Associations of swindlers in many of the States have usurped the administration of the public purse. The administrators of railways have administered their shares and neglected their lines. They have gambled in dividends instead of creating genuine traffic. Unless a reaction shall take place in public morals, the American credit cannot recover from its abasement. Its agricultural, like other industries, will remain a prey to successive convulsions, for which transient remedies will be sought by the adoption of experiments which will inevitably fail as fast as applied, causing the country to pass from one grave crisis to another still graver."

THE Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Teheran, 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. This is the first visit ever made by the Shah to the residence of a foreigner.

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 heart. 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. If in addition the rumored chartering and arming of seven steamers for revenue-cutter duty in Behring Sea proves correct, the United States naval force will number twenty-three ships, against the five British gunboats and one armored vessel protecting British interests in the North Pacific. It is now asserted that the Yantic will be sent from New York to the Pacific. This will increase the above force by still another vessel. In view of the present Behring Sea controversy and the rumored chartering of seven steamers for revenue-cutter duty, the above disposition is deemed ominous. As the fishing season does not begin earlier than May the concentration of the twelve war-ships can be effected before the revenue cutters are ready to proceed to the Behring Sea. It is believed the whole United States force in the Pacific will then concentrate off Port Townsend. Concerning the Omaha, it is thought, even if this vessel is subjected to repairs in San Francisco, she can be got ready to join the Pacific fleet in the spring.

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.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.25	@	5.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.00	@	4.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.92	@	.92 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.48	@	.49 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.42	@	.43
RYE—No. 2.....	.67	@	.68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.21	@	.27
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.....	.09 1/2	@	.10 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.....	.23	@	.24
POTATOES—Western, per bu.....	.90	@	.95
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50	@	4.75
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.00	@	3.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@	4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.95 1/2	@	.96
CORN—No. 1 White.....	.49 1/2	@	.50
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.45 1/2	@	.46
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE.....	4.00	@	5.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@	3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.94 1/2	@	.95 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.47 1/2	@	.48 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.45	@	.46
BARLEY—Minnesota.....	.69	@	.71
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE.....	3.00	@	4.50
HOGS.....	3.00	@	.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@	.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.96 1/2	@	.97 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.52	@	.53 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.44	@	.45
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.85	@	.87
CORN—No. 3.....	.49	@	.50
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.45 1/2	@	.46 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	.67 1/2	@	.68 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.67	@	.69
DETROIT.			
CATTLE.....	3.00	@	4.50
HOGS.....	3.00	@	3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@	4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.94	@	.94 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.51 1/2	@	.52
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.45 1/2	@	.46
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT.....	.96	@	.96 1/2
CORN—Cash.....	.51	@	.51 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.43 1/2	@	.44 1/2
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....	4.00	@	5.00
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....	3.50	@	4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.08	@	1.08 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.97 1/2	@	.98 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.50	@	5.00
HOGS—Light.....	3.25	@	4.25
SHEEP—Medium to Good.....	4.00	@	5.50
LAMBS.....	5.00	@	6.50
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE.....	3.50	@	5.50
HOGS.....	3.25	@	4.00
SHEEP.....	4.00	@	4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.05	@	1.06
CORN—No. 2.....	.60	@	.61
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.48	@	.49

## 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. This practically kills the election bill and means the passage of a free silver bill by the Senate. Inquiry among Republican Senators develops the fact that they were all surprised at the displacement of the election bill. One Western Senator, who personally regards the bill with indifference, but who was not willing to abandon it now that it was a party measure, said that the friends of the bill did not know what to think or do now, for they had been so surprised they had not had time to consider the situation. The Senator said he regarded the vote as decisive of the fate of the bill, and that was the opinion of the majority of his colleagues with whom he had talked. Senator Spooner, one of the foremost advocates of the election bill, was seen but would say nothing. Of the Republican Senators voting to bury the election bill, Washburn was the only one who was not an out-and-out free-coinage man. He justifies his vote on the ground that he has been opposed to the election measure, and that this was the only opportunity that he had to get it out of the way. Besides, the measure he voted to take up is not a free-coinage bill, but the Sherman compromise bill. It amounts to the same, however, for the Democratic-Republican free-coinage combination will substitute a free-coinage amendment for the Sherman bill. No business of importance was transacted by the House.

