



VOL. II: NO. 45.

CHELSEA, MICH., JANUARY 23, 1891.

WHOLE NUMBER, 97.

CHELSEA STANDARD.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WM. EMMERT.
OFFICE OVER
KNAPP'S HARDWARE STORE.
UP STAIRS. TURN TO LEFT.

\$1.00 PER YEAR STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

Lent commences February 11th.
For stamping call on Mrs. Staffan.
Boyd sells fine oysters at 15 cents per can.

Mrs. Franklin was the guest of Mrs. J. Bacon last week.
Special meetings have been held at the M. E. church this week.

Rev. Mr. Shannon of Salem, will preach at the Congregational church next Sunday.

We acknowledge a pleasant call from Mrs. Mollitzer, wife of the M. E. minister at Francisco.

The Misses Nellie McLaren and Carrie Vogel visited Mrs. Jay McLaren in Saginaw, last week.

Mrs. Geo. Ward is very ill, of congestion of the brain. We trust she will experience an early recovery.

Another boy has taken up his home with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Schenk, putting in his appearance last Tuesday January 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hendricks, who formerly resided here, are the proud parents of a daughter since the 4th of January.

We are pleased to learn that John Cole, who is on the roof for a Detroit house, has received an increase in salary of \$5 per week.

W. J. Knapp offers special values in tin and copper ware, all made in his shop from the best material. Low prices, stoves just now.

The box social at Jay Everett's Wednesday evening was a most enjoyable affair, the net proceeds being \$13.15. Some of the boxes sold for eighty cents.

Surveyor John K. Yocum attended the annual meeting of the Michigan Engineering Society at Lansing, this week. A number of instructive papers were read and discussed.

Mr. Denison Jenks and family hereby extend thanks to the kind friends who rendered them sympathy and assistance in their recent bereavement, the death of Mrs. Jenks.

Mrs. J. K. Yocum is spending the week in Ann Arbor with her daughter, Mrs. Howlett.

A party of twelve young people went to the lake Monday, spending the day in ice boat riding.

Mrs. Warren Whipple and daughter, of Battle Creek, are spending a few weeks with parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. S. Sears spent a number of days of the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Ewing in Reading.

While all Europe is suffering from a severe cold wave, below zero in some places, the people in the United States are enjoying spring-like weather.

The following are the North Lake lyceum officers: President, Edward Daniels; vice president, Herschel Watts; secretary, Perry Noah; treasurer, B. H. Glenn.

The December crop report for Michigan gives the condition of growing wheat as 99.4, and rye as 99 per cent. This is better than the December returns for the last two years.

Jos. Lyon, aged 36 years, died Wednesday afternoon of inflammation of the bowels, after an illness of only a few hours, having been on the streets the evening before. The funeral takes place from St. Mary's church tomorrow. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

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

Chelsea has a young ladies' gymnasium. Those young ladies believe in being able physically to protect themselves, and the man who tries any of his funny business on them will think he has been struck by a Kansas cyclone.—Dexter Leader.

There will be a carpet rag social at Sylvan Centre school house Friday evening, Jan. 30. Every lady is expected to bring cake and a ball of carpet rags with her name in centre of ball. The balls will be sold at auction, the highest bidder escorting the owner to supper. A general invitation is extended.

Gildart of the Stockbridge Sun, had a runaway last week, a bolt breaking, allowing the pole to fall on the heels of his spirited mustangs. Gildart's competitor says that he (Gildart) landed on his cheek, but it made no impression on the ground. Gildart, however, says that he struck on his pistol pocket.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church will hold a shadow social at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davis, Wednesday evening next, January 28th. Everybody cordially invited to be present. Arrangements will be made for taking and returning those who wish to attend from the village.

Very near a blaze in Holmes & Dancer's clothing room last evening. A kerosene lamp tipped over and the oil was spilled on the floor. Thinking of stopping it damaging goods below, Mr. Brogan, touched a match to it. The floor being of soft wood it easily ignited, but Will hustled around and smothered it before it made any headway.—Stockbridge Tidings.

It is supposed that editors are the poorest persons in this poor, miserable world, but the writer is most happy to say that there are those in this village who dress in silks and wear plenty of jewelry (pure of course), who tell us (by postal), that they can't afford to take the STANDARD, costs—two cents a week. Some day those people will want a nice wedding, birth or death notice, but the Peter in this office will say "you are too stingy—can't afford to do it." We have yet to learn of a publisher who put his property into his wife's hands until the claims against him had out-lawed.

IN MEMORIAM.

At her home in Lima, January 8th, 1891, Mrs. Permelia Marble Jenks, 79 years of age. She was born in Charlton, Mass., September 17, 1811, and in 1831 she married Charles Wild, being the mother of two children by this marriage, Miss Mary Wild surviving her mother, and is now in the family of Mr. Jenks. Mrs. Wild became a widow early in life, and September 22, 1842, she married Denison Jenks, and they came direct to Michigan, settling on a farm in Lima, where the family now resides. From this marriage three children were born to them, Frances, now Mrs. Zinckle, Adelia and Charles, of which Frances and Charles survive.

Mrs. Jenks was one of those independent, self-reliant persons, that had a mind of her own, and not easily influenced by the actions of others. She stood before the world on her individuality and integrity. Virtuous and morally pure, her religious sentiments were broad and of a universal type, based upon justice and right. She was choice in the selection of her friends, and enjoyed their society (but not a society going woman), and when with them, they seemed near and dear to her. Over all, there seemed to be a quaint, fun-loving humor, which radiated on those about her like the morning dawn. She loved to please, and had a deep sympathy for those in distress. Domestic in character, which absorbed attention to the last, a kind and indulgent mother, a loving and affectionate wife, many a heart now hastening its way on to old age, will always hold green and fresh the memory of Mrs. Jenks.

She has been invited home, ripe in years, and blessed in the memory of all who knew her. Death is a changeless fact, and philosophically considered is as lovely as truth, for every law that finds its expression in life, is founded on wisdom; therefore conducive to the happiness of all. She was prepared for this change, and had no fear of that which is natural, and it is as natural to die as it is to be born.

CURRAN WHITE.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I shall always feel under many obligations to all who so kindly assisted me during the sickness of my mother, Johanna Norgaard. She is now rapidly improving, and I hope she will soon be in usual health again. THOMAS JENSEN.

A. U. V. Officers.

President—August Neuburger.
Vice President—August Steger.
Prot. Secretary—Jacob Mast.
Cor. Secretary—Mathias Schwikherath.
Cashier—Jacob Schumacher.
Physician—Dr. H. W. Schmidt.
Trustees—Fred Vogel, Carl Neuburger, Joseph Schatz.
The Society has seventy-nine members, and \$1055 in its treasury.

NOTICE.

School district No. 3 frac. Sylvan and Lima, having voted free text books at the last annual meeting and the board was instructed at the same meeting to advertise for proposals to furnish such books as are authorized by law, for the term of one year, commencing Feb. 1, 1891, to Feb. 1, 1892. The board is now ready to receive proposals, reserving the right to reject any or all. W. J. KNAPP, Director.

Lima Luminations.

The debate was well attended last Saturday night.

The revival meetings closed Sunday night.

The union P. of I. meeting will be held at the Town Hall Saturday night of this week.

About forty couples attended the masquerade last Friday evening, two thirds of the company being masked and well disguised.

The debate will be held on Friday evening, this week. Question: Resolved that money is of more use to the world than labor. Chief deponents, Herbert Dancer and Frank Buchanan.

1891. 1891.

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

Annual January Sale!

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

ALL GOODS CHEAP!

During January. Our Dry Goods Department

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

Our Boot and Shoe Department

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

Grocery Department

16 pounds granulated sugar for	\$1.00	35 cent Japan tea	29c
20 pounds "C" sugar	1.00	7 cent crackers	5c
50 cent Japan tea	39	40 cent molasses, a good one	29c

Clothing Department

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

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

Respectfully,

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

CHELSEA ROLLER MILLS

MARKET REPORT.

Corrected Weekly by Cooper & Wood

Roller Patent, per hundred,	\$3.00
Housekeeper's Delight, per hundred,	2.75
Superior, per hundred,	1.50
Corn Meal, bolted, per hundred,	1.50
Corn Meal, coarse, per hundred,	1.10
Feed, corn and oats, per ton	22.00
Bran, per ton,	16.00

No short weights.

Markets by Telegraph

DETROIT, Jan. 23, 1891.

BUTTER.—Market quiet at 16@19c for best dairy. 8c for fair grades.
EGGS.—Market easy at 22c 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.—19c doz.

LARD.—Country wanted at 6@7

OATS.—Remain steady at 40@42

POTATOES.—Slow sale at 70c.

BUTTER.—Weak at 12@16c.

WHEAT.—Is in good demand at 88c for red and 86c for No. 1 white.

CORN.—Quiet at 50c bu.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. Is successfully used monthly—Safe, Effective. Price \$1, by mail, sealed. Ladies, ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose 3 stamps for sealed particulars. Address FOND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold by Glazier, the Druggist, Chelsea



For Tin and Copper ware, call on us. All hand made from the best material, at lowest prices. Complete stock of axes, cross cut saws, and tools of all kinds. Low prices on stoves.

W. J. KNAPP.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

THE best speed of a railway train is only a little more than half the velocity of the golden eagle, the speed of which often attains to the rate of 140 miles an hour.

