

# The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. IV. NO. 43.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1893.

WHOLE NUMBER, 199

## A MONTH OF BARGAINS!

In Clothing, Boots and Shoes that has never been equaled in Washtenaw county. Thousands of dollars worth of clothing to go at actual wholesale prices or less.

Many of these goods were bought within the past two weeks at less than the cost to manufacture. Consequently it is simply impossible to match the prices we are making. No old chestnuts. The goods are new, the styles and colors are right, and the prices are lower than you have ever seen honest goods sold for.

### FIFTY OVERCOATS JUST ARRIVED.

Regular retail price \$15.00. We are closing them out fast at even \$10.00. Cost more to make

One hundred and fifty men's all wool Cheviot and Cassimere Suits just arrived. Regular prices \$15.00 and \$16.00. They are going with a rush at \$10.00.

This is Positively the Greatest

# \$ 10 . 00

Overcoat and suit sale ever given in Washtenaw County. You can have your choice of anything in the balance of our clothing stock at

## One Fourth Off!

409 pair of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Shoes at one-fourth off. We show you more styles than you will find anywhere else in Chelsea. Make your selections when you can get any style or grade of shoe in any size or width you want. We have ladies shoes from \$1.00 up to the finest hand turned goods made to sell at \$5.00.

Winter caps one-fourth off. Winter gloves and mittens one-fourth off. Flannel shirts one-fourth off. Reduced prices only for cash.

### MERCHANT TAILORING.

Great reduction on all winter goods in stock during January. All wool Cheviot Suits made to order for \$18.00. Exclusive merchant tailors ask you \$25.00. First class Clay worsted suits made to order for \$21.00. Regular price everywhere \$28.00. Everything in stock goes at the same reduction. Only the best linings used. All new goods. A perfect fit guaranteed or no sale. Orders must be left this month to get this reduction.

## W. P. SCHENK & CO.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## Chelsea Savings Bank.

At Chelsea, Michigan, At the close of Business, Dec. 9th 1892.

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$117,640.08
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc	65,348.20
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	21,083.42
Due from other banks and bankers.....	31,477.76
Furniture and fixtures...	4,008.70
Other real estate.....	3,929.50
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	1,433.61
Interest paid.....	289.82
Exchanges for clearing house.....	204.62
Checks and cash items...	489.36
Nickels and pennies.....	189.30
Gold.....	2,015.00
Silver.....	1,024.25
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....	4,947.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$253,750.62</b>

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund.....	2,683.80
Undivided profits.....	14,246.60
Individual deposits.....	48,658.48
Savings deposits.....	138,161.74
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$253,750.62</b>

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

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

Geo. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.  
W. J. KNAPP  
H. M. WOODS  
F. P. GLAZIER  
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of Dec., 1892.  
THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

### D. R. H. AVERY, D. D. S.

Having spent four years in the study and practice of dentistry, I am prepared to do work in all branches of my line. Extracting made easy by the use of local anæsthetic. Give me a trial that I may prove myself worthy of your patronage. Office over Kempf's Bank.

### GEO. 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 fee charged.

### RIEMENSCHNEIDER & SHAYER

Proprietors of The "City" Barber Shop. Kempf Bros. old bank building. CHELSEA, MICH.

### R. McCOLGAN.

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur. Office and residence second door west of Methodist church. Office hours 3 to 6 p. m. CHELSEA MICH.

### K. GREINER.

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. Office in the Sherry Building. CHELSEA, MICH.

### STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the ninth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of James F. Smith, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles A. Smith, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to himself or to some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 9th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any they be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHELSEA STANDARD, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. (A True Copy.) Wm. G. Dorr, Probate Register.

### STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 12th day of Nov. A. D. 1892, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Elizabeth County late of said county deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to the Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 12th day of May next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the 12th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days. Dated, Ann Arbor, Nov. 12, A. D. 1892. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate

### ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF LIFE.

Will the Chemist Ever Be Able to Do What Nature Has Done?

Will chemistry ever be able to produce living albumen capable of actively performing the part of a leaven, and endowed with sufficient instability to go through all the modifications that permit the combustions, splittings and demolitions that lead to disassimilation and excretion? It seems to me that we are permitted to hope for it. But within what limits will this power of the chemist be included.

