CHELSEA STANDARD.

PUBLISHED WERKLY BY

WM. EMMERT. OFFICE OVER

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

\$1.00 PER YEAR STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS. OFFICE OVER KEMPF'S BANK.

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

H. L. WILLIAMS, DENTIST.

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

G. W. TURNBULL.

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

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Restaurant and Bakery

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 Р. м

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

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. Ha-

gadorn of Walz, Mich., January 6th. Austin Yocum drove over from Manchester Sunday. He says that the Kempf Dry Goods Co. is doing a good

Frank Buman and wife, who have been in these parts for some mouths, return to their home in Florida today.

lt's getting too cold here for them. The young people of the Baptist hurch have made arrangements to hold a box social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Everett, Wednesday evening The program will be both interesting next, and hereby extend to you a cordial invitation to be present.

Knights Templar Theo. E. Wood, John A. Palmer, Harmon S. Holmes, especially invited to attend this meet-R. S. Armstrong and W. F. Riemen- ing. chneider attended the banquet given by the Ann Arbor Knights (of which hey are members), in honor of Jackon commandery, Tuesday evening.

neers Tuesday evening: President, Mrs. his interest, but left the mill because A. A. VanTyne; vice presidents, Miss his health failed him, and with his Dora Harrington and Mr. Bailey; sec- wife he wished to take up religious E. Shaver. The society is in a flour- Mr. Sparks and family in our midst, ishing condition, having several hun-still we don't want to lose Mr. and ired 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 fen- Jackson, Monday. They say it was a ces which he erected about a year ago. He finds them o. k. and is taking orders for more.

the wedding of Ilone M. FitzGerald to ter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace. Chas. H. Osborn all of Albion. The spent several days here.

Merritt Boyd is in receipt of a quilt | county will probably have a stone yard. made by his mother, which contains pieces of goods from which the boys' at something, yesterday, and made a dresses were made when they were sudden turn, throwing Miss Lizzie children. It's quite a novelty.

in the village Sunday, the guest of A. R. Welch. Mr. Robinson is the son of E der Robinson who preached for the Grange hall, North Lake, Tuesday ev-Baptists in this place two years ago.

Boynton, vice president, S. L. Gage, secretary and treasurer, and Albert gentleman will pay 20 cents for a draw Goodrich, sentinel, constitute the re- and escort the owner to supper. cently elected officers of Chelsea Union P. of I.

for the Ann Arbor school buildings offensive to its patrons, hence a postprices; oak at \$3.85; maple at \$4.92; ing in his office." A good rule to enat \$2.50.

As Rev. O. C. Bailey, by request, of the office for smoking.—Enterprise. fills a pulpit in Union City next Sunday, Rev. Thos. Holmes will preach in Bailey Wednesday evening at the Town the Congregational church. The next Hall, was a most decided success soci-Sunday Mr. Bailey will exchange pul- ally and financially, netting Mr. Baipits 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 the following: Resolved, That the Mc-Kinley 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 reelected 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 fittieth 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 at the last annual meeting and the

We have seen many year books, almanacs, etc., but we have yet to find one equal to the Detroit Journal Year law, for the term of one year, comat once placed in our library where it | The board is now ready to receive prowont be lost. It is given to regular subscribers of the Journal, or sent to any or all. W. J. KNAPP, Director. 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. and instructive, such men as Hon. Wm. Ball, I. H. Butterfield and Robert Gibbons having papers. Farmers are

A report was circulated a few days ago that F. W. Cooper had sold hisinterest in the mill to Mr. Sparks, and that the latter and family would re-The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congrega- move from Jackson to this place. Mr. lonal church, elected the following of- Cooper informs us that he has not sold elary, Cora Irwin; treasurer, Mrs. E. work. While we should like to see 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 fine exhibit.

A boy is now ruling the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, at Jackson, since Mrs. L. Buchanan recently attended Friday last. Mrs. Grant is the daugh-

Supervisor Gilbert's resolution, menhappy couple retunrned with her and tioned in our last issue, was adopted by the board of supervisors, and this

Dr. Armstrong's ponies took fright Walker to the ground, but not serious-Editor Robinson of Union City, was ly injuring her. The buggy is laid up for repairs.

There will be a carpet rag social at ening, Jan. 27. Every lady is expected Horace Baldwin, president, George to bring cake and a ball of carpet rags with her name in centre of ball. Each

Ruling 144 of the post office department says: "A post office should be The contracts for furnishing wood kept free from anything obnoxious or have been awarded at the following master has the right to prohibit smokhickory at \$4.90 and \$5.00; basswood force.—Standard. How it would look for cash only. We offer in our for the postmaster to order himself out

> The donation tendered Rev. and Mrs. 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 o J. F. Schuh, Ann Arbor.

NOTICE.

School district No. 3 frac. Sylvan and Lima, having voted free text books board was instructed at the same meeting to advertise for proposals to furnish such books as are authorized by Book for 1891. It is so nice that it was mencing Feb. 1, 1891, to Feb. 1, 1892. posals, reserving the right to reject

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 apertains to the ideal family newspaper. It is the largest of Michigan papers, its twelve to sixteen pa ges constitute a veritable cyclopedia 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, 11891.

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

During January. Our Dry Goods Department

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

Our Boot and Shoe Department

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

Grocery Department

16 pounds granulated sugar for	\$1.00	35 cent Japan tea	29c
20 pounds "C" sugar	1.00	7 cent crackers	51c
50 cent Japan tea	39	40 cent molasses, a good one	29c

Clothing Department

ley \$107. It was clearly demonstrated 5000 dollars worth selected out in suits for Men, Boys and Children, at just that Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are highly half price. 300 pair odd pants at half price. Everything down! Gloves and esteemed here, and also that the Hall Mittens. 100 pair mens blue overalls worth 75c., sale price 50c. A good is the place to entertain people. The white shirt 44c. "Wonder" white shirts 75c. Carpets and Curtains cheap. music, furnished by members of the 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 P 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 88

for red and 86c for No. 1 white. CORN-Quiet at 50c 7 bu.



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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. Chalses Mich

WM. EMMERT, Publisher. 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

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 em-

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.

Brooklyn bridge during the month of lowed him half a mile to look at him. October amounted to \$102,601.44, which But almost every woman is pious a is nearly \$4,000 more than the receipts little. Seriously, does the Lord expect of any other month since the bridge more women than men to be saved? opened. The next largest was May of Why are women more religious than 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

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 indications that Africa is about to enter made anything out of their possessions in the dark continent, while France as a colonizer has never been very fortunate in her enserprises of this sort anywhere.

Many of our writers insist that the United States should be ready for war, and so applaud the cruisers and tho 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 There is at this time a great and rapid 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 plant of Chinatown and Prof. I know the girls who don't dance them before the elect of Chicago, at the are always left.

Twentieth Century Club. Do Chinamen 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 eigarette 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 say: "The habit cigarette-smoking by women has grown of late years, according to a female observer who knows as much man. 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 univesal that any extension of cigarette-smoking among women is deplorable in the ex-

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 neglectit? Pious men are so unusual THE receipts from travel over the that we met one the other day and fol-

> 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, ane 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-ten hour day; the trade socities 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 workingmen have been crowding into French factories of late years.

THE world-wide fame that Mr. Stanlev 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 Algera 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 upon a new era in her history, under the guidance of four of the great European powers-England, Germany, France and Italy. It may be presumed that our own country will yet gain advantages from these powers in Africa. We could easily at one time have got possession of Liberia, which is a country that has great natural resources, but we preferred to look after our own business at home. The Black Republic has not flourished as it was hoped it would flourish a half century ago, when it was under the guardianship of the American Colonization Society by which ten thousand colored colonists were sent there from this country. The British possessions in Africa are on the western eastern, and southern coasts of the continent, and may now be said to include Egypt in the north. growth of British trade in Africa.

RECTOR'S WIFE-You ought to avoid

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

HOUSEHOLD AND AGRICUL-TURAL TOPICS DISCUSSED.

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

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Economy and Thritt. WRITER on the subject of economy says, in the pages of Good Housekeeping: 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 nebulæ. 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

The discovery of the conversation 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 transmutage 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, on the same basis. The laws governing post hole. At this point the root was use and justice which underlie economy, are as imperative as the laws of gravita-

In obeying this law there is no neceswhich stabs all generous sentiments, all point, which have developed as illusbeneficent 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 of Three, which never subscribes, which there was an extra large barley crop, not never gives, seldom lends, and asks but at all injured by the growth of the flax, one question of any project: "Will it as the farmer thought. The piece sown bake bread?" It is a prudence which was excessively rich for barley, and it is aims at the highest culture through the quite possible that the flax by exhaust- disturbed, but if the nest or eggs are highest justice, the only way in which ing the soil kept the barley from too lux- meddled with it deserts the nest and that can be reached.

Hints to Housekeepers.

CONSUMPTIVE night sweats may be ar rested by sponging the body at night in

salt and water. A hard cold is ofttimes cured by a cup of hot lemonade taken at bedtime, as it

produces prespiration. 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

WHEN going from a warm room out into the cold air, close your mouth and however, enter into the business withbreathe through your nose to prevent

For nervous headache, when the pain

water to the head, and hot baths to the 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 accidently 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, und apply to chest and lungs, and cover with hot flannel. This is a sure cure if taken

THE FARM.