ICELAND fishermen now carry oil regularly as a means of smoothing the waves and enabling them to continue at work in weather in which heretofore their boats could not have lived.

At the last commencement of the University of Dublin nine young Irish girls received the degree of B. A. In the examination papers the woman students ranked above the men.

A GOLDEN eagle weighing thirty-five pounds was killed a short time ago on the Sisseton reservation, Montana. The bird stood three and a half feet high and measured nine feet from tip to tip.

THE sun gives 600,000 times as much light as the full moon, 7,000,000,000 times as much as the brightest star in the sky, and 36,000,000 times as much as all the stars in the heavens combined.

WHEN a man tells the head man in his establishment to do a thing, the head man tells the clerk, the clerk puts it off onto the janitor, the janitor tells the office boy, and the office boy forgets to do it.

In Chili weddings are not exactly gay affairs. According to a decree of the Archbishop of Santiago all bridesmaids in Chili must dress in black. White gloves and veils are allowed there, but no colors are allowed.

A WOMAN addressing an anti-tobacco society in Washington the other day frankly admitted that, under certain circumstances, the use of tobacco resulted in saving human life. In the midst of the consternation, the speaker added that cannibals will in no event eat a missionary who is a tobacco user.

"ONE good cigar smoked after each meal," says Dr. William A. Hammond, "is what may be called a moderate use, and can rarely inflict any damage to the system. The exceptions occur in those persons of peculiar organization, impressionable and easily disturbed by stimulants, sedatives or narcotics."

A GIRL of 16 turns up her nose at a boy of the same age. He is only a boy and she is a young lady. But we notice that when a girl gets to be 26, the man of the same age, or even four or five years younger, is looked upon with as much awe as if he were ten years older than the woman.

A NEW YORK letter says: Certain New York firms have been trying good-looking women as bill collectors. So far the scheme has been unsuccessful. Three of the women married inside a week and four more are engaged, while the balance sympathize with the poor fellows who have run into debt and have not collected a cent.

It is sad to think that, while so many great and wise men were celebrating the opening of the New York World building in New York, the person owning the great edifice and the newspaper was crossing the Atlantic, a very sick and stoneblind man. Pulitzer has the sympathy, in his crosses, of all righteous journalists.

Six night watchmen connected with the New York Custom House have been discharged. It was their duty to guard the appraisers' stores, but it was discovered that five slept in bed while the sixth went around and punched at regular intervals the tell-tale dials purporting to record the movements of all six of the watchmen.

STANLEY says that certain portions of Africa will always be worthless on account of the ravages of the grasshoppers. In one instance he saw a column of young grasshoppers ten miles broad, by thirty long marching down a valley, and when the grass was fired against them they were thick enough to smother the flames.

SO MANY young people are taught that to get on in society they must talk well. We wonder that some wise man does not open a school to teach young people to listen well. It is more of an art than talking well, and is one that not near so many possess. The reputation that a young girl is a good listener would do more to make her popular with older people than any amount of pleasant talking she could do.

A SOCIETY writer remarks that there are ever so many better ways of keeping young and fresh looking than by

the use of medicines and cosmetics. Here is one good recipe from Mme. Modjeska: She never allows herself the luxury of getting angry. "I can't afford to get angry," she explains. "A woman at my time of life must economize her emotions and her nerves if she wants to hold the remnants of her youth and beauty."

THE greatest profligacy is not in spending money. The greatest profligacy we know of is a fellow who is always talking, although he never says anything. What he says, though, often makes other people hate him. When he meets a busy man he tries to be funny. Then the busy man passes on, and does not like the profligate so much afterwards. Words are very useful if rightly applied. Be careful of their use. Words may do you a great deal of harm. Be careful of their use. Every man probably talks too much.

THE murderer of the last woman supposed to have met her death at the hands of Jack the Ripper has been tried and sentenced to be hanged for crime. The dead woman met her fate at the hands of her husband's mistress, who hacked the body in a shocking manner, which gave rise to the supposition that it was the work of the Ripper. Later developments pointed toward the woman who had just been condemned as the author of the crime; and the swiftness of English justice is once more illustrated by this case.

PROBABLY the best all-round exercise for developing the muscle is wrestling. It is the only form of exercise except swimming, which calls into play the entire muscular system of the body. Sparring is sure to give a man good lung room and plenty of shoulder muscles. Rowing develops the legs only. In wrestling there is scarcely a muscle of the body that is not called into play. The grasp of the fingers, the suppleness of the ankle, and the strength of the back are as important as the power of the arms and legs. The exercise, however, is so severe that only the most hardened and liberally endowed athletes venture to practice it.

In New York the new born son of the richest Chinaman in the city, one Sinn Quong On, is having his birthday feast celebrated this week at an expense, it is estimated, of some \$3,000; but mark the beauty of the social arrangement of the almond-eyed celestial. It is etiquette for the baby to be brought into the banquet hall at the close of each day's entertainment, and that each guest shall thereupon present him with not less than \$10 in gold. It is expected that after the cost of the feast has been paid in the present instance, there will still remain some thousands of dollars to deposit in the bank as the beginning of the fortune of the son of Sinn Quong On; and the custom seems one which many fathers of American blood would not be averse to imitating could they be assured of similar results.

A SMALL and almost imperceptible hanging-nail often involves the owner of the hand which bears it in an endless amount of annoyance and vexation. It is the general rule, manicures to the contrary notwithstanding, that the nails that are the least attended are better than those that are continually doctored. The man who cuts a hang nail in nine cases out of ten lays the way for a much more vigorous successor. Satisfactory results are almost always obtained by adopting the habit of pushing the skin back from the nail after washing the hands. The dry end of the towel should be taken, and the skin pressed back wherever it overruns the nail. This breaks its adhesiveness to the nail and makes hang-nails impossible. Where the skin is allowed to grow fast to the nail trouble invariably results, because the nail in growing out, pulls the skin with it, and when it breaks from the tension the hang-nail is formed.

THE products of the mines of the world, according to the last number of the *Economiste Francaise*, were, in 1888, in tons: Iron, 23,512,000; copper, 341,000; lead, 517,000; zinc, 344,000; tin, 35,000; quicksilver, 4,000; cobalt, nickel, antimony, etc., 3,000. The production of gold was 166,225 kilograms; of silver, 3,720,951. There were, moreover, 466,406,000 tons of coal brought to light, 5,712,000 tons of petroleum, 8,347,000 of salt and about 3,700,000 of other similar products. The grand total in tons was 508,939,000, with a value of \$1,776,000,000. To this vast sum coals alone contribute almost \$700,000,000, or about forty per cent, while the precious metals, gold and silver, contribute but \$260,000,000. In 1888 226 mines were operated profitably in France and 201 were worked at a loss. The total profit was \$8,000,000; the total loss, \$1,100,000. Coal is most expensive in France and cheapest in Austria, where in 1888 the price was \$1.10 per ton.

RURAL READING.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS INTELLIGENTLY DISCUSSED.

An Inexpensive Root Cellar Built Wholly Above Ground—A Good Stock-Ranch, Dairy, and Garden—Helpful Hints to Housekeepers, Etc.

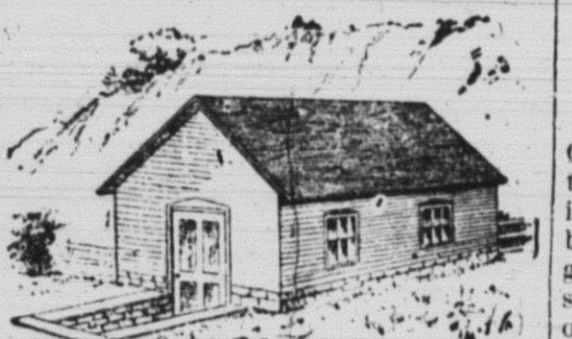
THE FARM.

An Inexpensive Root Cellar.



make an excavation to the depth of about four feet, and a length and breadth sufficient to hold the anticipated crop. This is easily done by figuring on 2,800 cubic inches as the space required by one bushel of potatoes or other root crops.

Lay up a good stone foundation to one foot above the ground, using a liberal amount of mortar. The stairs of five steps may be located upon the outside, as shown in the engraving, or placed inside the cellar as desired. The superstructure may be of wood; the corner posts need not be over six feet in height. If a balloon frame, the studding should be covered with matched lumber, both outside and inside. This is to be covered with heavily tarred paper, and sheathed with matched lumber. The expense of four thicknesses of matched stuff is not heavy, and a building is secured that is quite frost proof. The windows, which are placed upon the side, two feet above the wall, are double sashed, with a four-inch air chamber between. The door is double, with a space between. The ceiling should be made as impervious to cold as the side walls. A heavy application of mortar should be applied where the sills rest upon the wall; besides, the sills should be laid in mortar. The roof may be of any material desired. The interior should be divided into bins, located so



A SERVICEABLE ROOT CELLAR.

that they may be reached by a long wooden trough, one end of which can project out of either window, into which the roots are scooped direct from the wagon. Windows should be arranged so as to be readily opened or closed for ventilation.

A building with a capacity of 300 bushels can be substantially built at an outlay of from \$40 to \$75, owing to the amount of work the owner performs himself.

Orchard Grass.