Will he ever be able to make a living being? Will he succeed in making even a simple cell, a grain of starch, a muscular fiber, or any shapely and differentiated element? In order to answer these questions we must dissipate some confusion and present all the elements of the problem.

To ask the chemist to make directly a differentiated being, or even a muscular fiber, a nervous cell, a grain of starch, is to ask him to do what nature herself has probably never been able to do, and what it is probably impossible to realize. Can one in good faith exact so much? Is it not enough to ask the chemist to be as powerful as nature? The question is then reduced to, Will the chemist be able to do what nature has done, looking from the evolutionist's point of view.

If the living form of matter was ever born by virtue of the action of natural forces, the event must have taken place in a medium the conditions of which differed from the existing conditions of our globe, for such formation of natural matter does not seem to be realized among us. Under these special conditions of the medium living matter must have appeared in the most simple, the most rudimentary condition, for beginnings are always humble and little differentiated.

We can conceive nothing of this kind more simple than droplets, more or less minute, of a substance comparable with albumen or protoplasm—that is, a rent of vital exchanges to be established within it. —Armand Sabatier in Popular Science Monthly.

### A Neat Application of a Proverb.

When Frau von Eisenhart one day thanked the late Dr. Dollinger for a gift of a little book, he replied: "There is an old proverb, 'Les petits cadeaux entretiennent l'amitie.' Montesquieu applied it once very happily. He was at variance on some parliamentary question with a gentleman of position and influence, but who was also somewhat bigoted. 'I would stake my head on it,' said the latter to Montesquieu, 'And I accept it gladly.' Montesquieu replied, 'for trifling presents cement friendship.'"

### A Common Word.

The ass is generally supposed to bear the same name in all families of speech. In Accadian its sound is doubtful, but in Turkish speech it is as as-ek (with the noun ending in ek), while in Egyptian it is su. The Aryan asinus has been compared with the Semitic athon, for "ass," and all these words seem to come from the old root as, "blow," or "breathe," and to be thus connected with the softer form ah, and so with the note of the animal, which is its greatest peculiarity. In other languages the ass is called khara, "he who cries out," from a similar origin. It may be conjectured that the ass was not unknown to primitive man. —Scottish Review.

### Photographic Mirage.

M. Gaston Tissandier draws attention to what he calls "photographic mirage." Three years ago M. Paul Roy photographed his son in the open day, and on developing the picture found to his surprise a vague image of himself in the background, as he stood in the act of removing the cap from the lens to take the photograph. As a matter of fact his image had been formed on the atmospheric haze, and although invisible to his eyesight it was strong enough to affect the plate. —Boston Transcript.

### No Imitation.

Stranger—That's a very fine imitation of an old colonial residence. Proud Owner—Imitation! That's genuine. Come in and I'll show you the roaches. —New York Weekly.

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## ATTENTION

# OUR ANNUAL SALE

---Commences---

DEC. 31st and Continues until FEB. 1, 1893.

We have still an immense stock on hand which must be unloaded before the first of Feb. Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime to secure bargains.

For full particulars see printed bills.

## H. S. HOLMES & CO. NEW STORE!

at

## CAVANAUGH LAKE

GOOD GOODS!

Reasonable Prices!

AND

SQUARE DEALINGS is our Motto!

Call and see us.

W. E. CRANE, Manager.

## GREAT JANUARY SALE!

Our first Annual January Sale. We will sell you goods in the line of boots, shoes, hats, caps, gloves and mittens cheaper than you have ever been able to buy them in Chelsea.

Men's fine \$2 shoes \$1.50	Men's \$2 and \$2.25 boots \$1.75
" " calf \$2.50 shoes \$2	" \$3 kip boots \$2.25
" " \$3 shoes \$2.25	" \$3.50 slaughter kip boots \$2.75
" hand sewed dongola \$4.50 shoes \$3.50	" \$4.50 fine calf boots \$3.75.
Ladies \$2.25 calf shoes \$1.75.	
" \$1.75 light dongola shoes \$1.25	
" \$2.50 dongola kid shoes \$1.75	
" \$3.25 hand welt and sewed shoes \$2.50	
" \$4.50 hand sewed cork sole kid shoes \$3.75.	