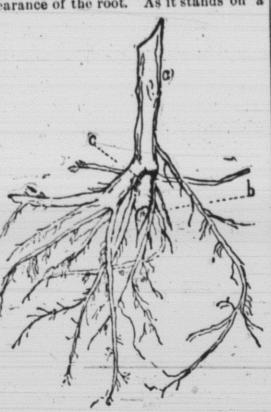
Too Much Shade. In a recent number of the Sanitarian, Dr. W. T. Parker protests against the thick planting of trees very near the free access of air and of sunshine or even less expensive underfeeding. light, but they also injure the character of the soil as suited for permanent occu-"A soil," says the writer,

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

healthler 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 folly. Reading alone will not make one 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 ful, thoughtful reading will help one necessary to place a house on an absolutely bare spot, away from any tree, as is often done by rural builders, even must be followed up by extended practice 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 ap pearance of the root. As it stands on



chair before medt does not take much imagination to believe it to be the compact, well-furnished root of a four-yearold apple tree. a is a portion of the root which was severed at b in digging the ter at that time, and appears to have grown but little since, a callus having trated, 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 'that prudence which adorns the Rule small that it was hardly discernible, yet uriant a growth, and thus made the barley crop fill better than it otherwise would. At any rate, when threshing the shyness of young prarie chickens time came the farmer found fully as large quails. The flesh of the speckled guines a barley yield as he had expected, and is dark colored and inclined to dryness about ten bushels of flaxseed ready cleared and delivered in the screeningbox. 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 fascin- preference for hens of her color. out giving themselves that thorough training essential to success; they drift two the young should be fed upon coars into it, following their natural bent, taking up the intellectual side of the calling, | crumbs of stale bread soaked in mi managing so necessary to success. The how each branch of the business is conducted. The young man, the goal of 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 and setting up their peculiar din self? Having learned just how a young calf should be fed and how it should appear when well fed, one is ready to take started the young animal is on the way to a thrifty yearling, and here study is needed again to make that happy decision house. Not only do they prevent the between unprofitable overfeeding and not

in studying how to feed and handle, too great haste should not be incurred because of the drudgery to do anything "loaded with roots and densely shaded is well and to have the judgment rendered unfit for man to live upon constantly. quick and active one must repeat the feet upon the movement of the air. Its Our round at the studying many times. female are similar in appearance to the movement of the air. fect upon the movement of the air. Its velocity is checked, and sometimes in thick clusters of trees or underwood the air is almost stagnant. If moist and decaying vegetation be a coincident condition of such stagnation, the most fatal forms of malarious diseases are produced. A moist soil is cold, and is generally believed to predispose to rheumatism, ca-

tion, and only the long procession of years has given these masters the deft ness and good judgment they now exhibit. To hope to acquire the same de gree of expertness in a brief time is utter expert, No one can at first pitch a base ball successfully after having carefully studied the directions from a book. Caregreatly and materially shorten the time required to attain success, but reading

Young men who cannot own full bloods can get excellent practice in handling grades. They can secure pure-bred sires -for any other system is absolutely inexcusable at this time-and can rapidly grade up the herd with ample opportunity for carefully observing the value of good blood. They can take much pride and gain a world of information in just this work. The young man who will not improve to the utmost the cattle he may happen to possess, but neglects them, longing for the time to come when he can own better ones, is not worthy of his calling and his pretended devotion to such is probably not deeply enough planted to ever bear fruit, even if it has an opportunity. To be expert in pedigrees 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 ef-

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 study. ing 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 Fowis. 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 monly found in a domestic state. With propriety the guiena 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

· 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 w 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 fel-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 leggs, if unseeks a new one. : Its eggs require four weeks to hatch, and the young have all On the other hand the white guines is quite domestic in its habits, especially I reared by chicken hens, and in such eases runs with the chickens and laysing their nests, the same as the hens The never forget the hen that reared them but will follow her through thick and thin until they are fully grown, and i separated from her they show a market ating to ambitious young men than the young is also shy and tender, fintil say rearing of pure-bred live stock. Many, couple of weeks old, when, if handle properly, they become as hardy as any of the fowl tribe. For the first week ? oat meal slightly scalded and salted, of throbbing, apply cloths wet with cold and fail to drill themselves properly in curd, and maybe a little hard boiled egg. the little details of handling, feeding and All food slightly salted and fed often Gravel and green tender stuff, such best merchants are those who have grown lettuce, onion tops and the like, should up in the business from cash boys, and also be mixed with the food. The have learned by years of drudgery just should not be kept too long confined, their wild nature, like that of the turker demands a certain degree of freedom all liberty to search for insects. The fie and manage a herd of pure-breds, should of the white guinea, unlike that of it begin at once by schooling himself in speckled relation, is yellow and ver tender and toothsome. In color they at pure white, except the head, which red. The legs are yellow. Guineas al very sprightly and watchful fowls, spl ing a hawk, skunk, weasel, or strang cat or dog before any of the other fowls cannot perform thoroughly and well him- | frighten the intruder and give warning of his approach. They also observe any of the fowls get beyond their ac customed limits and fearlessly attached the next step in the business. If rightly them and persistently keep after the until the wrong is righted. The whit guinea, especially, is a very fine layer almost rivaling the Leghorns. They be gin early and continue on until many

the hens have stopped to rest. They have quite interesting fowls, and for man reasons amply repay the pains require to rear them. Their odd looks and vole together with their pretty plumage, at tract many admirers. The male and the state of the state o

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A Comprehensive Review of What Has Feen Done by Michigan Law-Makers-Recommendations as to Their Future tourse-Existing Condition of State Affairs, Etc.

GOVERNOR CYRUS G. LUCE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Reprentatives:

Although no longer discharging the duties or assuming the responsibilities of the Executive office, I am, by the provisions of the Constitution, required to give you information by meaemmend such measures as are deemed expedient, and in discharging this duty I shall confine myself more particularly to giving to you such information as four years of close and intimate relations with the affairs of State and intimate relations have emabled me to obtain and its institutions have enabled me to obtain, leaving the recommendations largely to my suc-cessor, who is for the next constitutional term to share with you the responsibilities of the laws enacted, and to discharge executive duties. INDEBTEDNESS.

For some years ample provision has been made for liquidating the bonded debt, but, as all of the bonds had not matured, they were not paid up until within the last year. And now, for the first time in our history, we can with pride declare that the last dollar of this class of indebtedness has been paid; the last bond issued by authority of the Legislature has been cancelled. It is true that the State is indebted to the trust funds, consisting of primary school, Normal school, Uni-State is indebted to the trust lunds, consisting of primary school, Normal school, University and Agricultural College. This has been accumulating since the year 1845. Previous to that time the Superintendent of Public Instruction was authorized to loan the money apon real estate security, but through these loans losses were incurred and the Legislature at that early period provided that the money should remain in the Treasury and the State become a debtor to these various funds. That policy has been continued from that time until this, and every year, through sales of lands and payments for lands previously soli, the fund has increased until now it is over \$5,000,000, most of which is drawing interest to the fund at the rate of 7 per cent.

ELECTIONS. All patriotic citizens desire to protect the ab-solute purity of elections. Every safeguard should be thrown around the voter to enable him to cast his vote in accordance with his conscience and judgment. To aid in accomplishing his purpose the Legislature of 1883 passed an set prescribing the manner of conducting elec-tions in this State. It is believed that this law has been of value to the voter. The Supreme court has passed upon and confirmed its constitutionality.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

The Legislature of 1889 passed two very important bills relating to the manufacture, taxation, regulation and probibition of the business tion, regulation and probiblion of the business of manufacturing, selling or ket ping for sale intoxicating, spirituous or brewed liquors. What is known as the local option law has been declared by the Supreme Court constitutional. It furnishes counties, who so desire, an opportunity to prohibit the manufacture and sale within their jurisdiction.

Another law was passed increasing the tax upon the sale of mait or brewed liquors from \$300 to \$500, making the tax the same as upon spirituous liquors. A mistake was made in enrolling the bill, and certain provisions were omitted from the enrolled bill, and for this reasonable on tire act was declared upon tire. son the entire act was declared unconstitutional; and I urge upon your attention the propriety of remacting the provisions that should have been enrolled in the law of 1889.

DISCIPLINE IN STATE PRISONS. Not only the law but the necessities of the case require the wardens of the State prisons to enforce discipline. Convicts are sentenced to hard labor, and the wardens are directed to aforce the sentences of the courts, and both he Legislature and the people require them to the Legislature and the people require them to do this in the most humane manner possible; and for the purpose of enacting this humane sentiment into the laws of the State, the Legislature in 1875 prohibited punishment by showering with cold water, or whipping with a lash on the bare body. This proviso was enacted because the lash frequently left scars upon the back, and I believe it has been faithfully observed by all our wardens since its enactment. But it has been construed by wardens, legislative committees, and by all the Governors since the enactment of the law, that Governors since the enactment of the law, that this did not prohibit, on extreme occasions, the use of the fiat strap. The instructions given have been to enforce discipline with the least possible severity.

CITY AND VII LAGE CHARTERS. Much valuable time is given by the Legisla-ure to the granting and amending of city and fillage charters. In 1887 there were 98 bills assed for these purposes; in 1889 71 bills were assed. I desire to urge upon your attention he propriety and practicability of passing a seneral law for the incorporation of cities and illages and for amending their charters. BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

These have been in active operation in many lates of the Union for years. They have roved of great benefit to the wage earners in inferent States in our own as well as in foreign inferent states in our own as well as in foreign matries. They are of more recent origin in lichigan. In 1887 the Legislature passed an act athorizing their incorporation in this State. hese associations, and for the purpose of avoiding in this case double taxation, an act was assed exempting from taxation certificates of took and all mertrages or other securities will be such associations. This was intended apply solely and along to the corrections. papply solely and alone to the corporations hat were established for the benefit of those eferred to. But perhaps because of this expition associations have been organized and maintained for the purpose of investment remitalists, believing that here was a good capitalists, believing that here was a good dwhere they could safely invest their funds. hey are doing something in the nature of a mking business with paid up slock, and the me rule of taxation ought to prevail in such sees as is provided for the taxation of bank ock,

A change in the method of collecting taxes on ads returned to the County Treasurer is comended to your very careful consideration. It a question that has been much discussed for a growing depend ars, and there seems to be a growing demand the change.