W. J. Beal, in his "Grasses of North America," says: Orchard grass is perennial, lasting for many years, two or three or even five feet or more in height, rather large, coarse, rough, of a light green color, and grows in dense tufts, unless crowded by thick seeding. The lower leaves are sometimes two feet or more in length. The clustered spikelets make dense masses on the small spreading panicle. The flowers appear with those of early red clover. It is a native of Europe, and is also now found in North Africa, India, and North America, and perhaps in other countries. Although it came to this country from Europe, it did not attract much attention in England until sent back there in 1864 from Virginia. So far as quality is concerned, if cut in good season or pastured when young, it stands well the test of cattle and the chemists. It is very nutritious, the seeds start quickly, and makes a very vigorous growth, and if the grass is not a very valuable one it is certainly not from the lack of testimonials from practical farmers. The stems are not very abundant when compared with the leaves, hence the plant is more suitable for pasture than for meadow. It is the first to furnish a bite for the cattle in spring; is little affected by the droughts of July and August, and continues growing until the severe cold of November blocks up the sources of nourishment. When cut or grazed it starts up with great vigor. No man should sow it on his lawn, for it would need cutting every day before breakfast. If cut while in blossom, both cattle and horses are exceedingly fond of the hay and do well on it. If left to stand until the seeds are mature it becomes more tough and woody than even timothy, and cattle will need to have their teeth sharpened to eat it in this stage of its growth. Orchard grass loves a deep, rich, moist soil. Grown on poor, dry land by a lazy farmer, it will not give satisfaction. It may be cut two or three times a year, producing large crops of the very best of fodder, just as long as the fertility of the land can be maintained by top-dressing.

Use of the Roller.

The farm roller is a most important and valuable implement for those who exercise good judgment as to when it is to be used. It is just what is needed to press winter grain firmly in the ground after the surface has dried sufficiently. It is also excellent on clover in spring to

press down small stones that might be in the way of close cutting with the mower. But it should not be used on spring grain until the latter is up three or four inches, nor on corn ground at any season if the soil be at all heavy. Corn ground needs to be light as possible, and it must be made mellow by harrowing up, not by rolling down.—*New York Herald.*

THE GARDEN.

Early and Late Potatoes.

The advice is being widely copied to plant all potatoes, and especially to plant the earliest varieties, at least likely to be affected by blight and rot. There is something in the theory that the longer a variety of potatoes is maturing, the greater chance disease has to attack it. The same principle favors early planting and early varieties in order to escape attacks of the potato beetle. The old-fashioned peach-blow potato was so extremely late that it furnished food for successive crops of potato larvae all through the summer until frost came. For this reason probably it was the first to run out when potato beetles began to be numerous.

Yet it is an unquestioned fact that the larger proportion of potatoes grown for market are of late varieties, and late planted often at that. The very early price is often much higher, and a few are planted as soon as the ground can be prepared, to meet the demand about the 4th of July, when \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel is the ruling price for a few days. Yet these very early potatoes are such light yielders that no large grower ever thinks of planting them extensively. They usually sell all the early potatoes they have, not reserving even for seed, which they can obtain from more northern regions in better condition for planting next spring. What is the use of keeping over from July to April potatoes that in the first-named month will bring fancy prices for early, and which it is almost impossible to keep through the fall and winter without sprouting till their substance is wholly exhausted. If farmers want to grow their own seed potatoes of early varieties they should plant as late as the first to the middle of June. By the time the potatoes are setting the weather will be cooler, and the fall rains will usually have begun.

Late varieties of potatoes are often better crops when planted quite late. An early planting for them means forming the tubers during the hottest and driest season of the year. But seasons differ in this respect, and it is impossible to foreknow which planting shall be the best; but for early potatoes two plantings, the early for market at higher prices, and the later for seed and a larger crop, would seem to be advisable.

THE DAIRY.

Care of Milk for Cheese-Making. Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, of the Guelph, Ontario, Agricultural College, is the author of a valuable little pamphlet bearing the above title. After giving a number of practical suggestions the Professor gathers their gist into the following short paragraphs, which are well worthy of a careful reading.

1. Milk from healthy cows only should be used, and not until at least four days after calving.
2. Any harsh treatment that excites the cow lessens the quantity and injures the quality of her yield.
3. Cows should be allowed an abundant supply of wholesome, suitable food, and as much pure water as they will drink.
4. A supply of salt should be placed where cows have access to it every day.
5. Cows should not be permitted to drink stagnant, impure water, nor to eat cleaning from horse stables, leeks, turnip tops, nor anything that would give the milk an offensive taint.
6. All milk vessels should be thoroughly cleaned; first being well washed, then scalded with boiling water, and afterwards sufficiently aired to keep them perfectly sweet.
7. Cows should be milked with dry hands and only after the udders have been washed or well brushed.
8. Milking should be done and milk should be kept only where the surrounding air is pure and free from all objectionable and tainting odors. Milking in a foul smelling stable or yard imparts to milk an injurious taint. Sour whey should never be fed, nor should hogs be kept in a milking yard, nor near a milk stand.
9. Tin pails only should be used.
10. All milk should be properly strained immediately after milking, and for that purpose a detached strainer is preferable to a strainer-pail.
11. In preparing milk for delivery to a cheese factory it should immediately after straining be thoroughly aired by pouring, dripping or stirring. The treatment is as beneficial for the morning's milk as for the evening's, and is even more necessary when the weather is cool than when it is warm.
12. In warm weather all milk should be cooled after it has been aired, but not before.
13. Milk kept over night in small quantities—say in tin pails—will be in better condition than if kept in larger quantities in one vessel.
14. When both messes of milk are conveyed to the factory in one can, the mixing of the morning with the evening's milk should be delayed till the milk-wagon reaches the stand.
15. While the milk is warmer than the surrounding air it should be left uncovered but when colder it may with advantage be covered.
16. Milk pails and cans should be protected from the rain, and milk stands should be constructed to shade the cans from the sun.

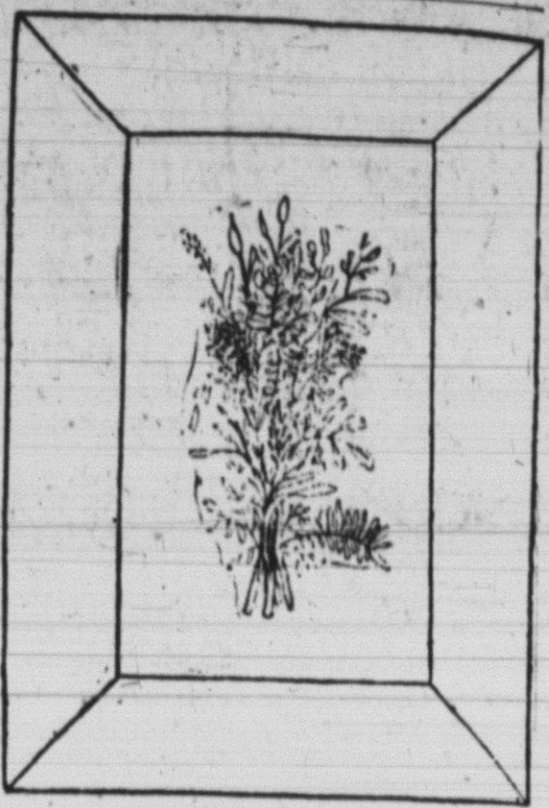
THE HOUSEHOLD.

From Field and Wood.

When well arranged, dried grasses and flowers are always beautiful. As much of their beauty consists in the graceful forms of delicate stems and tiny seed-pods, that arrangement is best which allows this dainty tracery to be seen.

An ornamental panel made of the treasures gathered from field and wood is something new and pretty, says the *Country Gentleman*. It is much to be

preferred to the old-fashioned "dried bouquet," where delicate grasses, soldierly cat-tails and everlasting were often packed tightly together, effectually destroying the distinctive beauty of each. To make a panel like the one illustrated herewith, there will be required a thin board of the desired size (board on



PANEL OF DRIED GRASSES.

which certain kinds of dressed goods are wrapped answer nicely, and can be had at almost any dry-goods store for the asking), a cup of well-cooked flour paste, a sheet of wadding, enough pongee or China silk of a cream shade to cover the board, sufficient plush of a bright golden brown to make a border two or three inches wide around the panel, and a paper of the smallest-sized double-pointed tacks.

From the wadding cut a piece the exact size of the board, and fasten it on by pasting along each edge; do the same with the silk; join the four plush strips at each corner with a bias seam and turn the edge under, around the inside of the oblong thus made. It is best to fasten the turn by hemming with long stitches.

The plush must be cut large enough to turn over to the back of the panel for a quarter of an inch. Carefully put some paste on the border at each corner and along both edges, place it right-side down on a table and put the panel on it, pressing softly in place; cut a square out of each corner of the plush where it projects beyond the board; then turn down the projecting edges on to the back of the board. A piece of heavy brown paper, cut a trifle smaller than the panel, should be pasted over the back to conceal raw edges and give a finished appearance. Drive a tack on each side of the panel near the top, on which to tie a cord to hang the panel by. Great care should be taken that all edges are cut perfectly straight and that all joinings are exact.

The panel is now ready for the grasses, cat-tails, etc., which should be arranged gracefully on it and firmly fastened into position with tacks. These will not show if a leaf or full head of grass is skillfully allowed to drop over them. The panel should be hung almost flat against the wall, and on a level with the eye of a person standing. This is the manner recommended by artists for the hanging of all pictures.

Hints to Housekeepers.

RELIEVE pains in the sides by the application of mustard.

For nose bleed, get plenty of powdered alum up into the nostrils.