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 Democrats to-day. They had not changed their politics. But they had been 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 anti-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 not passed 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 7th, 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, and the other financial institutions of Europe, and 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. Dingle 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 entrenched 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 1885, and in four years its steam tonnage had increased 46 per cent. The maximum expense of the bill the first year would be \$2,000,000, of which all but about \$300,000, \$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. Edmunds a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury 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 has necessarily been absent) did not at an early day call for the consideration of the Conger 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 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 over this point for two hours the House adjourned.



## A FIERCE GOTHAM FIRE.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF BIG BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

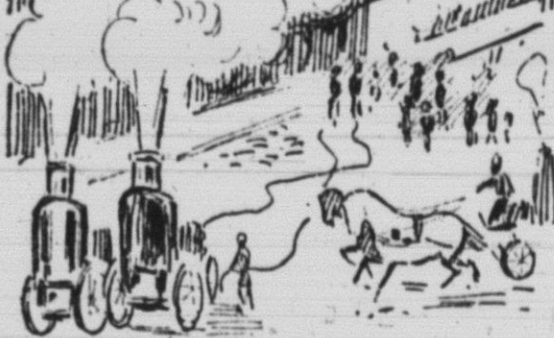
The Fifth Avenue and Herrmann's Theaters in Ruins—Hotel Guests Forced to Flee for Their Lives—The Top Story of the Sturtevant House a Prey to the Flames—Firemen Have a Miraculous Escape.

[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:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$ 52,177,550
Bonds at 4 per cent.	559,742,700
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	990,490

Aggregate of interest-bearing debt exclusive of U. S. bonds issued to Pacific railroads. \$619,019,740

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity. 1,682,505

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Legal-tender notes. \$346,681,016

Old demand notes. 56,052

National bank notes.

Redemption account deposited in Treasury under act of July 14, 1890. 51,325,030

Fractional currency, less \$8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed. 6,910,626

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest, including national bank fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890. \$404,970,704

Certificates issued on deposits of gold and silver coin and legal-tender notes.

Gold certificates. 175,431,969

Silver certificates. 300,855,778

Currency certificates. 6,820,000

Treasury notes of 1890. 24,000,500

Aggregate of certificates offset by cash in the Treasury. \$116,108,217

Aggregate of debt, including certificates, Dec. 31, 1890. \$1,541,871,198

Decrease of bonded debt during the month. 7,424,928

CASH IN TREASURY.

Reserved for redemption of United States notes, acts of Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882. \$100,000,000

For redemption of gold certificates issued. 175,431,969

For redemption of silver certificates issued. 300,855,778

For redemption of currency certificates issued. 6,820,000

For redemption of Treasury notes, July 14, 1890. 24,000,500

For matured debt, accrued interest, and interest due and unpaid. 5,670,597

Total cash reserved for above purposes. \$621,868,844

AVAILABLE FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Fractional silver, fractional currency, and minor coin not full legal tender. \$19,153,036

Net cash balance, including \$54,207,975, national bank fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, 1890. 38,418,806

Total. \$679,440,686

Debt, less cash in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1890. \$669,430,541

Debt, less cash in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1890. 673,433,639

Net increase of debt during the month. \$11,005,368

## 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 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 delay 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 C. 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. Mapleson, 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 lobby 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's office, 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.

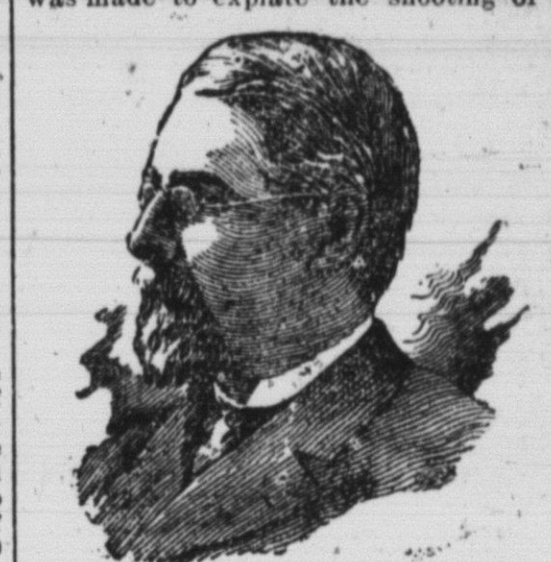
## MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

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 Westbrook, 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 Port 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.