I the change.
I can conceive of no good reason for the remof these lands by the County Treasurer to a Auditor General, and by the Auditor General turned to the County Treasurer for sale. I anot believe that more errors would be comitted by having the sale made directly by the punty Treasurer, as it is in most of the other ales, than under our present system.

The questions in controversy to the title to me of these lands between the general and the governments, have not, as yet, been adted. The bill is still pending in the House Representatives which provides for refunding the State \$1.2) Jer acre for all the lands that the withheld from patent by the general government that the courts have so generally dedelonged to the State.

In years ago I called the attention of the stature to the fact that suits were pending the Ingham County Circuit, to main the title of the State.

olor they are the Ingham County Circuit, to main-h the title of the State to something more in 100,000 acres of these disputed lands that regranted to railroad companies and still il by them. I repeat what I said in relation the importance of adjusting these claims, and ery respectfully refer you to the more com-ie statement then made of the questions in-red, and still urge the prosecution of these less for the same reasons that were then as-med.

FORFEITED BAILROAD LANDS. a 1856 Congress granted large tracts of lands Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Some of the roads have not been constructed. And the roads have not been constructed. And the 1,1880, Congress passed an act forfeiting unearned lands. June 15, 1889, a joint resoon was passed by the Legislature authorizand empowering the Governor to relinquish claim of the State to such forfeited lands.

WHAT THE OUTGOING AND INWHAT THE OUTGOING AND INWAS appropriated for the proper dedication of the monuments. The monuments were composed to the Governor and by him transferred to the Gettysburg Monument Association, on the 12th day of June, 1869.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

Through commendable diligence, the Supreme Court has thus far been able to keep up with the cases presented to it for adjustment, but the rapid increase from term to term admonishes us that the time is not far distant when relief for this court must be sought. for this court must be sought.

It is difficult even now to give some of the important cases all the attention that the inimportant cases all the attention that the in-terests involved require. In the interest of the people, as well as the court, I earnestly recom-mend an amendment to the law of appeals; so that no case where constitutional rights and personal liberty are not involved shall be appealed to the Supreme Court from the Circuit Court when the judgment in the court below shall not be more than \$200.

shall not be more than \$200.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
is to be held in Chicago in 1893. It will be a marked event in the progress of American civilization. As a financial investment alone our State ought to be well represented at Chicago. I suggest that the Governor be authorized to appoint four commissioners to take charge of the several exhibits in their special lines.

In providing for the appointment of commissioners an ample appropriation of money must be made to enable them to make creditable exhibits in their several departments.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.
Through agreat effort on the part of many leading citizens of the State, the next excampment will be reld in Detroit, in August, 1801. There is no other association that brings together so large a number of veterans of the war, as well as citizens generally, as this encamp-ment. You will be asked to appropriate \$50,000 from the State Treasury as a contribution to the expenses, which are estimated to amount to \$150,000. The subject will be presented to you by a committee appointed for that purpose, who will make known the reason for action on your part.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of a public building in Lansing. It has been located on the corner in front of the Capi-Before proceeding further it will be neces. sary for the State to cede jurisdiction over this grant to the United States, and I commend early action upon this subject. I recommend the passage of a general law ceding jurisdiction whenever and wherever Congress shall provide for the erection of buildings or for making improvements.

THE UNIVERSITY. The many excellencies and world-wide reputation of this institution have brought to its halls a rapidly increasing number of students. Four years ago it numbered 1,580, and it was then believed, by those most familiar with its workings, that it might possibly in the course of years secure to itself 2,000 students. But now to the surprise of its wayyears friends is here were years secure to itself 2,000 students. But now to the surprise of its warmest friends it has under instructions 2,400, au increase of 50 per cent, in four years. This condition requires thoughtful care and wise action on the part of the Legislature, as well as the Board of Regents.

We can discover no reason why, if the present policy is continued, this increase in the number of students may not continue. And if this shall be the case, provisions must be made for their accommodation, if the University maintains its well established reputation.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution is in excellent condition. will require no special appropriation except for current expenses and repairs. An appropriation of \$90,920 is asked for the biennial period.

Early last spring the botanical laboratory connected with this institution was destroyed by fire, with nearly all of its contents. The loss of the latter was keenly felt by Prof. Beale, who had accumulated a large amount of valuable material which could not be removed from the laboratory. The Board of Agriculture ask for an appropriation of \$10,000 to rebuild the labor-

MINING SCHOOL. This is the youngest of all our State institu-tions. It was established in 1885, but the appropriation for the erection of buildings was not made until 1887. They have constructed the best of all our State buildings, but with the increased number of students they require more room, and ask for an appropriation of \$98,900 for 1831, and \$37,700 for 1892, making a total of \$136,600 for construction, equipment, and current expenses.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. That there is no material increase in this institution is a source of gratification. It indicates that one class of unfortunates is not on the increase. Great progress is made by most of the pupils who follow the course of study. No appropriations are asked for except current expenses, including repairs; and for these they ask for \$46,340 for the biennial period.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF. This institution is in excellent condition. Its accommodations are ample; its pe centage of increase in pupils, small. It asks appropriations for only current expenses and repairs, including a large amount of painting, which ought to be done.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME, In 1880 Congress passed a bill appropriating \$100 per annum for each veteran maintained in Soldiers' Homes provided by States; but just before the adjournment the law was amended, providing for the payment of one-half of the current expenses incurred by States in caring for the soldiers in homes provided for them.

There was not sufficient amount of money appropriated to meet the expenses incurred of all the homes; under the bill, only \$70, some \$15 per capita, less than one-half of the expenses, was paid to the home. Largely on account of this a debt was incurred. The inmates must be fed, clothed and receive medical treatment, and it was necessary to borrow a sum of money to meet the emergency. This was done and in-dividuals placed their names to a note to bridge over the chasm.

bridge over the chasm.

I ask this Legislature to appropriate \$10,000 in order to pay this indebtedness. The Soldiers' Home Board ask for an appropriation of \$177,000 for the biennial period. The home must have money monthly to defray its expenses. The State can better afford to wait upon government than the home can, and I that this plan will be adopted. trust that this plan will be adopted.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This institution asks for \$35,000 for 1891, and \$34,608 for 1892, a detail of which will be found in the report. The school is doing a noble work in passing children from no homes and bad homes into good ones.

THE REFORM SCHOOL, This institution is in a splendid condition. An appropriation was made two years ago for the purpose of rebuilding and enlarging the capacity of the school. This has been constructed and is now nearly completed. The true policy is to keep all the boys out of the Reform School that we can, and it is believed that most of the agents of the Board of Corrections

and Charities make a sincere effort to do this. They ask for an appropriation of \$55,630 annually for current expenses, and \$7,000 for re-

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS. The Board ask for an appropriation of \$73,624 for current expenses for the next two years. They ask for \$4,000 to purchase an adjoining piece of land, and \$12,000 for the erection of a schoolhouse. The estimates for current expenses will doubtless be required; economy requires the purchase of the land. I think some amendments to the law ought to be made. Under the present law mischievous, roguish, or lawless girls may be sent to that institution between the ages of 10 and 17 years; and they are to be sentenced until they are 21 years of age.

I do most earnestly recommend that the law be amended so that no girl be kept in the Home after nineteen years of age.

THE MARQUETTE PRISON. This was finished in the spring of 1889, and

was opened early in the summer. With our present prison population, three or four hundred less than five years ago, we had ample provision for all of them; but the prison have ing been constructed, it seemed wiser to open and occupy than to let it stand. One of the difficult problems to solve at this institution is to know how to work the men so as to net the best results to the State. That

men must work, is a settled fact; and the convicts at Ionia are mostly short time men, and this precludes the possibility of letting them on contract to good advantage.

A large per cent. if the present inmates of the asylum are harmless and incurable. We have ample room in the three main buildings to treat and cure for all the acute and violent insane, and those whose malady can be aided by medical treatment. And, whatever course is pursued, another expensive asylum should not be constructed for many years to come.

In 1879 a law was passed requiring counties to pay the expenses of indigent patients for two years after their admission into the asylum, and then for the State to assume the responsibility, and the universal policy, except so far as it relates to the insane, is for the counties to take care of their poor. Bills providing for the repeal of the law of 1879 have from time to time best introduced in the Legislature; but the change has not met the approval of the majority of the members; and chiefly because of the defeat of this measure two years ago a bill was passed which provided that counties might make provisions for the care of their intane, and that under certain provisions the State should pay the expenses. This measure provided for so radical a change in the plan and policy, and as it seemed to me without the full consideration which so important a change should receive, that I felt impelled to withhold my signature, and hence it did not become a law. The policy of permitting the counties to incur expense and draw at will from the State Treasury, seems to me to be preposterous. If the principle of the bill to which I have referred is to be enacted into a law, it should receive very careful consideration, because it will necesto be enacted into a law, it should receive very careful consideration, because it will necessarily involve the State in great expense. The State paid out of the general purpose fund for the years 1889 and 1890 8689,790 for care and treatment of the indigent insane sent from the

several counties. THE FEEBLE-MINDED. Michigan has ever been foremost in making provisions for the education of its children, and caring for the unfortunate. In one respect it has not practiced the wise, humane policy adopted in many other States, and that is in making provisions for the education of the feeble-minded. The lives of many of these may be brightened and they be made useful, through education, instead of a burden upon their friends and society. No large or expensive buildings should be erected. Plain, substantial cottages will answer all required purposes. The subject is commended to your careful delibera-

THE HOME FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS, in Detroit, for which an annual appropria-tion of \$1,200 is made, is doing much for the men who go out from our prisons, during the most critical hours of their lives. I repeat what was said two years ago, that it should never be made a State institution, but a little aid is of great

RAILROADS. In 1889 what is known as the graied-fare bill passed the Legislature. The railroads to which passed the Legislature. The railroads to which it applied refused to comply with its provisions, and a case was brought in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the law, and its constitutionality sustained. It is with great satisfaction that we are enabled to point to the fact that during the last four years there has not been a collision between passenger trains on any of the roads between passenger trains on any of the roads in the State. Nor has a culvert or railroad bridge gone down under a passing train during the same period. While valuable individual lives have been lost our people have been spared the shock caused by a wholesale slaughter of passengers by falling bridges, burning cars or collision of trains.