SANDPAPER applied to the yellow keys of the piano will restore the color.

THE best thing to clean tin ware is common soda; rub on whisky with a damp cloth, after which wipe dry.

For coffee stains try putting thick glycerine on the wrong side and wash it out with lukewarm water. For raspberry stains weak ammonia and water is the best.

COFFEE pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar-burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room, are excellent deodorizers.

TO INSURE paste from molding, put into it a proportion of alum and resin. A few drops of any essential oil will preserve leather from mold, and a single clove put into a bottle of ink will have the same effect upon it.

POWDERED borax mixed with a little powdered sugar and scattered about in spots will prove certain death to cockroaches and to ants, and if that is not handy, a few drops of spirits of turpentine sprinkled here and there will be as effective in the case of these nuisances as it is in the case of moths.

WHEN linen has turned yellow cut up a pound of fine white soap into a gallon of milk and hang it over a fire in a wash kettle or bottle. When the soap has completely melted put in the linen and boil it half an hour, have ready a lather of soap and water, wash the linen in it, after which rinse it in two cold waters with a very little blue in the last.

Do you use eggs for frosting? Don't do it. Take five tablespoonsful of milk, one cup of granulated sugar, flavor nicely with lemon or vanilla, then boil five minutes. Beat it hard until it is cool enough to spread on the cake. The beauty of this frosting is that it is ready to cut as soon as thoroughly cold. It is very nice with coconut or grated chocolate stirred in it. When eggs are high it is quite a saving.

THE KITCHEN.

Spiced Fruit.

Four quarts of ripe fruit, three and one-half pounds of brown sugar, one pint of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of allspice, cloves and cinnamon; a little nutmeg; boil one hour.

Coffee Jelly.

One quart of strong hot coffee, one-half box gelatine dissolved in water; sweeten to taste, strain through a muslin bag and put into a mould. Serve with whipped cream.

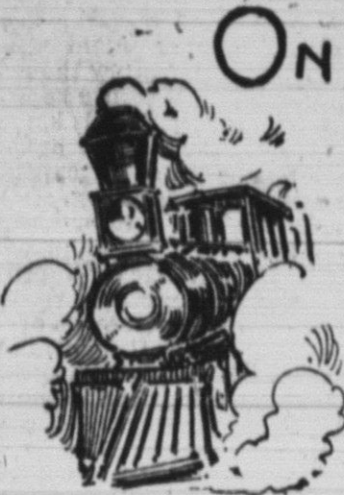
THE BOOMING CANNON

RECITALS OF STIRRING INCIDENTS
IN CAMP AND IN BATTLE.

Survivors of the Rebellion Relate Amusing and Startling Incidents of Wary Marches, Camp Life, Foraging Experiences, and Battle Scenes.

Facts of "The Locomotive Steal."

BY COL. ALEX. DUKE BAILIE.



On the 7th of April, 1862, Gen. O. M. Mitchell, U. S. Volunteers, commanding in Middle Tennessee, organized a party of twenty-four men to steal into the enemy's lines, assemble at Marietta, Ga., capture a locomotive and run north, destroying en route the bridges and telegraph between the place of capture and Chattanooga.

The expedition was suggested and conducted by J. J. Andrews, a spy. The soldiers volunteered for the service, and were told the nature and purpose of it. They were armed only with revolvers, exchanged their uniforms for citizen's dress, and deceived the enemy's troops and people.

Twenty-two of the party assembled at Marietta on Friday evening, April 11, took passage on the north-bound train about daylight next morning, and when the train stopped for breakfast at a station called Big Shanty they quietly uncoupled the locomotive and three box-cars, and started at full speed up the track.

Pursuit was made as soon as possible. The adventurers met with unexpected difficulties and delays, and after running about one hundred miles were compelled to abandon the train and scatter in the woods. The surrounding country was aroused; the fugitives were hunted down, and all were captured and imprisoned.

After some months Andrews, the leader, and seven others were tried by court-martial and hanged, and eight made their escape. The remaining six were exchanged in the following March.

The absorbing story of this unparalleled enterprise is told in detail by the Reverend William Pittenger, one of the survivors, in a volume entitled "Capturing a Locomotive."

No romance contains more of danger, pluck, resolution, endurance, suffering, gloom and hope than this truthful account of an actual occurrence in our War of Rebellion. It does not detract from the interest of the story that the author of the book is not fully informed as to the origin of the enterprise, and is not strictly correct as to its purposes and their importance.

The adventure he describes was the second that was planned, both of which he erroneously assumes were inaugurated under the authority of General Mitchell for the purpose of enabling or facilitating the capture of Chattanooga by that officer.

The facts are as follows: The rebel line, extending in the winter of 1861-62 from Columbus, on the Mississippi River, to Bowling Green, Kentucky, was broken in the center by the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and the enemy was forced to fall back. The main body from Bowling Green retired via Nashville through Middle Tennessee to the south of the Tennessee River. General Halleck, adhering to his interior line, moved his troops up the Tennessee River in March, with a view to breaking the new line the enemy had established, or was about to establish, along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Buell, who with the Army of the Ohio had seized Nashville in the latter end of February, 1862, and was about marching westward to joint Grant at Savanna, on the Tennessee, was not unmindful of the advantage of breaking west of Chattanooga, the railroad which led the rebel forces from the east and south to his flank, and also directly connected them with Corinth, against which Halleck was moving.

The spy Andrews, who was in Buell's service, represented, early in March, 1862, that with a party of six trusty men he could destroy the bridges between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, and also the important bridge over the Tennessee at the latter place, and thus effectually prevent the enemy from using that route either to re-enforce Corinth or return to Middle Tennessee.

The services rendered by the spy Andrews had not been of much benefit to Buell, and the General did not encourage the proposition; but, in consequence mainly of the confidence and urgency of the spy, he finally directed his chief of staff, Colonel James B. Fry, to confer fully with Andrews, and use his discretion as to authorizing and organizing the enterprise. The chief of staff, on the strength of Andrews' assurance that an engineer running a regular train over the road was in our interest, and would use his locomotive for the purpose, sanctioned and arranged the undertaking.

General Mitchell was directed to furnish six men, if volunteers for the service could be found. That is all General Mitchell had to do with the original enterprise.

Herewith is given a copy of a letter from General Buell on the subject, and here it can be stated that General

Buell knew only of the first expedition—the one he authorized. The second, sent by General Mitchell, without Buell's authority, was never reported.

SAPATOGA, AUG. 5, 1862.
To General L. Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:—In the Official Gazette of the 21st ultimo I see a report of Judge Advocate General Holt, dated the 27th of March, relative to an expedition sent on foot in April, 1862, under the authority and direction," as the report says, "of Gen. O. M. Mitchell, the object of which was to destroy the communication on the Georgia State Railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga." The expedition was "sent on foot" under my authority; the plan was arranged between Mr. Andrews, whom I had in employment since soon after assuming command in Kentucky, and my Chief of Staff, Col. James B. Fry; and General Mitchell had nothing to do with either its conception or execution, except to furnish from his command the soldiers who took part in it. He was directed to furnish six; instead of that he sent twenty-two. Had he conformed to the instructions given him it would have been better; the chances of success would have been greater, and in any event several lives would have been saved. The report speaks of the plan as an emanation of genius, and of the results which it promised as "absolutely sublime." It may be proper, therefore, to say that this statement is made for the sake of truth, and not to call attention to the extravagant colors in which it has been presented. Very respectfully your obedient servant,
D. C. BUELL,
Major General.

It appears from Mr. Pittenger's book that the party assembled at Atlanta, but failing to find the engineer on whose co-operation the enterprise was based gave it up, and all the men made their way safely back to our lines. This terminated the effort to destroy bridges west of Chattanooga by capturing a locomotive. In relation to the merits of this scheme it may be said that at the time perhaps the object was of sufficient importance to cover the probabilities of failure and the risk to the men engaged, but at best the undertaking was hardly commendable. Buell, basing no plans on the success of it, marched with the main body of his army for the field of Shiloh without knowing the result.

When Andrews returned early in April, he found General Mitchell in command near Nashville, and reported to him in Buell's absence. General Mitchell, with no enemy to oppose him, was advancing through Middle Tennessee, and occupied Huntsville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on Friday, April 11.

Mr. Pittenger says Mitchell's purpose was to capture Chattanooga. Appropriating the idea of bridge burning, Mitchell, on April 7th—the last day of the battle of Shiloh—started a party of twenty-four men under Andrews to capture a locomotive and destroy bridges south of Chattanooga, between that place and Marietta. No exception can be taken to Mr. Pittenger's graphic account of the failure of that effort, but he and the Judge Advocate, General of the army and the Southern newspapers appear to have attached undue importance to the object of it.

The destruction of bridges between Marietta and Chattanooga would not have enabled General Mitchell to take the latter place. If his instructions or the military conditions had justified him in an attempt to capture Chattanooga—which they did not—the preservation of the bridge over the Tennessee would have been important to his success. The enemy had only to burn the structure, as they did when Mitchell's troops approached it April 29, in order to check an advance on Chattanooga. Furthermore, if Mitchell's party had succeeded in burning bridges between Marietta and Chattanooga, that would not have prevented the re-enforcement of the latter place, as the regular railroad route through East Tennessee was open and in the enemy's possession, and it was from the east and not from the south, where there were but few if any available troops until Corinth was evacuated, that the place was most likely to be re-enforced.