BURGLARS 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 BHAANTAP's first official act was to draw a check for \$16,000, in favor of the Soldiers' Home management.

DETROIT is "in the dumps" because Gov. Winans says it is unconstitutional to use \$50,000 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.



# Dr. Elfenstein's Mission

## A Remarkable Romance.

BY EMILY THORNTON.

### CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

Not a word was spoken by either, although, to her dismay, Ethel found that he kept perseveringly by her side.

As they emerged from the woods, Robert grasped her arm firmly with one hand, while with the other he produced from his pocket a pistol, which he instantly pointed at her.

"Now, Miss Nevergill," he said, "you stand still and hear what I have to say, or take the consequences."

Then, seeing that she turned deadly pale, he added, quickly:

"I do not intend to harm you, if you keep perfectly quiet, but I do intend to show you that I am master of the situation at this time. You need not look round for assistance, for I assure you no soul comes this way at this hour."

"Robert Glendenning," at last issued from the girl's pale lips, "put up that pistol instantly, and allow me to pursue my way unmolested. Sir Reginald requires my presence immediately."

"So do I, and what is more, I intend to have it, so he must wait. Do you see that horse and phaeton behind those trees? They are there expressly to take you riding. I ask you, therefore, politely, will you favor me with your company?"

"No, sir."

"Yes, sir, you mean. If you do not mean it, it makes no difference, as ride with me you will. Go forward now at once to that conveyance, and let me assist you in. I assure you I will bring you back to the Hall in good season. Go on: I am determined you shall obey me."

These words he enforced by planting the cold mouth of the weapon against her forehead.

Now this pistol, though it looked formidable, was not loaded, and he knew it, but for the sake of carrying the key he intended to fully frighten her into complying with his strange wish.

But Ethel was a brave girl, and though pale, she never even shuddered.

Fixing her eyes fearlessly on his, she said in a firm, stern voice:

"If you think it manly or wise to shoot, shoot away! But I will not stir one step toward that phaeton."

Thrusting the pistol quickly in his pocket, the young man sprang toward her so suddenly that she could not defend herself, and clasping her slight form tightly in his strong arms, he lifted her at once to the waiting conveyance, placed her in it, then leaping to her side, seized the reins and drove rapidly off, while the poor girl was in almost a fainting condition from displeasure and fright.

After a few moments of intense stillness, broken only by the clatter of the horse's hoofs, as he bounded on, Robert turned to her with laughing triumph in his eyes, and exultingly exclaimed:

"You see, my charming young friend, that when I say I will do a thing I intend to do it. Now I decided this afternoon to have you for a companion on a little drive, and here you are, seated cozily by my side, while we are dashing away in grand style. Confess now, is not this just splendid?"

"It is not, Sir. I think your conduct ungentlemanly and cruel in the extreme!"

"Not at all! I assure you. I regard you as the cruel one, when you declined to favor me with your company. Why you treat me so strangely is an enigma. You ought to feel honored to be allowed to ride with so well-known, wealthy and kind-hearted a man."

"It is no honor, sir, but a deep insult, to be thus forced to do what is disagreeable."

"I suppose it would be very disagreeable also to have me kiss you."

"Sir!" was the indignant exclamation that fell upon his ear.

"Well, disagreeable or not to you, it would be extremely agreeable to me. I tell you candidly, I would like to do it, you are so sweet and beautiful, but I will refrain and deny myself that pleasure, if you keep perfectly quiet and just try to enjoy this ride while you have the chance. If you do not—if you make the least fuss, I vow I will do it!"

"You vow you will kiss me, sir," quivered Ethel, looking sternly in his laughing, saucy eyes as he spoke.