Our people are properly opposed to maintaining a large standing army in this country. But the nucleus of a military force and military education has been found necessary in all civil-STATE TROOPS. ized countries, and in obedience to this demand Michigan, in common with other States, main-tains a military force, For its maintenance three and one-half cents per capita of our population is appropriated. And it is with especial pride and satisfaction that I call your attention to the fact that our State troops are in splendid condition.

Each State encampment has been an improvement upon its predecessor. We have held annual encampments for four years, and the troops are better equipped and better clothed than ever

TAXATION. This involves questions that come home to of our citizens. Universal education, the humane features of our present civilization, and possibly an ambition for something like luxury, make upon the taxpayers constantly increasing demands.

No new State institutions have been established during the last four years. But the Legislature of 1885 established three, and two of these have been paid for, and almost entirely during that time; and large additions have been made to nearly all of the State institu-tions. And, while for four years there has been no increase in State taxation, yet for ten years there has been a tendency in that direction, not only in this State but in others.

Since the adoption of the free school system and the construction of costly school houses and the employment of higher priced teachers, the aggregate of school taxes is very large, amounting to nearly or quite 50 per cent. of the total taxation. And while no one will desire to impair the usefulness or efficiency of the school in city or country, it has seemed not improper to refer here to the large revenue required to defray the expenses. But no amendments to the school law should be made that will add to the expenses without strong assurance that improved methods will be secured thereby.

A graded income tax is advocated by some who seek to relieve property from the burdens of taxation. The suggestion is worthy of consideration. The law, as well as its execution, should require all property to contribute its just share towards the support of government and its own protection. And no greater amount should be collected from the recover them is reshould be collected from the people than is required for the wise and economical administration of public affairs.

Michigan is a noble State; it stands in the front rank of the sisterhood of States. It has a sturdy, intelligent, patriotic population. Its school system is unsurpassed; and it is I trust with pardonable pride that I here and now refer to the fact that in competition with the educational systems of the whole world, applying the competition in the superior of the whole world, applying the competition in Malbourge. submitted to a commission in Melbourne, Australia, Michigan bore away the laurels and received the first award of merit. And this fact and others should admonish us to be very careful about making a radical change in a sys tem that stands so high.

Gentlemen, you represent a proud, intelligent and patriotic State. Her destiny is to some extent for the time being placed in your hands. I know that you are actuated by an earnest, honest desire to serve well her interests and institutions, and I trust that the laws that will emanate from you and that receive the approval of my successor, will aid her people in holding high the banner they so proudly carry.

C: R 'S G. LUCE.

GOV. EDWIN B. WINANS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre-The people of Michigan have intrusted to you the legislative control of public affairs for the

next two years.

I cannot doubt that you feel the great responsibility which comes to you with the power to make laws affecting the varied interests of two million people, and that you will strive to exercise this power in a spirit of equality and fairness to all. Coming, as you do, direct from the people, a part and parcel of those whom you represent, with like experience and aspirations and material interests, and with intimate practical language of their needs. tical knowledge of their needs, you have only to be true to yourselves to serve well the interests of your people. The magnitude of the trust reposed in you will become apparent as you proceed, and should be a constant incentive to give

ceed, and should be a constant incentive to give your best thought and energies to the faithful discharge of your duties.

Custom and the constitution make it my duty to bring to your attention such matters of public concern as seem to me to require legislative action. To outline a sound public reliev or to tion. To outline a sound public policy, or to propose a wise course of legislation, would require large public experience and great political wisdom. I can lay claim to neither, but I trust we are all actuated by the same motive, how best to discharge our official duties and serve the true interests of the people. In this spirit let us strive together to correct abuses and remove inequalities where they exist, and to make such needed reforms and regulations as experi-

the deaf, and the Eastern asylum, all of which seem to be in admirable condition. It was my intention to visit the other State institutions, that I might have some personal knowledge of their management and needs, but I have not as yet been able to do so. The growth of our institutions is vigorous, and their wants beyond their means. The question will be, not how much could they use, but how much can you grant. Most of them could make good use of more than they ask, but I feel sure that the various estimates have been made in the spirit of economy, and in view of the popular feeling against increased public expenditures.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

In submitting their estimates for the next two years I think the Regents of the University have acted in a spirit of the strictest economy. Their request is for \$15,000 less than they asked two years ago, and \$5,000 less than they asked two years ago, and \$5,000 less than they asked two years ago, and \$5,000 less than was then granted, yet the needs of the University, owing to largely increased attendance, are necessarily greater, and more room and accommodations are required. While visiting the institution observation convinced me that utility was the aim in all expenditures, and if the same policy is continued, as I think it will be, every dollar you may grant will be carefully and judiciously used.

The University of Michigan takes high rank in

The University of Michigan takes high rank in the educational world, and exerts a powerful influence on the intellectual life of the State and nation. I commend its interests to your favorable consideration.

The State Normal School is well organized and managed for its especial work, and results

are satisfactory.

The State Board of Education estimates its needs at \$101,960 for the next two years, as against \$102,150 for the past two years. While there is an increase of students, I think its efficiency can be maintained without additional cost. Some additional ground and some sewerage improvement are needed, but the necessity is not imperative at this time.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF. The School for the Deaf is doing as satisfactory work as any of our public institutions. The class of children gathered there appeal strongly to our sympathy, and should have your substantial support. The board asks for an increased appropriation over that of the past two years. In view of the public demand that taxation be lowered, I think the material interests of the school need not suffer if their full request be not granted.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

I have been unable to visit the Agricultural College, but the State Board of Agriculture have sent me their estimates for the next two years, aggregating \$52,620. While this does not seem a large sum for so important a school, the college has a substantial endowment fund, and if the board can, without injury to the college, prune their estimates, the farmers will appreciate the effect upon their taxes. The college is so near that I trust your committee will personally investigate its needs, and thus be able to do justice both to the college and your consti-

OTFER INSTITUTION ;. I commend also to your committees the in-terests of the School for the Blind and the Reform School. Opportunity will cheerfully be given for a full understanding of their respective needs. I regret my inability to visit them in person.

The State Public School, the Industrial School for Girls, and the Soldiers' Home will, I trust, receive your earnest attention. I am unable to speak of them from personal knowledge, but

to speak of them from personal knowledge, but they belong to our system and are justly en-titled to their share of your attention.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

At the Eastern Asylum I met members of the other asylum boards, and the needs of the three institutions were discussed. It was agreed that more room is required in all our asylums. This seems imperative, unless some plan can be devised to relieve them of a large class of patients who are harmless but incurable. It is obvious that if this class were returned to their friends patients who could be benefited by treatment might be received. If the present practice is adhered to, the demand for more room will be continuous, and the cottage system will be far more economical than the multiplication of separate institutions.
The reports submitted by the Trustees give full require your serious consideration.

Michigan is advanced in her treatment of the mentally diseased, and one has only to visit our asylums to be convinced that these unfortunate people receive every needed care and comfort. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

The prisons and reformatories are among our most important institutions, not only as regards the value of the plants and the character of their work, but also as regards the policy which should control them. Successful prison management requires special qualifications in the warden and his subordinates. Questions other than the confinement and support of convicts are involved in prison government, and long study and familiarity with criminal classes and their conditions are necessary to fit men to deal with them wisely. Believing that our prisons should have the best executive and business talent obtainable for their management. I have elsewhere recommended that all our penal institutions be placed under the control of a single board. This board should, so far as possible, be non-partisan, and should appoint the wardens and have general supervision of the institutions. The wardens of our prisons are the only of the same of the control of the same of the same of the control of the same of the s The wardens of our prisons are the only officers at the head of State institutions who are appointed by the Governor. The other executive heads of institutions are appointed by the respective governing boards, and sound policy demands that the prison appointments be non-

ELECTION LAW. All are agreed as to the desirability of ballot reform, and our new election law is generally approved as a step in the right direction. The Looth feature gives every voter an opportunity to be alone with his ballot, and absolute secrecy is the best guaranty of purity in elections. A practical test of our law has shown that some amendments are needed to render it entirely efficient and satisfactory. I suggest the fol-

1. Let the law apply to all elections.
2. Let the distribution or using of ballots outside the booths be prohibited under the se verest penalties.

3. Let the ballots be printed by the county clerks, under the supervision of the party committees, and delivered by the county clerks to the inspectors of elections. Let the ballots be paid for by the State in all State elections, and by the townships and cities in townships. by the townships and cities in township and municipal elections.

4. A more expeditious method of counting should be adopted.
5. I favor the Australian system, or some modification which would render unnecessary

the use of slips or pasters.

I call your attention to the necessity for some change in the laws relating to the highways of of the State. The condition of all wagon roads last winter

The condition of all wagon roads last winter was sufficient proof that our present system of roadmaking is a waste of time and labor. Roads ordinarily the best were last winter as bad as those on which little or no work had been done. Good wagon roads all the year round would be more to the general advantage, would add more to the value of farms, and yield comfort convenience and profit to a larger comfort, convenience and profit to a larger number of people than any other work for which public money is expended. We claim to be a practical people, but surely our road building has been a failure. A vast amount of labor has been annually expended upon our roads for many years, but it has been done without system and without competent super-

As a result the labor is largely wasted and rields no final improvement. The establishment of a general system of road-making which would gradually, even if slowly, result in permanent good roads throughout the State would be a wise and beneficent reform.