Mitchell's bridge-burners, therefore, took desperate chances to accomplish objects of no substantial advantage. Judge Advocate General Holt probably had not examined carefully into the military aspects of the subject when he reported of this enterprise, in 1863, "In the gigantic and overwhelming results it sought and was likely to accomplish, it was absolutely sublime."

Gen. Mitchell made no such claim. In fact, seeing, as he no doubt finally did, the insufficiency of the object, and the completeness of the failure and its deplorable consequences, he never made any report whatever of the operation.

It is not strange that when the men in this affair were captured they endeavored to have the enemy treat them as prisoners of war, but it is rather strange that Mr. Pittenger in his book should claim that their only offense "was that of accepting a dangerous service proposed by their own officers," and complain that the rebels treated them as spies. They were soldiers who stripped off their uniforms and went into the enemy's lines to war against him in disguise.

Mr. Pittenger maintains that as they did not "lurk" about the enemy's camp for the purpose of gaining information they were not spies. This plea is technical and feeble; nor is the argument that the rebel partisans and guerrillas came in citizen's dress within our lines of any material weight in this connection. We are convicted on these points out of our own mouths. Our authorities say "a spy is punishable with death." "A person proved to be a regular soldier of the enemy's army, found in citizen's dress within the lines of the captor, is universally dealt with as a spy." "Armed prowlers, by whatever names they may be called, who

steal within the lines of the hostile army for the purpose of robbing, killing or destroying bridges, roads or canals, or of robbing or destroying the mails, or cutting the telegraph wires, are not entitled to the privileges of the prisoner of war."

Mr. Pittenger has given probably the most thrilling story of the rebellion, but his heroes, noble and daring as they were, still were, by the rules of war, marauders and spies who knowingly and voluntarily bet their lives on a desperate game and lost. Only eight of the twenty-four were executed. Instead of blaming the winner for taking one-third of the stakes, Mr. Pittenger should have recorded his gratitude to him for not enforcing his right to the other two-thirds.

Burying the Dead.

BY AN OLD VETERAN.



THE burial of the dead on the battle field was not elaborate. In the first place some of it was done during the fighting and under fire. Then there was never much time to spare for this work; there would ordinarily be a great many dead and but comparatively few with leisure to bury them. For after a battle the beaten army usually withdrew as quickly as possible and the victorious army, eager to pursue, left as small a force as possible for the burial, even when they left any force for the purpose. Sometimes a part of the work was committed after the battle to the farmers of the neighborhood to do. This happened several times, especially in Maryland and Pennsylvania. It was said that the farmers received from \$10 to \$15 for each body they buried. Immediately after a battle, or even during a battle, if opportunity offered, the troops sought out and buried their own dead, setting the names above those they recognized, but burying the unrecognized in trenches, containing from ten to fifty each. When all this was done there remained the greater number of the dead, the absolutely unrecognized, of friend and enemy alike. These were placed in long rows, Federals separated from Confederates, and were counted. If there was time they were buried in their rows beneath two or three feet of earth. But if there was not time for this a shallow trench was dug at the feet of each row, and earth from the trench was tossed over the dead. The burial was thus merely a thin covering of fresh earth, which the first heavy rain would be likely to wash away. The shallowness of this interment was also aggravated by the distortion and rigid pose of the limbs of many of the dead, so that it frequently happened that when the burial party were through with their work, arms and legs of the dead would still protrude above the earth. It was no unusual thing for the troops when marching again over one of their former battle-grounds to see skeleton limbs thrust out of the grass, with some shreds of clothing still adhering to them, or a skull surrounded by wild flowers, with the brass lettering of the cap oxidized on the poor, bony pate, as the cap had rotted away and left its metal adornment.

Two of the most notable armistices to bury the dead of which the Army of the Potomac had experience, were that in December, 1862, after the battle of Fredericksburg, and that in June, 1864, during the battle of Cold Harbor. In the former case most of the dead wore the blue, and the burial was done by an immense detail, consisting of one man from every Federal company that had been engaged, the detail crossing the Rappahannock and working under a flag of truce, surrounded by an interested, and, indeed, sympathetic crowd of Confederates. The truce at Cold Harbor was sought by the Confederates, and the greater number of dead who lay between the opposing breast-works were theirs, chiefly of Beauregard's command. On this last occasion both sides mingled in the greatest friendliness, and both seemed loath, when the dead were all buried, to go at the murderous work of war again.

Origin of a Virginia Name.



ONE of the bloodiest battles around Richmond was fought at a little place on the Chickahominy, locally known as Cold Harbor, consisting of a store and a blacksmith shop. The name was a puzzler to the correspondents at the time, and even General McClellan, in his dispatches, called it Coal Harbor. Major Edmond Mallet, of the Land Office in Washington, who received a terrible dose of Confederate lead at that fight, gives the origin of the name, which will be interesting to readers of war history: "Harbor" is old English for inn, and in our forefathers' days there were two kinds of hostleries, known in the provincial life as the warm, where you could get a meal and a bed, and the cold, where no food was furnished and the traveler was lucky to get a truss of straw to lay his tired bones on. This Virginia hamlet came under the latter category in olden times, and pilgrims to its battlefield say that the name is as fitting to-day as when it first earned it."

It Availed Him Naught.

Josef Barnagarst, who came to this country nine years ago, was found dead in the mountains of New Jersey recently. His was a strange life.

He was a man of liberal education, and has been a prominent instructor in the schools of his country, but by the faithlessness of a brother his home was wrecked and his property was lost, and, partially demented by the blow, he surrendered himself to strange day-dreams of future wealth and happiness, and devoted his years to a search for fortune. After landing in America he obtained employment at a hard-rubber manufactory at Butler, N. J., but had worked there only a short time when heartless jokers, to whom he confided his precious metal fancies, encouraged his insane fancies by assurances that great deposits of gold existed in the mountains of Northern New Jersey. Goaded by these false hopes he soon deserted his workshop bench and spent month after month in exploring the woodland region of the hills of Morris, Hunterdon, and Sussex in search of the coveted yellow metal that should restore him to luxury.

He became a familiar character throughout the section, but last spring he was lost to sight, and after a month or two of idle speculation the "Crazy Gold Hunter" was well-nigh forgotten, though occasionally the simile "as patient as Barnagarst" would be revived among the country people, who had been greatly impressed with the German's faith, perseverance, and smiling good nature in prosecuting so persistently a fruitless task. Friday several young men out hunting for a seasonable game happened across his whitened bones, lying beside a dead and fallen tree, in a deserted spot in the mountains near Boston. Beside the remains were some stones that glittered with mica, a watch bearing Barnagarst's initials, and two gold dollars.

Even his death was not to be without its tinge of pathetic romance. Scarcely had his skeleton been found when his wife appeared with the news that his old family honor and fortune had been restored. She had just come to America to tell him the glad tidings. Coroner Hazen, of Morristown, decided that an inquest was unnecessary, and gave the remains into the wife's charge to be taken to Germany.

How to Kill Your Town.

Buy of peddlers as often and as much as possible.

Denounce your merchants because they make a profit on their goods.

Make your own town out of a very bad place and stab it every chance you get.

Refuse to unite in any scheme for the betterment of the material interests of the people.

Keep every cent you get and don't do anything of a public nature unless you can make something out of it directly.

Tell your merchants that you can buy goods a good deal cheaper in some other town and charge them with extortion.

If a stranger comes to your town tell him everything is overdone and predict a general crash in the town in the near future.

Knife every man that disagrees with you on the best methods of increasing business.

When you have anything to say of your town, say it in such a way that will leave the impression that you have no faith in it.

Patronize outside newspapers to the exclusion of your own, and then denounce them for not being as large as the city papers.

If you are a merchant, don't advertise in the home papers; buy a rubber stamp and use it. It may save you a few dimes and make the paper look like it was printed in a one-horse town.

If you are a farmer, curse the town where you trade as the meanest place on earth. Talk this to your neighbors, make them think the business men are robbers and thieves. It will make your property much less valuable, but then you don't care.—Exchange.

Animal Worship.

Among primitive peoples all animals are supposed to be endowed with souls, which in many cases have formerly animated human beings. Hence a likeness is often recognized between an animal and some deceased friend, and the animal is addressed as the person would have been, and honored with a kind of worship. Many tribes call themselves by the name of and even derive their pedigree from some animal. Its ories become the omen of the tribe, and thus originate the divination and augury of the more civilized nations.

In the modern world the most civilized people among whom animal worship vigorously survives lie within the range of Brahminism. Here the sacred cow is not merely to be spared; she is as a deity worshipped and bowed to daily by the pious Hindoo. Siva is incarnate in Hanuman, the monkey god. The divine king of birds, Garuda, is Vishnu's vehicle, and the forms of fish and bear and tortoise assumed in the avatar legends of Vishnu. Perhaps no worship has prevailed more widely than that of the serpent. It had its place in Egypt and among the Hebrews, in Greece and Rome, among the Celts and Scandinavians in Europe, in Persia and India, in China and Thibet, in Mexico and Peru, and in Africa, where it still flourishes as the State religion in Dahomey.

Love's Young Dream.

Little Girl (at school)—What did the teacher send you here for?

Little Boy—She said I was bad, and must come over and sit with the girls.

"I like you. Can you stay long?"

"Guess not. I wasn't very bad."

"Well, you be badder next time."—Street & Smith's Good News.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

The lesson for Sunday, Jan. 25, may be found in I. Kings 18: 25-39.