"Yes! And you know me well enough to believe I mean what I say. I see pistols make no impression upon your mind, so I will see what threatened kisses can do. Let us understand each other, Miss Nevergill. I will not touch you, or make myself offensive in the least, if you keep quiet and just enjoy this ride. You may as well do so, for this horse goes like lightning, and you could not possibly escape. If you scream, as I see you are inclined to do, no one will hear you, as this road is seldom used, and there are no houses on it for miles. If you do not wish to talk, I will not even speak, but rest assured, if you make the least movement, you shall instantly pay the penalty by being kissed. Do you understand?"

Ethel made no reply. She realized fully that the eccentric individual beside her had her in his power, therefore acknowledging to herself that it was best under the circumstances to make no further resistance, she sank back in her seat and remained silent and motionless.

Away they flew over the long and lonely road, passing brooks, ponds, trees, rocks—indeed, everything but houses and inhabitants.

During the whole drive not one word more was spoken by either victor or vanquished.

Ethel's face was deadly pale, however, during the hour that ensued before the head of the horse was turned homeward, while Robert's was illuminated by a glow of intense satisfaction and triumph.

When at length the shades of evening began to gather, they once more neared Glendenning Hall.

Stopping the horse before they reached the place, in a sheltered and obscure spot, Robert jumped out, then turned to assist Ethel from the vehicle.

As he did so he remarked:

"I really wish you had not obeyed directions so implicitly: it would have been so sweet to have—"

Springing past him to the ground, Ethel darted away before he could finish the sentence he had teasingly begun, and with a saucy smile still upon his lips the egotistical and fun-loving young man entered once more and drove toward the stables.

Breathing a prayer of fervent thanksgiving to God for her safe return when she had once more reached her room, the poor girl brushed away the tears that had relieved her excited feelings as soon as she had entered, and then, with a sinking dread at her heart, at once repaired to the sick man's room.

A volley of spiteful, hard words saluted her entrance from the irritable invalid, and it was some time before she could utter one word in her own defense.

When at last he gave her an opportunity to speak, she informed him truthfully of the outrageous conduct of his wife's nephew.

"Robert! Do you say Robert did so insolent a thing? Was he guilty of so unpardonable an act?" exclaimed the astonished baronet.

"Do not believe her, uncle," immediately interposed Belle, who had made it her business to be present. "What she says is utterly false. I do not doubt but that she spent the time riding with some beau; but, I assure you, it was not with my brother, for he was with me the entire afternoon. She is a wicked girl to impose such a falsehood upon so sick a man."

As Belle uttered this cruel fabrication she glanced spitefully, yet with ill-concealed triumph, towards the amazed Ethel, who was not at all prepared for such an artful and malicious attack.

"Sir Reginald, I assure you I speak only the truth. It was Robert Glendenning who forced me into his carriage, and thus detained me against my will."

"You lie, you good-for-nothing jade! you know better," roared Sir Reginald. "I will never believe it. Leave the room instantly. I do not wish to see your face again until morning."

With a cold, dignified bow Ethel left at his bidding—left, too, without another word, knowing well that contradictions would only enrage and excite the passionate and unjust person before her.

After she had disappeared Belle also at once took her departure, chagrined that her uncle had not instantly dismissed her rival from his service and house.

She did not know that this lordship would on no account do, as he had entrusted to her keeping a secret which made her services far too valuable to be easily dispensed with. He might be enraged, and so dismiss her for a night; but no fault she might be guilty of would induce him to part with her while all went well in the concealed room.

### CHAPTER XVI.

#### A NARROW ESCAPE.

The next afternoon Ethel felt that she could safely start to the village to make a few purchases for herself, as at the lunch table Robert had told Lady Constance he should leave home at two that afternoon to visit a young friend, and should remain away until noon the next day.

Longing, as she did, for another hour's freedom from the sick room, she inwardly rejoiced at the tidings, and with a lighter heart than usual, passed down the ramble and through the porter's gate.

As she had not ventured beyond the grounds of the Hall since her arrival, except on this afternoon before, she did not know in which direction the places of business lay; therefore, seeing Sandy Staples, the lodge-keeper's son, just beyond the place, she stopped and inquired of him.

"Oh, yes; I can tell you, certainly. Go straight forward, pass Dr. Elfenstein's cottage, when you will come to a grove of willows; pass that; and then the railroad track; and about one quarter of a mile beyond you will see a row of houses; that is the commencement of the real village proper, and there you will find several stores."