TAXATION.

There is a general feeling among all classes but more pronounced, perhaps, among the agri-cultural and industrial people, that public ex-penditures have increased much more rapidly than the ability of the people to pay, and that our civilization is becoming very expensive. Greater simplicity would better accord with the present circumstances and condition of our

Your own wisdom and experience will suggest ways and means of affording relief, but I call attention to some feat res of our present sys-

contract to good advantage.

THE STATE PRISON
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of exemptions to your careful consideration.

Many who have given thought to the subject favor a return to the county system for the collection of delinquent taxes. I believe it would be less expensive and more efficient than the present system, which is, in my opinion, cumbersome and costly.

If each county were required to pay to the State its proportion of the State tax, and then given full control of all proceedings to enforce collection by the sale of land, etc., I believe a large saving to the State would follow, and it would make the officers of the townships and counties more watchful of their duties in seeing that the tax is properly and legally laid, and the enforcement of the law would be more certain.

property is now exempt from taxation whi ought not to escape. There seems to be no go reason why property owned and used by ra-road, mining telegraph and trial

road, 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 faxation. The granting of special privileges to any class affords just cause of complaint to the masses, I commend this subject of exemptions to your careful consideration.

Many who have given thought to the application.

Another feature of taxation which should have your attention is the taxation of real estate on which there is mortgage incumbrance. Justice to the owner of the real estate forbids levying a tax on a larger interest than he may have in the land, yet for various reasons it may be difficult to ascertain his exact interest. All agree that the mortgage is evidence of property be difficult to ascertain his exact interest. All agree that the mortgage is evidence of property and should be taxed. Mortgageor and mortgage should, between them, pay taxes on the full value of the property. California has a statute under which the full tax may be paid to the owner of the land, and such proportion of the tax so paid as the indebtedness bears to the assessed value becomes a legal set-off against the mortgage. As our law stands, the owner of the land pays tax on the full value, be his real interest great or small, while the mortgagee, who is usually or small, while the mortgagee, who is usually the better able to pay, either escapes taxation, or pays another tax on the same property. If the mortgagee is a non-resident of the State he

the mortgagee is a non-resident of the State he pays no tax, which is a discrimination against our own people who have money to loan. In the interest of equal taxation I call your special attention to this feature.

I consider this question of taxation the most important with which you have to deal. Nearly all questions would be easy of solution if the cost was not to be considered, but every move costs money, and in the end the people must pay. The time has come when our people must demand that unnecessary taxation must cease.

demand that unnecessary taxation must cease. State taxes must not increase. Let every request for public aid be sternly denied unless it can be shown that the money is needed for public purposes.

In this line of economical thought, I call your attention to the number of State boards of from three to six members now authorized by law. There are fifteen ex-officio and thirty official boards, the latter comprising more than one hundred different members. No salary is paid the members, but many of them receive expenses and per diem compensation, and some are allowed a secretary or clerk at a fixed salary. Aside from the question of expense, I believe the public interest would be better served by abolishing many of these boards. I favor having one board of control for all our prisons and reformatories, instead of one for each institution, as at present. I Such a board prisons and reformatories, instead of one for each institution, as at present. Such a board would have the advantage of being able to compare financial and reformatory results in the different institutions, and could establish a uniform system of bookkeeping so as to make such comparisons available. Clerical force could be reduced and more accompanied and more accompanied and efficient ad reduced and more economical and efficient administration of these institutions secured. Such a board would be as well qualified to advise in the matter of pardons as the board now organized for that special purpose, and could also perform the duties now intrusted to the State Board of Corrections and Charities. A single board controls the prisons of England, another those of New York State, and I am informed the same policy is followed in most others States of the Union.

A similar board could control our educational institutions. We already have a State Delivery

institutions. We already have a State Board of Education, whose principal duty is the management of the State Normal School. I believe schools except the University and the Agricul-tural College were managed by the State Board of Education, and their present Board of Conesults would follow if all our State trol abolished

With a third Board of Control for our asylums and charitable institutions we would have five boards, instead of a dozen or more for the management of the institutions named. The establishment of a single Board of Control for each class of institutions, penal, charitable and educational, with full control over and responsibility for their proper management, would secure better supervision of these important interests. The business of the State should have the best executive talent obtainable, and, so far as practicable, the officers should not be liable is fracticable, the omcers should not be liable to interference except for business reasons. It is for the interest of every citizen that the business of the State be done correctly and economically, and based upon true theories.

The duties of the State Board of Health consist largely of the collection of states.

sist largely of the collection of statistics of sickness and meteorological conditions which affect the health of our people, and of scientific experiments relating to the nature and causes of disease. Provision is already made for the collection of many of these statistics in other ways, at public expense, and such other information as is useful could be collected and published by the Secretary of State. INSURANCE POLICY COMMISSIONER.

We have an Insurance Policy Commissioner who, with the Commissioner of Insurance and the Attorney General, forms a commission to provide a standard form of insurance policy. I suggest the discontinuance of this commission, and that the Commissioner of Insurance be required to perform its duties.

STATE GAME AND FISH WARDEN.

The preservation of our game and fish from wanton and unnecessary destruction should be wisely guarded by law. The present law provides for the appointment of a State Game and Fish Warden, at a fixed salary, whose duty it is, with the aid of certain deputies, to enforce the statutes relating to birds game and fish. There statutes relating to birds, game and fish. Thereseems to be no valid reason why this class of laws cannot be enforced, like any other, by the proper prosecuting and police officers of the counties. I am informed that the Game Warden has very rarely conducted a prosecution in person, but it is done by the local prosecutor at his request. Without such request, it is still the duty of a prosecuting attorney to see that all offenders are punished.

The deputy game wardens must get their pay through the boards of supervisors, and in many cases the boards have refused any reasonable compensation, and hence the law has been unenforced. I recommend that the law be so amended that

the constables, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs of the counties be specially intrusted with its en-forcement, such officers to receive the same fees that are allowed them in other criminal matters. If the changes suggested are make, the office of State Game and Fish Warden would seem unnecessary, and in such case I suggest its discontinuance. The converting to the large for the converting to the case I suggest its discontinuance. continuance. The opportunity you have for the discontinuance of appointive offices, without being charged with partisen motives, should be improved where it will serve the public good.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
The World's Columbian Exposition to be held in a neighboring city will be an event of great interest to the world at large, and particularly to the citizens of the United States. The Fed-eral Government has liberally aided in providing the funds needed by the management, and Michigan is honored in the selection of one of her most esteemed citizens as President of the World's Fair Commission.

Our importance as a State, and the great variety and abundance of our products and resources, suggest the propriety of our being represented at the World's Fair by an adequate exhibit, and you will doubtless be asked to appropriate funds for that purpose. It will be for you to decide what will be for the interest of Our importance as a State, and the great vathe State in this matter.

Let us bear in mind, in all our official acts, that we are exercising delegated authority and are sent here to enact the popular will. Public sentiment plainly indicates that our people will no longer patiently submit to the steady increase of expenditures which has continued the most treaty five years. They do CONCLUSION. crease of expenditures which has centinued through the past twenty-five years. They demand economical administration of public affairs. They demand the abolition of every unnecessary office. They demand that all who enjoy the protection of our laws shall contribute to the cost in just proportion to their means.

Our fidelity to the interests and rights of the masses will be the measure of our success. If we give to our public duties the care and zeal we give to our own affairs, the people will be quick to see and approve.

THE NEWS RECORD.

EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS HERE

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 9th 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 was, 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, lowa, 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 Death: 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'Groat's 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. Booths were raised on the ice and all the usual fair frolics were neid thereon. Numerous deaths have result. ed 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 Sheldt River navigation is at a standstill on account of the ice. At the North German port of Guxhaven twenty-nine ships are ice-bound. Pilots are unable to communicate with vessels on account of the ice-floes making the harbor in-

AFRAID OF FREE COINAGE.

Dun Says the Business Men Fear I's Effects
R. G. Dun & Co.'s sweekly 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 Jurger than usual. The hopeful feeling in most branches of trade continues also, and the railroad outlook is improved. It is the coming clearer every day that the one great obstacle to prosperity is the fear that debasement of the dollar may produce vallent contraction. withdrawal of foreign investments, collapse of credits, and a disaster which will be felt by every branch of trade and industry. The iron and steel manufacture has been so 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 beem 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 an metary pressure abated. Boston notes larger sales of boots and shoes and of leather, and stronger hides, firmer wool, and quiet lumber. At Philadelphia the leather and shoe trades are dull, wool is in little demand, some uneasiness is seen regarding obligations in tobacco, but better collections in palats. At Chicago receipts of grain equal last year's: increase is seen in butter and cheese, hides and wool, but decrease in dressed beef. cured meats, and land; dry goods and clothing sales exceed last year's, with excellen payments, and the shoe trade increases.

4 dians Charged with Forgery

Advices from Solemville, 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 tho. Sir k. End. I.
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.

AT Bowmansdale, Pa., four young

Ar 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 cierk 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 MULHOL-LAND, 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 illtreated, and one of their number shot dead while trying to escape from the place. Celestine 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 head-quarters 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

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

Advices from Moscow, Idaho, state the Nez Perces 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 employes threaten personal violence to the new men and the company has called on the Sheriff of St. Clair County for aid in pretecting its property.