INTRODUCTORY.

Three years and a half have passed, and they have been years of untold hardship and suffering, not only to the unrighteous but also, in part, to the righteous of Israel. Sin is such a terrible and hateful thing that it puts its poisonous breath forth in all the air, and all men feel its baleful influences. No man can live to himself, whether doing well or doing ill. His neighbor is made, in a degree, partaker of his portion. Hence the added necessity of suppressing iniquity by all legitimate means, wherever found. Our lesson comes in at this end of a long famine, to which it brings a happy end. Doubtless it finds many a church and Sunday-school in like need, spiritually speaking. May it likewise when in "the sound of abundance of rain."

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

And Elijah said. Still acting by the word of Jehovah. See v. 1. "Go show thyself unto Ahab, and I will send rain upon the earth." (Man's part and God's).—Prophets of Baal. Gathered at Elijah's suggestion and by Ahab's instruction. (v. 20).—Many. Probably the most if not all the 450 prophets of Baal (vs. 19, 22); we do not read that Jezebel's 400 "prophets of the groves" (Astotheth) came.—The name. The Douay version says names, which, at least, is implied and carried by reflection from the word gods, though the Hebrew word name itself is in the singular.—Put no fire under. Declaring the conditions of the test, as before in v. 23. The repetition, considering the unscrupulousness of the Baal priests, is significant enough.

Given them. Implying judicial scrutiny of the oracles.—Baal, hear us. Probably the repetitious refrain of their cry. Its literal meaning, answer us.—Nor any that answered. Same word as that translated hear, just before. Hebrew. No voice; no answering.—Leaped upon, or about. The preposition having a variety of meaning allowing the almost numerous translations of the Douay. See Variations. It pictures the wild frenzies of the idol worshippers.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

No voice nor any that answered. We read of "eloquent silence." Here it is, eloquent with wisdom and warning. That "no voice" was a loud voice proclaiming the emptiness and vanity of man-made gods. So it is always in this world. Sin's own fruitlessness of good preachers for us. There come times of awful speechlessness, nature's moments of reticence, when she pauses, and in dead silence confesses her impotence. Times of loss and bereavement, the sick bed, the hour of dissolution. No voice nor any that answer. There fall upon the earth's tumultuous jangle of voices these silences to admonish. "Ye are many," Elijah had just been saying, but the raging of the multitude awoke no echo from the skies. "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh, the Lord shall hold them in derision." Put over against the "many" of v. 25 the "no voice" of v. 26 and cease to be terrified by man.

Peradventure he sleepeth and must be awakened. Be careful lest we be found deporting ourselves very much like those old Baal-worshippers—crying unto our God as if we were asleep and needed to be aroused by our entreaties or the noisiness of our appeal. No, do not put this folly wholly onto the shoulders of those who are of the Salvation Army or the shouting camp-meeting. The meekest, quietest man among us, so feeble-voiced indeed (we mean in the prayer circle, not "on Change" or on the street) that the pastor must bend forward to hear his testimony two rods off, may be guilty here. It is our unfaith that is at fault. We talk as if God were asleep; we pray as if God were asleep; we live as if God were asleep. The trouble is not so much that we go about half asleep ourselves, but our religious conduct gives the world the impression that we think the Lord Jehovah is himself asleep and needs to be awakened. Hence a sleepy world.

He repaired the altar of the Lord that was broken down. In nine cases out of ten, we dare say, this is the first duty—repair again the forgotten fane; repair the broken down altar. In a good many communities the altar is wholly broken down. This is especially so in rural districts. Our friend has just been telling us of churches once flourishing, now well-nigh abandoned. Many have moved away, to be sure, and the burden has been very heavy for a few, but O for the faith of the first handful, by whom the church was founded! In too many Christian families the altar of family prayer is but a fading reminiscence. We have asked the blessing at Christian or so-called Christian tables, when a slight but respectful intimation was needed, lest it should wholly be passed over. Broken down altars everywhere, is it any wonder that Zion languisheth? Sometimes it is simply an altar out of repair. A church meeting slackly attended, a prayer meeting without the Spirit, a Christian home circle grown careless and worldly. In any case the duty is plain—repair the altar that is broken down.

And he put the wood in order. Get the altar ready. Prepare the wood for the fire. If the first duty be to repair the broken down altar, the second duty is no less plain—put the wood in order for the fire from heaven. A wonderful exhibition of faith it was, under the circumstances. Alone man getting his altar ready for God's answer of fire. Doubtless at the laying of every stick in its place there were jeers and laughter. Something like this the church of Christ has to endure, in one form or another, at every season of special waiting upon God. If the world does not openly deride the preparation, she is seen to be laughing in her sleeve, and that perhaps is even harder to stand. But lay on the wood, dear brethren of the Lord; put all in order and in readiness. Ours not to induce new conditions of difficulty, as with Elijah, but let not these that come in the ordinary course of nature deter us. Go forward with such abandon of confidence as to cut off all retreat. Trust God to answer by fire. That is what the disciples did at Pentecost. And did they miss the answer?

Then the fire of the Lord fell. That is the way it comes—from above, not from below. It is the season of special effort in the churches. Are we trying to "get up a revival?" Desist. Ask God to send one down. It was the Baal priests who sought to work up a response. Some men are seeking to save the world by working from this side alone. Civilization, education, culture, refinement—they are all good in their way, but they are not fire. Fire comes from the heart of the unwise, not from its cold exterior. Possibly these lines may fall under the eye of one who has been asking the way of life eternal, and it may be that, with looking on this side and that, within and without, he has grown weary and almost disheartened. Friend, look up. The light of God comes the same way as that flame of old to Samuel's sacrifice. It falls from above on the altar, the heart ready to receive it.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

CONCISE HISTORY OF SEVEN DAYS' DOINGS.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World, Embracing Foreign Affairs and Home Happenings of an Important Nature.

TALKED ALL NIGHT.

Senators Indulged in an All-Night Session on the Election Bill.

AMONG the communications and petitions received and referred in the Senate, on the 16th, was a communication from the Treasury Department recommending an appropriation of \$20,000 for the Marine Hospital at Lake View, Chicago. On motion of Mr. Dole the Senate bill appropriating \$1,873,000 for the early completion of the work for the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, and \$815,000 for the early completion of the canal and locks at the cascades of the Columbia River, Oregon, was taken from the calendar and passed. The calendar was then taken up and a half-dozen private pension bills were passed. Conference reports on the bills for public buildings at Mankato, Minn. (\$9,000), and at Sioux Falls, S. D. (\$100,000), were presented and agreed to. The election bill was then taken up in session until the bill was brought to a vote. One or two motions to adjourn were made and lost and the Senate settled down to an all-night session. Mr. Faulkner having the floor. In the House, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, from the Silver Pool Committee, reported a resolution giving that committee leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and granting it power to conduct the investigation outside of Washington if desired. Adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, after paying his respects to parliamentary law as recognized by the Speaker, passed on to a brief discussion of the free coinage bill. He appealed to the Republican majority not to ask once more the distinguished Speaker to assume any further responsibility in regard to the silver question. When in the history of the country had a Speaker ever met the demands of his party more bravely or more courageously than had the present Speaker—or more disastrously? Had it come to this that after the Speaker had suffered the terrible penalty resulting from the responsibility thrust upon him by a party caucus that his party would ask him to make still further sacrifice? He (Mr. Rogers) submitted to gentlemen on the other side that if there was further responsibility to be borne on this silver question it should be borne by a gentleman at the other end of the avenue, and by those who openly and boldly denounced free silver.

BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

Dun's Review Shows a Considerable Increase in Volume.

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

How far the situation and prospect may be changed by the passage of a Free Coinage bill by the Senate is as yet mainly a matter of conjecture. Reports of the state of trade at different points reflect mainly a situation prior to that vote, and show general improvement in the volume of business, easier money markets, and a more cheering outlook. The exports of merchandise heavily exceed imports in value; at New York for January thus far the increase in exports over last year has been \$1,400,000, or about 12 per cent., while the imports here show a decline of \$2,900,000, or about 15 per cent. The preliminary reports of exports of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, cattle, and petroleum in December were almost unprecedented. Hence it appears that the excess of exports in December was very large in spite of the decline in movement of breadstuffs which higher prices tend to prolong. For the last week, with wheat 1 cent higher, corn and oats practically unchanged, and cotton three-sixteenths higher, exports of wheat have been only about half of last year's, of flour less than a quarter, and of corn only one-eighth, while the exports of cotton show a decrease for the week in spite of a considerable increase in receipts. Pork has not changed, but lard and hogs are lower, oil is 1 1/2 cents lower, and the speculative markets are generally weak outside of those above mentioned.

OUR HOGS GO TO CANADA.

The Packers Over the Line Can't Compete with American Pork.

WHEN the tariff changes were announced last year Canada pork-packers estimated that the duty imposed on pork would be something like 86 per barrel, and this they thought would enable them to compete successfully with their American confreres, but their success has not materialized, and its failure to do so is alleged to be due to the interpretation of the tariff by the Minister of Justice. The packers maintain that it was the Government's intention to have all pork but mess, which was to pay one and one-half cents per pound, pay three cents per pound, but that through an oversight the schedule, instead of reading mess pork, read simply pork one and one-half cents.

Death of a Well-Known Iowa Man.