Thanking the boy, Ethel opened once more her parasol, for the afternoon was warm and sultry, and followed the path pointed out.

When she reached the cottage her eyes wandered over its small flower-bordered garden, its pretty vine-covered porch and open windows, with their bowed blinds, just revealing the dainty, cool-looking lace curtains within, that waved back and forth gently in the faintest of all breezes.

"How differently Dr. Elfenstein impresses me, with his manly bearing, his open countenance, and kindly eyes, even though his manners are reserved and quiet, from that vain, egotistical Robert Glendenning," she thought.

"I cannot understand exactly why I detest that person so thoroughly, nor why I admire the young physician so much. One thing, perhaps, influences me; I always loved usefulness in a man: Dr. Elfenstein labors for the welfare of others; young Glendenning is an idle spendthrift, living merely to gratify the pleasures of his own handsome self. One, constantly doing good, the other—I should judge by his looks and acts—evil disposed, and reckless in all his ways."

While thus thinking, she passed the willow grove and the railroad track, and soon reached the stores, where the purchases were made to her entire satisfaction.

Then she retraced her steps, walking slowly, in order more fully to enjoy a cooler breeze that was springing up; but as she neared the railroad she quickened her steps, for she knew that a train was nearly due.

Soon the place was reached, and in stepping over it to her horror she found the heel of her shoe fastened tightly in one of the frogs.

With a desperate haste she strove to loosen it; in vain! Every struggle only made it, as it seemed, more firmly wedged.

Hark! what was that rumbling? With pallid lips and trembling form she heard a distant whistle tell of the swiftly coming train.

In despair, she stooped to unbutton the shoe; but it was a new one, and therefore hard to manage, while her trembling fingers sought to undo the fastening, but she found them powerless to accomplish the task.

On, on came the engine.

She could feel the rails vibrate with their motion, and still her foot was fast, and she could not move.

Then, one wild shriek of terror rang out upon the air, and even before it died away a man's feet came running to the spot.

"Be calm! I will save you! Do not struggle—stand perfectly still!" said a voice in her ear.

On came the cars; even then they could be seen in the distance.

One moment more and she would be under the fearful wheels; but a strong hand caught the foot, wrenched open the buttons, then, as the hot breath of the engine was almost upon her, she was drawn from the perilous position, and knew no more.

When she opened her eyes she was lying on the green grass, a short distance from the spot, while her head reclined upon some gentleman's shoulder, and the same person was gently fanning her with a folded newspaper.

Looking up, she met the earnest eyes of Dr. Elfenstein bent upon hers, and saw that he was thus kindly supporting her.

"It is all right now, Miss Nevergill. You are safe, and will be yourself in one moment," he said, in answer to the inquiring look she gave him.

"Oh, but that was terrible, terrible!" she murmured, with a shudder, as her eyes closed again, at the mere remembrance.

"It was, truly! While I got to you in time, thank God, there was not a second to spare!"

"Oh, Doctor, I can never thank you, for I know now that it was you who saved me!"

"Do not try, Miss Nevergill; I will not be thanked. My fright, I assure you, was nearly equal to your own."

"How did you get the shoe off?" she asked, at length, as she raised herself from his arm, and glanced at her foot.

"I never can tell; it was so stiff and tight it took all my strength. But now, since you are better, I will see what has become of that obstinate little boot."

In a few moments he smilingly returned with its dilapidated remains in his hand.

"You will scarcely know your own property," he remarked, "it is so crushed and torn. The action of the heavy train loosed it, and thus I came off with the spoil."

"My poor, poor shoe," said Ethel, a faint smile hovering around her pale lips. "Well, it may better be crushed than my foot; but, really, though scarcely wearable, I must put it on," and she reached out her hand for the torn object.

"Nay, allow me to restore it to its place," said the Doctor, kneeling beside her. "My poor child, you have scarcely strength enough yet for such a task."

With the greatest tenderness and care, he drew the boot over one of the smallest little feet he had ever seen supporting a woman, and as he finished buttoning the very few buttons that remained, he arose, and begged her to keep seated until he brought hither his horse and gig, as he told her he should insist upon carrying her home, as she was, he knew, still weak from fright.