EUMORS of a startling move to be anade in connection with the recent Senatorial election in Idaho are heard. Section 6,143, 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 connected with the alleged Shoup-Dubois-McConnell combine, charging them with felonious conspiracy against the legislative power.

THE annual meeting of the Illinois Dairymen's Association convened at Ashley laet 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 Diehi filling sacks with wheat from a hole cut in the elevator wall with an ax. All the men are under arrest. They stele the wheat to prevent their families from starving.

A DISPATCH from Pine Ridge, S. D.,

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 sav-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 reds 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 n5on 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 Breck-inridge 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 cannel 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 (Atliance) Speaker. The Democrats withdrew their eandidate, Mr. Stivers, and voted solidly for Mr. Champlin, the vote standing: Champlin 72, Searle 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 sesion, 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 forfert 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

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 Foutrance 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 transpertation 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 pemedies 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 pinioned 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 Varelo, 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 offi-

cers 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

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.

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	PIARKET REPORT	rs.			
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	CATTLE—Common to Prime	83.25	•	5.73	1
. I	logs-Shipping Grades	3.00	(CD)	4.00	1
	SHEEPWHEAT-No. 2 Red	3.00	es	5.25	4
1	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.92	(04	9914	1
(JORN-No. 2	.481	200	.49 3	1
. (OBN—No. 2. DATS—No. 2. BYE—No. 2.	.42	a	.43	1
g.	RYE-NO. 2	.67	9	.68	4
B,	BUTTER—Choice Creamery CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.21	(0)	.27	1
	Eggs-France	.093	2(4	.1014	1
	Eggs—Fresh Potators—Western, per bu	.90	4	.95	1
	INDIANAPOLIS.				1
E	CATTLE—Shipping	3.50	(G	4.75	4
	Hogs-Choice Light SHEEP-Common to Prime	3,00	(4)	3.75	4
	WHEAT No 2 Post	3,00	(d)	4.70	1
1	WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.493	6 (0)	50	1
1	QATS-No. 2 White.	451	200	46	1
1	ST. LOUIS.		20		4
	CATTLE	4.00	@	5.25	4
	Hogs	3,00	(4)	3,75	а
1	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.943	20	.95\\\2\\.48\\\2\\	4
	CORN-No. 2	.47)	20	.48)2	Я
1	OATS—No. 2	.45			а
	CINCINNATI.	.69	@	.71	1
	CATTLE	3.00	a	4.50	я
	Hogs			.75	а
+	SHEEP	3.00		.50	
1	WHEAT-No. 2 Red.	.96	6 14	.9714	8
	Corn-No. 2.	.52	(4)	.53	8
+	CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2 Mixed. MILWAUKEE.	.44	(1)	.45	4
1	WHE. T-No. 2 Spring	38	-		ă
1	CORN—NO 3	,85	(G	.87	я
1	OATS-No. 2 White	451	60	.50	я
-	RVE-NO. 1	67	0.00	.461/2	я
13	BARLEY-No. 2		6	.69	
+	DETROIT.				4
+	CATTLE	3.00	0	4.50	я
1	Hogs	3.00	(4)	3.75	я
1	WHELE No O Dod	3.00	0	4.00	
1	CORN-No. 2 Vellow	.194	(4)	.94%	я
1	OATS-No. 2 White	45	200	,0 <u>%</u>	a
1	WHEAT—No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2 Yellow OATS—No. 2 White TOLEDO,	,20	29	.40	ä
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	CORN-Cash	.51	(0)	4130	я
1	CORN—Cash OATS—No. 2 White BUFFALO.	.43	140	12/2	я
8	CAPPRING Cood to Delegation		7		8
1	CATTLE-Good to Prime	4.00		5.00	я
	WHEAT-No 1 Hard	3,50		4.25	я
91	CORN-No. 2.	1.08		1.0816	В
	CARN-No. 2. EAST LIBERTY.	01	149	.581/2	
	VALILE OHIDON TO PRIOR	3.50	0	5.00	
9	HOG8-Light	3.25		The second second	
1	DUELF-BREUDIN to Good	4.00	(4	5,50	
	CATTER NEW YORK	5.00		6.50	
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THE NATIONAL SOLONS

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRE-

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 fuller 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 imst. was read, and was of the briefest possible character, consisting of one short sentence. Scores of petitions for and against the Con-ger lard bill were presented, and for and against the Torrey bankruptcy bill. On mo tion 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 freecoinage 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

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 firmers 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 sid He had tried last year to have the Senate listen to their voice. He knew that they wanted free coinage of site, 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 antioption 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 go to pass and will pass some time this ses sion. He is certain that many Republican voted against it who will support it when comes before the House in the regular way

THE financial bill was taken up in Senate on the 7th, and Mr. Daniel spoke is favor of the absolute free and unlimite coinage of silver. Mr. Plumb followed Mr. Daniel. He credited the silver act of la session with having had the effect of venting a universal financial panic. It has facilitated the purchase of \$100,000,000 American securities that had been sent ba from Europe, and thus the Bank of Englan and the other financial institutions Europe had been able to tide the difficulties of the Barings, ing out of South American final cial trouble. Whatever might be sa about the silver bill of last session, at about its shortcomings, its effect on the in-mediate situation had been of a most ben ficial character. The House went into con mittee of the whole for the further con eration of the shipping bill. Mr. Dinge of Maine, reviewing the decadence of And ican shipping interests, said that in su a condition as the country now found its with only 12% per cent, of the foreign ca rying trade, with Great Britain intrend ed on every ocean route, it was obvious the it was utterly out of the power of priva individuals, without assistance in some rection, to dislodge the shipping of Gre Britain. Within five years from the estalishment of a subsidy system the steam nage of France was doubled. With widest extent of coast known to any nat the United States could reap a benefit fro subsidies far greater than any other n tion. Italy adopted a subsidy policy 1885, and in four years its steam mark had increased 46 per cent. The maximu expense of the bill the first year would \$2,000,000, of which all but about \$300,000 \$400,000 would come from postage and to

MR. McConnell introduced bills in Senate, on the 8th inst., for the erection public buildings at Lewiston and Boise Ch Idaho. Referred. On motion of Mr. monds a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for infe mation as to what books and documents in possession of his department relating the late so-called Confederate States as to whether there is any legal objection of the War Department. Mr. gave notice that he would at earliest possible moment call up the conright bill for consideration. Mr. Allis gave notice that if the Chairman of Committee on Agriculture (who was no sarily absent) did not at an early days for the consideration of the Conger label he (Mr. Allison) would himself do so the House a bill was passed authorizing issuance of certificates of service to the graph operators who were with the land service with the land servic army during the war. Then Mr. Farquist of New York, moved to go into committee of the whole on the shipping bill, and says gested that arrived at as to the conclusion of gent debate. Failing to secure any agreement. Farquhar moved that general debate close at 5 o'clock. After wrangling of this point 'or two hours the House's

A FIERCE GOTHAM FIRE. RIOT IN A STATE HOUSE. EMMA ABBOTT IS DEAD. MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF BIG BUILD-INGS DESTROYED.

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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 the loss of the lives of at least half a dozen brave firemen broke out in the Fifth Avenue Theater shortly after midaight 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 Herr-

mann's Theater immediately adjoining. Six firemen had gone through Herrman'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 encrmous 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 leses \$50,000, exclusive of her costumes, and Prof.

DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT It Has Gone Down \$11,005.398 During the Last Month.

Herrmann's loss is placed at \$50,000.

The following is the pul	blic debt state-
ment for December:	
INTEREST-BEARING	DEBT.
Bonds at 4% per cent	\$ 59,177,550
Bonds at 4 per cent	559,742,700
Refunding certificates at 4 per	cent. 990,490
Aggregate of interest-be	earing
debt exclusive of U.S. issued to Pacific railroad	18 \$619,019,740
Debt on which interest has consince maturity	1,682,505
DEBT BEARING NO I	NTEREST.
Legal-tender notes	\$346,681,016
Old demand notes National bank notes—	56,052
Redemption account (deposit	ed in
Treasury under act of Ju	ly 14.

Fractional currency, less \$8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed Aggregate of debt bearing no interest, including national bank fund deposited in the Treasury under act of July 14, \$404,970,704 1890. Certificates issued on deposits of gold and silver coin and legal-ten-

Gold certificates..... Silver certificates.....

Aggregate of certificates offeet by cash in the Treasury..... \$516,198,217 Aggregate of debt, including certifi-

month.....CASH IN TREASURY. 7,424,928 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.... For redemption of silver certificates 175,431,969 309,855,778 For redemption of currency certifi-24,090,500

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

Fractional silver, fractional currency, and minor coin not full legal tender....

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

Debt, less cash in the Treasury

Net increase of debt during the 'month..... \$11,005,398

NEBRASKA'S CAPITOL THE THE GREAT OPERATIC SINGER 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 Bar-

[Lincoln (Neb.) 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 Meikeljohn got in through the cloak-room and was served with an order of ejectment. 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

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 Speakers' 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

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 militia-men, with breech-loading gins, 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 convassed 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 nowise 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

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 contestees have 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 de-\$19,153,006 | lay the formal inauguration and may result in declaring him incligible.

An eminent surgeon says that with four cuts and a few stitches he can alter a man's face so his own mother would 862,430,541 not know him. That's nothing. Any Debt, less cash in the Treasury, Nov. 873,435,839 newspaper in this country can do that sible rate to widows with children to and needn't go anywhere.—New York support.

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 sing-



EMMA ABBOTT.

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

Miss Abbott made her debut at Florence and was enthusiastically encored. She then went to England and made her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera, Convent 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 principal towns in England, Ireland, and death to the heart. Scotland, and became a great favorite. She had already achieved a reputation abread tefere 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 the Tropics" describes such an enthrough 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 busines 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 Abou: 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, Kiew, Charkow and Odessa.