Erwan Ross, President of the People's National Bank of Independence, Iowa, died at his home in that city a few days ago. He was born in Vermont in 1828, and moved to Independence in 1857, where he had been ever since. He was one of the organizers of the People's Bank in 1874, and had always been its President. His brother, Jonathan Ross, is Chief Justice of Vermont.

Short in His Accounts.

THE fact has been made public that ex-County Clerk M. D. Hamilton, of San Diego, Cal., is short in his accounts \$4,420. The matter has been kept quiet to allow Hamilton time to make up the deficit. But the Supervisors have ordered the District Attorney to commence suit against Hamilton's bondsmen to recover the money.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

THE Rev. T. D. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. Langdon, mother of Mrs. S. L. Clemens. Neither Mr. Clemens nor his wife attended, but listened by telephone 450 miles away in Hartford, Conn.

THE New York Court of Appeals has sent back for a new trial the conspiracy case of ex-Sheriff Flack, of New York City, and his son. The charge was that Flack and his son with others had by conspiracy obtained a divorce for ex-Sheriff James A. Flack. Two of the seven judges dissent from the decision. Judge Andrews, writing the opinion, held that Judge Barrett erred in his charge to the jury by invading the province of the jury and that in conspiracy the intent must be shown to constitute crime.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

THE official report of the battle at Wounded Knee Creek has been received at the War Department. The report comprises Col. Forsyth's own account of the battle, those of his captains, including maps showing the scene of the battle and the location of the troops, and the endorsement of General Miles thereon. These papers will not be made public till they have been examined by the President, Secretary of War, the commanding General, and other officials, who will probably be called upon to examine the maps and determine whether or not the troops were so stationed as to cause them to be shot down by each other, as represented to the department by Gen. Miles ten days ago. It is understood that Gen. Miles adheres to the affirmative opinion after an examination of the maps referred to.

GEN. MILES has triumphed. The greatest Indian problem of half a century has been solved. The commanding General has received the absolute submission of all the chiefs who have been the disturbing leaders among the Brules. The reds are pocketed in a ravine within two miles of the Pine Ridge Agency with the troops on all sides of them. Kicking Bear, Short Bear, and Two Strike now say that the war is over and they are willing to do just what Miles orders. The General has told them that in future they will not be robbed, but, on the other hand, they will get absolutely honest treatment at the hands of the War Department, represented by Captain Pierce. Miles has said nothing to the chiefs about disarmament, but with the force at his command he can carry out that policy if he so desires. Col. Henry, with his Ninth Cavalry and the commands of Carr, Sumner, Sanford, and Wells, are within speaking distance of the reds. Gen. Brooke is on a hill to the left of the camp, and is in communication by signal flags with Miles. The reds have sent in word that they are hungry, and wagon-loads of provisions have been sent out. The General commanding has declared that the Cheyennes who were on that reservation must go to join their brethren on the Tongue River. The raiders that have fired the ranches along the valley in the front of the troops have been driven in by Wells' command and are now mingled so thoroughly with the others that they cannot be distinguished. The only trouble to be apprehended now is the firing of an accidental shot.

PROCEEDINGS have been begun in the United States Court at Sioux Falls, S. D., for the appointment of a receiver for the Bank of Canton, which has got into deep water, and was closed by the officers. The bank has \$50,000 capital. The petitioners allege that Charles B. Kennedy, the President, fraudulently mismanaged the affairs of the bank and that the bank is insolvent, and that Kennedy a few days ago called the directors, a majority of whom lived in Canton, together, and that they passed a resolution relieving him from individual indorsement on a large quantity of paper.

THE Illinois Auxiliary Association of Expert Judges of Swine convened at Springfield and spent the day in scoring the sow Queen Maud, owned by Cornell & Coffman, of Mechanicsburg, and in examining the class on the scores made. About fifty swine-breeders were present from different parts of the State. The Swine Breeders' Institute met and listened to papers and discussions upon technical subjects by J. F. McGinnis, of Morton; D. W. Sword, of Lanark; Jas. Hankinson, of Maroa; and O. M. Rowe and Phil M. Springer, of Springfield.

BARRY LEWIS and Dennis Simmons, of Deadwood, S. D., were instantly killed, and Joseph Hughes was so injured that he died within three hours, from the explosion of eighteen sticks of giant powder. These men were all engaged on the railroad grade. The powder was placed before the fire to thaw out, and they were standing about the fire at the time of the explosion. Harry Lewis was thrown one hundred feet from the fire. Only a portion of his remains could be found.

At last, it is claimed, the Mount Carmel air ship is a fact. It will be taken to Chicago and exhibited in the Exposition Building. The buoyancy chamber is twenty-four feet long and six and a half in diameter. The ship, with the propellers, rudders, etc., is thirty feet in length. The inventors have a contract with James A. Fanning and others to exhibit it for twelve weeks. They are to receive \$100,000. It is to fly around in the Exposition Building and carry two passengers. It will go by express. A car is being changed for that purpose, as it cannot be put in a car door.

THE affairs of the Northwestern Autographic Register Company of St. Paul, organized last September with a capital stock of \$300,000, are to be wound up at once, some of the stockholders having begun legal proceedings to find out just how far they are liable for its debts. Louis H. Maxfield, the manager of the company, has been driven insane over its failure and sent away to a sanitarium at

Battle Creek, Mich., almost a total physical as well as mental wreck.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

A CONCURRENT resolution has passed the lower house of the Arkansas Legislature for the appointment of a committee to investigate the books of Treasurer Woodruff, who is said to be \$96,000 behind in his funds.

THE case of R. M. King on a writ of habeas corpus came up at Memphis, Tenn., the other day. The case is of national importance, as it involves the constitutionality of Sabbath laws, and will finally reach the United States Supreme Court. King is a Seventh Day Adventist and was arrested in Obion County for plowing on Sunday. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$75. He appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, which tribunal confirmed the decision, and King was committed to jail in default of payment. The National Religious Liberty Association, of which King is a member, undertook to fight the case, and employed Don M. Dickinson of Detroit and Col. T. E. Richardson of Dyersburg to get it into the Federal Court. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted. Mr. Dickinson spoke for three hours and made a strong argument. The question before the court was not on the constitutionality of Sabbath laws, which will be adjudicated in the United States Supreme Court, but Mr. Dickinson contended that his client was illegally convicted, in violation of Art. 1 of the fourteenth amendment, by being imprisoned without due process of law. Whichever way the case goes an appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

A TERRIFIC gale has swept Chesapeake Bay, and a number of wrecks are reported. On the upper bay two Philadelphia schooners were driven into floating ice and cut through. Both vessels sank so quickly that the crews could save nothing but their lives. Several men were nearly frozen before they reached the shore. A dozen or more small oyster craft went ashore at different points on the bay. It is reported that several dredgers were drowned. All the bay line steamers report a terrific experience on the Chesapeake.

THE Australian pugilist, Bob Fitzsimmons, proved too much for Dempsey. He knocked him out in the thirteenth round, and is now the middle-weight champion of the world.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A CONSULTATION of Senator Hearst's physicians was held in Washington the other day, and it is said that a decision was reached that the Senator is suffering from cancer of the colon or large intestine, and that there is absolutely no hope of his recovery. Death may come at any moment, or it may be delayed for days, weeks, or even months.

MR. MANSUR of Missouri has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to throw open the Cherokee Strip. Mr. Mansur said in explanation of the bill that the Cherokee Commission was hopeless of coming to an agreement with the Cherokees, and therefore the measure was introduced. The bill recites the law by which the Government has a right to take the land and pay the Indians 47 1/2-100 cents an acre, but it waives the right and agrees to pay \$1.25. Of the amount paid, \$5,000,000 is to remain in trust drawing interest at 6 per cent., and \$2,700,000 is to be distributed among the Cherokees entitled thereto under treaty stipulation. This would give the Indians \$108 per capita.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison were the guests of honor, the other night, at a dinner given by Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford. The guests at dinner were President and Mrs. Harrison, Vice President and Mrs. Morton, Chief Justice Fuller, Gen. Schofield, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Logan, Senator and Mrs. Edmunds, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Frye, Minister and Mme. Romero.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

SENATOR STANFORD wants the White House made larger. He has a notion that he may yet be its tenant with a four years' lease, and accordingly he has introduced a bill providing for his extension. Senator Stanford has the Presidential fever worse than any other man in public life. He really believes that the Republicans will be forced to nominate him in 1892 to secure the support of the Farmers' Alliance, and if they don't do it he expects to be the Alliance candidate on a third party ticket. His candidacy is based on his farm loan bill, which proposes that the Government shall loan money to the farmers on their land at 2 per cent. interest. As most of the farmers pay from 6 to 12 per cent. the scheme on its face is an alluring one. Stanford also expects to gain popularity by not pretending to be wiser than others. The other day in the Senate he told his colleagues that he was for whatever the people wanted. He was for loaning them money by the Government because they wanted it, and if they wanted anything else he said that he would be for that also.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY is for the second time in his life the candidate of the Republican party of Illinois for a seat in the Senate of the United States. His nomination was made on the first regular ballot of the Senatorial caucus at Springfield. He received more votes than were necessary to make him the choice of the party, and on the motion of Senator Charles E. Crawford the nomination of Gov. Oglesby was made unanimous. The result was not unexpected, in fact, little or no surprise was expressed at the result. Senator Farwell was opposed by the farmers because he was a millionaire, and the farmers were mainly instrumental in defeating him.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

THE steamer Britannia from Leith came into collision with the steamer Bear from Grangemouth in the Firth of Forth, Scotland. The Bear sank imme-

diately, the crew having no time to launch a boat or make any effort whatever to save themselves. Of the fourteen men on board the Bear twelve went down with the vessel. Two others were rescued by a boat from the Britannia.