Looking around, Ethel saw, for the first time, his horse standing quietly by the roadside, a short distance from the track, where he had left him to rush to her assistance.

Bringing the animal and conveyance to her side, Earle turned, and before she fairly understood his intention, gathered her in his arms from the ground, and, lifting her into the seat, sprang lightly to her side.

"You must not be startled at my presumption, Miss Nevergill. Remember physicians have privileges others have not. You are my patient now, and until I see the color re-established on your lips and cheeks, I am in duty bound to care for you. You are not offended?"

He bent to gaze into her eyes as he asked the question, and his earnest look brought the tell-tale blood back to her cheeks.

"Oh, no, no! That would be ungrateful indeed!" was the low reply.

The ride really revived her, and as the Doctor took her quite a roundabout way, in order to prolong it, assuring her it would be beneficial to do so, she was able to give a natural spring as he held out his hands to assist her to the ground, when at length they drove up to the entrance of Glendenning Hall.

There was a happy smile still upon her lips, as after thanking and bidding her kind friend adieu, and seeing him lift his hat as he drove off, she ran up the piazza steps to pass to her room.

But the smile vanished instantly as Belle came forward from behind the heavy screen of vines, and with an angry look in her eyes exclaimed:

"What does this mean? I wish to know if Sir Reginald pays you a salary to ride around the country with young men? I shall inform him of this ride, again, to-day."

"As you please, Miss Glendenning. It certainly is not my intention to keep secret the fact that I have just narrowly escaped death by being crushed by the cars. As Dr. Elfenstein risked his life to drag me from danger, and then employed his skill to bring me from a dreadful swoon, he certainly thought it no harm to restore me safely to your uncle's aid, as I was too weak from fright to walk."

So saying, Ethel passed on, leaving the angry but astonished girl to her own reflections.

That these were not of a very pleasant nature the following whisper gave evidence:

"It is always the way. Wish to keep one person away from another, and something is sure to happen to bring them together. One thing I am determined, however, he shall never marry Ethel Nevergill, if I can possibly prevent it."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

The lesson for Sunday, Jan. 18, may be found in 1 Kings, 17: 1-16.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

A little more than a half century intervened since the events of the last lesson, years, they have been, full of just such moral degeneracy as might have been expected from so bad a beginning. Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, and Omri have reigned. Ahab the worst of all the kings, led by a still more wicked queen, is on the throne. But right here occurs one of those episodes of history which go to show that God is overruling even where iniquity seems rampant. Elijah flashes upon the scene, and the incidents of his marvelous career and those of his successor Elisha stand out against the background of Israel's sinning like the clear shining of torches against a black night. It is a good opportunity to enforce the prevalence of God's grace in all times.

#### WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

Elijah—From two Hebrew words El and Jah, God and Jehovah, the intervening being possessive—My God Jehovah. Gilead across the Jordan, the root of the word inhabitants, means to reside (Revelation, 3:10), and is the same word used of Jeroboam when he dwelt in Egypt (12: 2). As not in the Hebrew but implied; literally it is: Liveth the Lord God of Israel and there shall not be, as Israel, it might be added, had forgotten she had a God. Before whom or in whose presence (See Douay). The attitude of a messenger or slave attendant.

Word. As interpreting the "word" (v. 1), same expression, dayar.

Get thee hence. A quiet spoken work like out of this! He had spoken boldly and must now be wary for his life. Eastward, or toward the east (Douay), the mere direction being given at first. Hide thyself. The word means a covert, i. e., find a hiding place in. Brook or torrent (Douay). A mere wady-stream such as might be found in any glen or gully. Before Jordan. This side of Jordan.

The ravens. The word is quite similar to that from which comes an Arab, the same consonants being present. But there is no more reason to so interpret it here than there is to say, at Gen. 8: 7, where the same word is used, that Noah sent forth an Arab from the ark.

Dwelt. Same word translated in another form, inhabitants, v. 1, i. e., he took up his residence in the hills, just as before it had been in Gilead.

Bread and flesh. "Daily bread." Of the brook. God using natural means.

#### WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

And Elijah the Tishbite. This is the first we hear of him. He stalks with startling suddenness upon the stage of Israel's life. Dean Stanley reminds us of the saying of the astute Frenchman, "The great events of history, like the mysterious personages in old romances, come through a door in the wall which no one has noticed." In fact it is God and not man that confronts us here. There is no great heralding of the human instrumentality. Whence he comes no one knows, and no matter. He is God's man. Worship God.

Before whom I stand. Some one points our attention to the fact that in those olden days of loyalty to the king there were certain ones who stood close up to the throne and, by their alert and ready attitude, signified that they were prepared, in a moment's summons and to go at once wherever he might bid them. Possibly it is of such that the Queen of Sheba speaks when she says to Solomon, in his royal magnificence, "Happy are these thy servants which stand continually before thee." Certainly Elijah was such a servant, a ready attendant upon God, waiting to do his errands with faithful alacrity. Over in the first of Luke we have a true angel's introduction of himself: "I am Gabriel that stand in the presence of God and am sent." O to do God's bidding as the angels do! "Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

And the word of the Lord came unto him. Ah, then we understand the sentence just before: "There shall not be dew nor rain these years but according to my word." That would sound like boasting—it would be a rank presumption indeed but for this which follows: "And the word of the Lord came unto him." His word is God's word.

The word he declares is not man's—poor, pitiful word that he is. It is the word of the Lord, Jehovah, and so with a sure and lofty trust he may proclaim it, fearing no fault nor fail. When the church of God comes to have that sort of faith then it may do what it will—rather what God will. "Master," cries Peter, "behold"—as if it were a strange thing—"the fig tree which thou cursedst is withered away." Jesus looks at him, and there seems something of rebuke in his word as he answers, "Have faith in God." The faith of God, says the margin, following the Greek. Surely when we have God's faith we shall see God's works.

So he went and did. Implicit obedience. Over in verse 10, we read, "He arose and went." That is very good, so far as it goes. A great many of us get about to that point. No, we just arise, that is all, we do not go.

Some of us go in, perhaps, but there we stop. We manage to reach Cherith, but we find no arrangements for us. There is no food in sight, and as for drink there is no well of cool waters, only a running brook. A pretty situation of affairs! and away we go back the way we came. But now see Elijah.

"He went and did according unto the word of the Lord." The first thing for him to do was to go. So he went until he came to Cherith and there he stopped—no matter how it looked. The next thing for him to do was to wait. So he waited. He did not find the table set. Never mind. Presently food came along with the evening and the morning. Even ravens turned up as God's servants. Presently he was thirsty enough to drink of the brook, and he was refreshed. The fact is he was living by faith, not by sight. And so just as he was told, "he went and did." So also did the widow of Zarephath. Oh, for such faith to-day!

The barrel of meal shall not waste. Elijah knew whereof he spoke. He had put the matter to the test there at Cherith, and he makes the same experiment of trust here at Zarephath, for the Lord has bidden him. The God that brought food in ravens' mouths could replenish the meal, the God who sends the brooks of water sends also the streams of oil. His hidden fountains of refreshing who can fathom, or indeed find? Trust God, is the lesson. Plainly in the path of God's requirement, lean on God and go forward. "He is waiting for some better business to offer itself." Says one brother regarding another engaged in unchristian traffic: "If he only would have faith enough to come right out and trust God! It is the trouble with us all. We want to experience first, and then afterward we will believe; we will not launch forth, taking God at his word." "Martin," said Satan, "do you feel that you are a child of God?" "No," answered Luther, "but I am sure of it!"

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

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. Hallow 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-chested, 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 Culled, 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

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 Streile, 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 lameness 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 briefly teach any thirty intelligent persons of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, to make for me three thousand dollars a year in their own localities, 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. Those making over \$1000 a year each, it is NEW and SOLELY FREE. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 429, Augusta, Maine.

MONEY

Can be earned at our NEW line of work, simply and honestly, by those of our own country, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. Your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new method from \$25 to \$100 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. So come to us for the information FREE. FREE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.



STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. 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 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, 1901.

Geo. W. TURNBULL, Com.

JAMES L. GILBERT, Com.

Small little fortunes have been made, work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jan. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over \$500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beggars are easily earning from \$5 to \$15 a day. I agree to show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for work. Failure and no money among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free.

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