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

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

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 pos-

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 lobbles 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 ninetyfirst Psalm and offered prayer. After that the uninteresting routine of swearing in the members was completed, and the House adourned until 2:30. Upon the reassembling. 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 com pleted and officers elected the Senate adjourned. Before the adjournment Gov. Strong read a brief address, counseling the Senators to exercise wisdom in their lawmaking 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 askedfor 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 toards, 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 Wardenship, 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 Hearm 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 vellow, and one can scarcely distinbe black, or vellowish-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 for three years. She sand in all the take life, writhe, spring and strike

> 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

> counter: "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, ver tical 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, sutting blow. But the reptile is blind, stupe fied. 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

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Im. portant 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 thegold-seekers drifted back to the old home, including a horrible account of how one of the party was made to explate 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 smal! scale and prospered. After a short time he got homesick 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 guish it from the bunch of bananas | wound was not fatal. He reached home within which it coils. Again it may 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 \$46.

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

CHAS. ENGLER, of Port Huron, a German, met sudden death by being erushed!

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

SHERIFF BERNATZ, of St. Clair County, has appointed C. F. Smith, of Marine City, Under Sheriff, and Brittain Clark, of Fort Gratiot, Deputy. "LITTLE Louis," a German hostler at-

Bay City, refused to take medicine when ill, and died. SHERIFF DIN, of Kalamazoo, has secured another of his runaway prisoners,

Thomas Burns, who was captured at Milwaukee. aroused the anger of Bay City people by

THE Michigan Central Company 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. LeClaire, and seri-

ously 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 BRAASTAD'S first official act was to draw a check for \$18,-000, in favor of the Soldiers' Home man-

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

THE Bank Commissioner's annual report shows that there are in Michigan sixty-seven savings banks; deposits, \$27,-779,136, distributed among 124,664 depositors. During the last year fifteen

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 Nevergail," 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 phacton 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 his point 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 fend 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 disagree-

"I suppose it would be very disagree-· able 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," queried 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 Nevergail. 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 under-

stand?" Ethel made no reply. She realized fully that the eccentric individual beside her had her in his power, therefore acknowledging to he self 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 van-

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

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 aston ished 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

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 his lordship would on no account do, as he had inpocket, the young man sprang toward trusted to her keeping a secret which her so suddenly that she could not de- 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 homeat two that afternoon to visit a young friend, and should remain away until noon the next

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 flowerbordered 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 actsevilly disposed, and reckless in all his

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 satisfac-

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 one person away from another, and

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 cell of the

swiftly coming train. In despair, she stooped to unbotton 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 shrick of terror rang out upon the air, and even before it died away a man's feet came running to the

"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

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

"It is all right now, Miss Nevergail. 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 remem-

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

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

"Do not try, Miss Nevergail; 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 snoe," 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 Nevergail. 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 carnest 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 adien, and seeing him lift his hat as he drove off, she ram 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

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

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

"It is always the way. Wish to keep the heel of her shoe fastened tightly in something is sure to happen to bring them together. One thing I am determined, however, he shall never marry Ethel Nevergail, if I can possible prevent it."

[TO BE CONTINUED.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

Δ Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson-Thoughts Worthy of Ca'm 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 overeign even where iniquity seems rampant. Elljah 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 tad times. WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

Elijah-From two Hebrew words El and Jah. God and Jehovah, the intervening I being possessive-My God Jehovah. Gliead ecross the Jordan, the root of the word inhabitants, means to reside (Revision, sojourn), and is the same word weed 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 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. he comes no one knows, and no matter. 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, loins girded, feet shod, to hear the monarch's instant summons and to go at once wherever he 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 Gatriel that stand in the presence of God and am sent." O, to do God's bidding as the angels do ft! "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 worm 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 fall. 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

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 ansels for 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 Godwho 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

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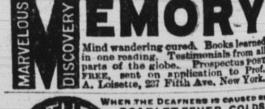
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for \$1.00 op and Beam. Bices or Stores. Sant by series achine \$18.00 (\$2.00 kg = 15.00 k

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

This is not only the hottest and unhealthiest, but also the most expensive place in the civilized world, writes J. O. Kerbey, the American Consul, at Para, the center of the rubber producing section of Brazil. The extensive retail business is all done in five and six figures, as represented by the Brazilian paper and nickel, bronze and copper money. They have a bill here look; ing very much like a greenback, which has engraved in each of the four corners and on the margin and back the gratifying figures "500," which at first touch gives its happy possessor a quick flash of the "bloated bondholder" sensation; but, on experimenting with its purchasing power, you will find it "means busine s" only at about 25 cents worth.

The other day I stepped into a shop and succeeded by deaf and dumb exhibit, in making the Portuguese merchant understand that I wanted to buy some shirts. I paid at the rate of 4,500 reis for a forty cent shirt, or four and onehalf times its cost in New York. As it takes from two to four weeks for the leprous laundryman or woman to de day's washing, quite a supply of linears necessary in this perspiring latitude.

The delay in the washing is commonly reported to be not entirely to the laziness of the laundress. It is sometimes quite convenient for her husband and other members of the family, who want also a purifier and strengthener of the bowels, to cut a swell at a festival, to extemporize one of the United States Consul's white shirts for the evening or the Sunday, as the case may be. In proof of the accuracy of the story the Methodist minister here tells me that only one week ago this evening at a prayer meeting in a mud shanty in the suburbs of the city, a laundress was present with her family. One of the little urchins wore nothing but a large white bath towel about her shoulders, while an older son, about 8 years old, had on nothing but a nicely starched white found and was killed to prevent him shirt, which trailed in the mud and looked for all the world like the ones the writer wears.

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

One of the customs that I cannot quite adapt myself to is waiting for breakfast till midday. The early mornings here are simply glorious. I love to rise with the sun and enjoy a walk while it | ment of the age. Try it and be convinced. is cool and refreshing; but you cannot ! get anything but "early coffee," which consists of a small French cup of black | Clark street, Chicago, Ill. coffee and a piece of bread. I have, however, made an arrangement by which I pay 300 reis extra for a half glass of heated milk, into which they pour the coffee.

How Victoria Journeys by Rail.

When the queen of England wills to take a trip by rail the event is of no small importance. In preparation for her recent trip from Carlisle to Aberdeen, a distance of 240 miles, instructions were issued to road officials several days in advance, and a copy of the same, printed in gold, presented to the Queen, that she might understand that every possible arrangement had been made for her cemfort and convenience. Each section master was directed to examine his length of line, and station himself at the south end of the same section. A pilot engine sped over the track twenty minutes before the passing of the royal train, and this interval was maintained throughout the entire jour-

No gatherings were permitted at the way stations, and passengers were admitted to but one station, and that the last of the whole route. Demonstrations of any sort were forbidden, "the object being that Her Majesty should be perfectly undisturbed throughout the journey." Engineers on trains that awaited the passing of the royal cars were directed not to allow any smoke to escape from their engines or any sound of blowing off steam. The Queen pays all expenses of losses or delays occasioned by her journey.

Billboards.

Certain spots in large cities that are occupied with billboards for theater posters and other advertising contrivances are becoming as valuable as though they held the finest buildings. A London corner of land that has remained waste for something like twenty years, abuts on one of the lofty palaces that flank Victoria street, and it seems an easy and natural thing to build a new wing to it. The owner was asked to have this land, one of the most valusole sites in London, unoccupied. He smiled a satisfied smile, pointed to the billboards and mentioned the income derived from the advertisements. When asked if he should build, "Decidely not," was the reply.

Be Careful in Speech.

Carefulness and exactitude in speech are sometimes characterized as affectation and mere pedantry, but say what some people may, it is unquestionably the unfailing mark of culture. No one thoroughly and lovingly acquainted with the literature of his language can regard propriety in its use with contempt. The purity and harmony and rhythm of his native tongue are as precious to him as the perfect readering and interpretation of music are to the musician; and to the preservation of the English language in its integrity, it should be the duty and pleasure of every individual lover of it to contribute — Farm and Fire-

The Fiction of the Human Eye's Influence.

In every country the natives are unanimous in declaring that the leopard is more dangerous than the lion or tiger, and I quite agree in their theory that, when any dangerous animal is met with, the traveler should endeavor to avoid its direct gaze. It is an error to suppose that the steady look from the human eye will affect an animal by a superior power, and thereby exert a subduing influence; on the contrary, I believe that the mere fact of this concentration upon the responding eyes of a savage animal will increase its rage and incite attack. If an animal sees you, and it imagines it is itself unobserved, it will frequently pass by, or otherwise retreat, as it believes that it is unseen, and therefore it has no immediate dread; but if it is convinced that you mean mischief, by staring it out of countenance, it will in all probability take the initiative and forestall the anticir ated attack. -Sir Samuel

Disorders Which Affect the Kidneys Are among the most formidable known. Diabetes, Bright's disease, gravel, and other complaints of the urinary organs are not ordinarily cured in severe cases, but they may be averted by timely medication. A useful stimulant of the urinary glands has ever been found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine which not only affords the requisite stimulus when they become inactive but increases their vigor and secretive power. By increasing the activity of the kidneys and bladder, this medicine has the additional effect of expelling from the blood impurities which it is the peculiar office of those organs to eliminate and pass off. The Bitters is an invigorant of the stomach, and a matchless remedy for biliousness and fever and ague. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

Turtle Six I eet Long.

Fred Rackliff has captured a large leather-back turtle in a weir at St. George, which is believed to be the best specimen of that species ever taken in the waters along this coast or within 1,000 miles of here. Where he came from, or how he came to St. George, is a mystery. He is an enormous fellow, over six feet long. He was alive when from destoying the weir .- Bangor Commercial.