PROF. KOCH's report describing the composition of his lymph is comparatively brief. It says the lymph consists of a glycerine extract derived from the pure cultivation of the tubercle bacilli. Prof. Koch says:

Since publishing, two months ago, the results of my experiments with the new remedy for tuberculosis, many physicians who received the preparation have been enabled to become acquainted with its properties through their own experiments. So far as I have been able to review the statements published and the communications received by letter, my indications have been fully and completely confirmed. The general consensus of opinion is that the remedy has a specific effect upon tubercular tissues, and is, therefore, applicable as a very delicate and sure agent for discovering latent and diagnosing doubtful tuberculous processes. Regarding the curative effects of the remedy, most reports agree that, despite the comparatively short duration of its application, many patients have shown more or less pronounced improvement. It has been affirmed that, in not a few cases, even a cure has been established. Standing quite by itself is the assertion that the remedy may not only be dangerous in cases which have advanced too far—a fact which may forthwith be conceded—but also that it actually promotes tuberculous process, being therefore injurious.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE census bulletin, just issued, on church statistics puts the Salvation Army down as one of the religious "denominations," just like the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. For a comparatively new denomination the Salvation Army makes a good showing. It has 329 regular congregations, with churches or halls for worship, though the number of members is placed at only 9,000. The "army" does not seem to care much for material investments, as the total value of its property in the whole country is placed at \$37,000.

IN answer to a telegram sent President Harrison by Col. E. J. Pocock, commanding the Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, tendering their services on the frontier in the Indian troubles, Private Secretary Halford telegraphs that the matter has been referred to the Secretary of War. Col. Pocock has 600 men all thoroughly equipped and judging from the tenor of Secretary Halford's dispatch they will be asked to go West unless the situation clears up materially in a very short time.

THE steamship Oceanic, which has just arrived in San Francisco from Hongkong via Yokohama and Honolulu, made the passage in seventeen days and six hours, including stops, which is the fastest time on record for trip.

THE estimates of the products of corn, wheat and oats of 1890, as completed by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, make corn aggregate 1,489,970,000 bushels; wheat, 399,262,000; oats, 523,621,000 bushels. The December condition of the growing crop is returned at 98.4 and of rye 99.0.

MR. RUSSELL B. HARRISON, son of the President, has just returned to New York from a visit to several Western States. He was asked what the people of the West thought of the silver measure before the Senate. He said: "The silver question is agitating the West like a national campaign. Every one is interested and discusses the measure before the Senate in an earnest way. I visited several States, and those I saw favored a free coinage measure provided it was restricted to the United States. That will introduce some 20,000,000 more ounces of silver into circulation and will not disturb values to any appreciable extent."

A DISPATCH from Valparaiso states that the Chilean men-of-war have given notice that they would begin a blockade of the Port of Iquique Jan. 20. The importation of provisions into Iquique has already been stopped. Additional dispatches say that the rebels have declared the ports of Chili blockaded in order to interrupt the nitrate trade.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.25	@ 5.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	93	@ 93 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	48 1/2	@ 49 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	42	@ 42 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	70	@ 71
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	22	@ 27
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.....	10	@ 10 1/4
EGGS—Fresh.....	21 1/2	@ 22 1/2
POTATOES—Western, per bu.....	33	@ 36
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	96	@ 97
CORN—No. 1 White.....	49	@ 49 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	47	@ 47 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 3.50
CORN—No. 2 Red.....	94 1/2	@ 95 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	48	@ 49
BAILEY—Minnesota.....	70	@ 72
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	95	@ 96
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	52 1/2	@ 53 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	48	@ 48 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT.....	95	@ 96
CORN—Cash.....	52	@ 53
OATS—No. 2 White.....	47	@ 48
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....	3.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.08	@ 1.08 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	57 1/2	@ 58 1/2
LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Light.....	3.25	@ 3.50
SHEEP—Medium to Good.....	4.00	@ 5.50
LAMBS.....	5.00	@ 6.50
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	4.00	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.05	@ 1.06
CORN—No. 2.....	50	@ 51
OATS—Mixed Western.....	53	@ 53

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

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

IN the Senate on the 12th Senator Quay introduced a substitute for the election bill. The principal point of difference between the bill introduced by Senator Quay and the Hoar bill is in the last section, which is as follows: "When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that in any locality the provision of this law cannot otherwise be executed, it shall be his duty, and he is hereby empowered, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and to employ the armed forces of the United States, naval and military, for its enforcement, and for the protection of the officers whose duties are herein provided for." In the House Mr. Dockery, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the fact of the reference of his "silver pool" resolution to the Committee on Rules, and the fact that that committee had refused to report the same, and directing the Committee on Rules to report the resolution to the House for consideration. The resolution had been referred the first day of the session. The session was now half gone and nothing had been done in regard to it. The House ought not to adjourn until it had exculpated the innocent and placed the damnation where it rightfully belonged. Mr. Adams of Illinois argued that the resolution did not involve a question of privilege. By a vote of 148 to 80 the House decided that the question raised by Mr. Dockery was not one of privilege.

AFTER the reading of the journal in the Senate Mr. Morgan, on behalf of Mr. Col. Quinn, gave notice of an amendment to the financial bill abolishing the tax on State banks. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North at Drayton, N. D. Also bills for the erection of public buildings at Fresno, Cal., \$75,000, and at Joliet, Ill., \$100,000. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the financial bill, and was addressed by Mr. Sherman. The Stewart amendment, he said, was a radical proposition which changed the whole character of the bill and excited his feelings somewhat. He thought that under the circumstances he was justified in all he said the other day, and what he said then he repeated now. But now he wished to discuss the measure as a business question which affected the rights and property of every citizen of the United States. It would be perceived that the amendment was a proposition that the United States should pay \$1.29 for every ounce of silver bullion that might be offered from any part of the world. Not only was the United States bound to purchase all the bullion offered at \$1.29 per ounce, but it had no option as to the mode of payment. The option was in the hands of the owner. This proposed measure gave a preference to silver or gold; not only this, but (whether intended or not) this amendment was offered in such a way that it was not open to further amendment. The price was fixed at \$1.29. To-day the value of silver in the markets of the world was something about \$1.05 an ounce. Here was an offer to pay 24 cents an ounce more than the market price. No work of importance was done in the House.

THE Senate of the United States is for unadulterated free coinage. It reached this conclusion at midnight on the 14th when Senator Vest sprang his substitute for everything that had gone before, and it was adopted by a vote of 39 to 27. The vote was not so large but that the majority was the same as that which prevailed in the vote early in the evening when the Stewart free-coinage amendment was adopted. Vest's substitute was put in dramatically in order to get rid of the other provisions which had been kept in the bill. It doesn't differ in its essence from the Stewart proposition, but it is simpler in that it provides for the free coinage of a silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains. The silver Senators had been generous enough to let some of the provisions of the original Sherman bill stand, in so far as the national banks were to be permitted to increase their circulation up to par and so on. But the silver-free-coinage men grudgingly this concession, and they were ready when Vest's substitute was offered and massed their votes in its support. Senator Aldrich tried to stop the progress of the substitute, but he had not the votes and it could not be done. There was unusual commotion, and a good many sleepy Senators wondered what the latest deal between the silver Republicans and the Democrats was. They could not help noticing that a Democratic Senator had assumed the leadership. The free coinage bill is passed and the election bill is again before the Senate. The final vote had barely been announced on the free coinage measure when Senator Hoar got the recognition of the Chair and moved that the election bill be taken up as unfinished business on the 15th. The Democratic Senators were awaiting this and Senator Butler moved an adjournment. But they were not awaiting or expecting what followed. The motion to adjourn failed to secure a majority, the vote standing 33 to 33. Then the question returned on Senator Hoar's motion to take up the election bill. Again there was a tie, but Vice President Morton cut it by giving the casting vote for the first time since he has been presiding officer of the Senate.

IN the Senate, on the 15th, the joint resolution suspending for another year from March 29 next the act requiring steamers to carry life-saving appliances was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Washburn introduced a bill to credit O. M. Laraway, late Postmaster at Minneapolis, with \$11,115, the value of postage stamps stolen from his office in July, 1888. Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to establish a branch mint at Omaha, Neb., and Mr. McConnell one for a mint at Boise City, Idaho. Mr. Morgan offered a preamble and concurrent resolution on the subject of the recent information or suggestion for a writ of prohibition in the Supreme Court in connection with the Behring Sea dispute with Great Britain. The resolution declares such proceeding to be without precedent, to be prejudicial to the comity of nations, and to the usual and amicable conduct of international relations, and not in consonance with the dignity of the Government and people or with the respect due to the President of the United States. Referred. Mr. Sanders offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Interior to inquire into the claims of settlers within the bounds of Yellowstone Park, March 1, 1872. After the journal had been approved the House proceeded to the consideration of conference reports on public building bills. A message from the Senate was received announcing the passage of the financial bill with a free coinage substitute. The reception of this message by the Democratic side was cordial and active, and Mr. Bland, of Missouri, expressed the hope that early action would be had upon the measure. The bill went to the Speaker's table.