The Only One.

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

The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway is the only line running solid vestibuled; electric-lighted and steam-heated trains between Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Sloux City.

The berth reading lamp feature in the Puliman sleeping cars run on these lines is patented, and cannot be used by any other railway company. It is the great improve-For further particulars apply at any ant General Passenger Agent, 207 and 209

How He Caught Him.

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

The detective threw an egg against the door at the opposite end of the car, where it broke with a dull, sickening

A man half-way down the aisle at once made a frenzied attempt to crawl under his seat, and the next instant he was dragged out and handcuffed.

"This is the man," exclaimed the detective, triumphantly. - Chicago Tribune.

'START the new year right by subscribing to the Youth's Companion. Nearly half a million families take it now. The first number of the volume for 1891 is a double New Year's number of twenty pages, with colored cover. It contains a new serial for boys. entitled "Kent Hampden," by Rebecca Harding Davis, and Capt. C. A. Curtis has begun a serial story of adventure on the plains. There are also five complete stories, besides anecdotes and humorous and instructive articles for every one of the household. It comes every week, is finely illustrated, and costs but \$1.75 a year. Send for

sample copy. Address, The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass,

Not True Love.

Daughter-"I will have to break my engagement with Mr. Nicefello, mother. I find I do not love him."

Mother-"When did you make that

Daughter-"Last evening. I saw him out walking with another woman and I did not want to murder her at all."--New York Weekly.

No Matter How Hard

Any druggist tries to sell you his own cough medicine, remember he does it because he makes more money on it. Insist on having Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, for there is no cough remedy so pure and none so quick to break up a cold. For influenza, soreness of the throat and tickling irritation, with constant cough, Kemp's Balsam is an immediate cure. Large bottles 50c and \$1. At all druggists.

A young art student of Bristol, who directs his brush with his mouth, having been born without arms, has won a national scholarship at South Kensington. whether it was not a sad thing for him His canvases are said to bear no evidence of his physical misfortunes.

He Had Read Read About Bos'on.

Stranger-Yes, bring me some; and have them crisp and hot. Waitress-Some what? S .- Some what? This is a Boston res-

taurant, isn't it?

W.-Yes. S.-Well, you don't mean to say that

you have anything else? W .- I don't know what you mean by

"anything else." We have everything on that bill of fare.

S.-What! all these soups and roasts and pies?

W .- Certainly. S .- Why, great guns, I've read about Boston all my life, and I didn't know that ther had anything to eat but beans.

Catarrh Can't Pe Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the process surfaces. The perfect rectly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two incredients is what

produces such wonderful results in curing catairh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Chio. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

A Good Idea.

An easy method of securing plenty of good reading at a nominal expense is that adopted in some Western towns Each one of several hundred people subscribes one dollar a y ar and selects any book at that price which he desires to own. All the books selected are then placed in a temporary library, and every subscriber has the privilege of reading each one. At the end of the year the subscribers draw out the books they originally selected, so that the cost of the year's reading is practically nothing.

SOUND ADVICE .- Don't go around looking for a flaw in your neighbor's eye, but keep your own specks well dusted and watch the corners of your own side of the street. If you feel out of sorts and have a bad taste in your mouth, with headache and constipation, take a few doses of Dr. White's Dandelion, for you are bilious, and this medicine will cure you.

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

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISOR-DERS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."-Rev, Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

surance company can take a melancholy pleasure in thinking of the many that will mourn his death. Ir you have ever used Dobbins' Electric

THE man who joins an assessment in-

during the 24 years it has been sold, you know that it is the best and purest family soap made. If you haven't tried it, ask your grocer for it now. Don't take imitation.

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

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

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

THEY say truly. "The more servants the less service." Save wages and gain service by using SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it.

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

FOR a disordered liver try BEECHAM's

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

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

PROMPTLY

ber of Orphan Babes and Children, Responsible parties who want to adopt a bright, healthy, and well-grown child are invited to correspond with us. CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, III.

From Father to Son.

Scrofula is a blood poison which descends from parent to child.

It is a taint which must be eradicated from the system before a cure can be made. Swift's Specific, S. S. S., drives out the

AFFLICTED FROM CHILDHOOD.

Mrs. N. Ritchey, of Mackey, Ind., says: "Justice compels me to say that S. S. S. has worked little short of a miracle in my case, in curing me of aggravated Scrofula, which afflicted me from childhood. It attacked my throat and nose, and threatened my lungs. My throat was so sore that I was compelled to subsist on liquid food. When I began S. S. S. I was in a wretched condition but commenced to improve at once, and am now virus through entirely well."

the pores of the skin and thus relieves the blood of the poison.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES PREE. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ca.

Prevention

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

instant Relief.
Positive Cure. LAUX'S Large trial size, 10c.
Regular size 50c, \$1.

ASTHMA All Druggists or by mail. CATARRH
HOTTINGER POWDER LINCOLN PARK,
CHICAGO.
THOS. POPHAM, 2001 Ridge Avenue, Philada.

"German

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he

Hereditary often coughs enough to make him sick at Consumptionhis stomach. When-

ever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man whoknows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO.'S

me that it is the best cough syrup

in the market."

from which the excess of oil has been removed, Is absolutely pure and it is soluble. No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one centa cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalida as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



Popham's Asthma Specific Gives immediate relief.
It is believed to be the
Best ASTHMA Remedy



This Picture, Panel size, mailed for 4 cents.

CURE Biliousness, Sick Headache, Malaria.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Makers of "Bile Beans," 255 & 257 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.

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

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

Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS

"When slovens get tidy they polish the bottoms of the pans:-When

are given SAPOLIO they are never tired of cleaning up.

Two servants in two neighboring houses dwelt, But differently their daily labor felt; Jaded and weary of her life was one, Always at work, and yet 'twas never donc. The other walked out nightly with her beau. But then she cleaned house with SAPOLIO.

pamphlet for a dime.
THE PEDINE CO., WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.



Mark \$1.00. Sold by Druggists C. N. U.

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

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 stoaming out into the East river and Mr. Emerick was fairly on the way to South America.

Mr. Bellew 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. Llowe, the junior partner of the %em, 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 busi-

The partnership appeared to be a pleasant one, for so far there had never been any trouble. The firm prospered, says the Portland Oregonian. Arthur 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

that he was a rather eccentric individ- rim of Kaight's hat over the left eye, ual, 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 othe police items and had just come to a paragraph 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 para- the little snow. graph 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 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.

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 bolsterous 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



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 see, 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 of Grass Lake is full of reeds and it

"If he really is my husband, and your father, make up your mind, my boy, that he will never cross my path again ing of a law by the legislature comwithout acknowledging both of us."

-A singular and almost fatal accident occurred at Snohomish the other day, 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 Mr. Howe's opinion of his partner was above, again glanced, going through the 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.

be organized at Manchester.

Calley, of Stockbridge, has a contract stating that Emilie Bregy, better known | 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

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 police office, but was told he would have the "bear" was a large dog, the owner now claiming \$25 damages.

Mrs. Jos. Malnight 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 cided in the affirmative. The young means committee, and is on the com- people are taking quite an interest in mittee for the northern asylum for the the debates. Let everyone come and

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 Interest paid 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 newsy as it is at the present time.

As is generally known, he south end has long been a problem how to ge rid of them. The News favors the passpelling 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 asand ripped up two inches of his scalp. sociation 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

During the last ten days we have added nearly a quire of new subscribers A Womans Relief Corps will soon 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 publie 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 the horse shoer, who told me that the 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 cured by the best horseman. useless old skinflints will cost a great big round dollar or it will never appear in these columns .- Grass Lake

Lima Luminations.

The young people are having lots of sport skating.

Masquerade party Friday night.

P. of I. meeting at the hall next cure. 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 par-

ty at Jay Woods one night last week. There is no school here this week as the teacher, Miss Hattie McCarter, is

Miss Minnie Easton died very suddealy Monday morning while visiting her sister, Mrs. Wadhams, at Ann Ar-

The debate Saturday night was well attended, the question Resolved, That we learn more by observation and conversation than by reading, being deyoung fellow, hale and hearty, deepinsane. Washtenaw's representatives make these Saturday evening debates a
shested, and, withal, very steady in his fared well.

CONDITION

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

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts \$103,458.35 74,086.91 Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc Overdrafts..... Due from banks in reserve cities..... Due from other banks and bankers..... 11,596.83 3,640,58 Furniture and fixtures. . . 4,112.15 Other real estate..... Current expenses and taxes 1,224.47 paid Checks and cash items. . . Nickles and pennies

> 4,901.00 Notes Total..... \$220,443.59

LIABILITIES.

Silver...... U. S. and National Bank

Capital stock paid in.... \$ 50,000.00 Surplus fund..... Undivided profits..... Commercial deposits.... 40,453.98 Savings deposits...... 119,017,68

Total..... \$220,443.59 State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, 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.

F. P. GLAZIER Correct -- Attest: \ H. S. Holans H. M. Woods Directors. Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 31st day of Dec. 1890. THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

Thrush, Pinworm 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 annovances to stock.

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

TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

Fied Jaeger, of Dexter, Mich., says 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

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

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

Jacob Haas, of Lima, Washtenaw Co. Mich., says: I had a mare afflicted with thrush, and doctored her with a veternary surgeon for six months, but three weeks after I quit using his medicine, she was as bad as ever. I bought a bot-tle 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

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



STATE OF MICHIGAN COUNTY OF WASH-tenaw. The undersigned baving been ap-pointed 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. 89.15 deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said probate court for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Turnbull and Wilkinson in village of Chelses in said county. Wilkinson in village of Chelsen in said county on Monday, the 13th day of April and Monday, the 13th day of July next at ten o'clock a.m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated January 12, 1891.

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