We make these prices to clear our stock of broken sizes. Remember, that every pair of our shoes is guaranteed.

We also lead in prices on choice groceries. Highest prices paid for butter and eggs.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.

## SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

Every young lady and gentleman should learn Shorthand and Typewriting. Anyone with only ordinary ability can master the art in from four to six months and command a salary of from \$50 to \$100 per month. Graduates assisted to good paying positions. Write full particulars to

THE STENOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE  
ANN ARBOR, MICH.  
Feb. 18, '93

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

BLOWN TO ETERNITY.

CARELESS HANDLING OF DYNAMITE THE CAUSE.

Gravest Fears for the Missing Cunarder Umbria, with 625 Souls—Hamburg Canal—Extremist Cholera—Our Consul Sues for Libel.

Three Killed Outright.

DYNAMITE exploded in the yards of the New York and Long Island Tunnel Company on Fourth street, between Vernon and Jackson avenues, Long Island City, L. I. So far as learned three persons were killed outright and a score of others injured. The yards of the New York and Long Island Tunnel Company are surrounded by tenement houses of brick and frame and by stores. The company is building a tunnel between the city and the New York Central Depot, and a great deal of dynamite is used. Tuesday night the dynamite froze. In thawing it out the men placed it too near the fire, causing it to explode. The three people killed were all in their homes, which were contiguous to the scene of the explosion. O'Brien, one of the killed, had his throat cut from ear to ear and his face was badly mutilated by falling glass. O'Brien was lying on a sofa when the explosion took place. A pane of glass was smashed directly over his head and a large piece acted as a guillotine. Some of the residents of the tenements had to be carried out by the firemen. Those in the vicinity at the time of the explosion say that the shock which followed was like an earthquake. The tenements 21 to 29 Jackson avenue, were shattered, with the stores and offices below. The postoffice was in 27. The mails are buried beneath tons of ruins, and they are certain to be ruined by water if not consumed by the flames. The explosion set fire to the buildings adjoining the tunnel company's yard and shattered every pane of glass in the buildings for blocks around. The entire fire department of the city was soon upon the scene, but so soon did the flames burst out after the explosion that it is not certain whether all the residents of the adjoining tenements escaped or are buried in the debris.

Where Is the Umbria?

NOTHING has yet been heard of the Cunard steamship Umbria, now four days overdue from Queenstown. Despite the efforts of the representatives of the line in New York to put on a bold front and appear cheerful and confident of her safe arrival soon, there are indications that Vernon H. Brown, the American agent of the line, is much worried over her non-appearance. Mr. Brown is not the only one who is anxious, for as soon as the office in Bowling Green was opened for business relatives and friends of passengers on the overdue steamship began to come in. All asked the same question: "Any news of the Umbria yet?" Each received the same reply: "Not yet." A representative of the line made the following statement: "We have every reason to believe that the Umbria is safe, although she is overdue. She is one of the stanchest steamships on the Atlantic, and built to resist the heaviest gales and roughest seas. Among the possibilities of the cause of her delay the most likely are that she has suffered some damage to her shaft or that her machinery has become disabled and forced her to proceed under sail alone or that she is assisting some other steamship to reach port."

Says He Is Libeled.

AN action for libel has been instituted at Montreal which promises to lead to strained feelings between Canada and the United States, according to a dispatch. About two months ago Col. Nicholas Smith, American Consul at Three Rivers, sent to Washington a report so strongly condemning the sanitary conditions of Three Rivers and pointing out the danger that cholera might obtain a foothold there. The Council of the city promptly passed resolutions absolutely contradicting the Consul's report and demanding his recall. Col. Smith has now instructed his counsel to enter an action for \$10,000 libel against the city.

More Cholera at Hamburg.

CHOLERA continues to claim new victims at Hamburg, and though those attacked belong to the lower classes the feeling of dread that warm weather will herald the approach of another season of epidemic grows daily. The list of new cases and deaths is small, but it betokens that the disease is only quiescent and needs only favorable conditions to again ravage the city.

BREVITIES.

At 2 o'clock Wednesday morning a bomb was thrown into the main building of the South Side plant of the Milwaukee Street Railroad Company. There was a tremendous explosion and in a moment the interior of the building was in a blaze. In a few minutes the fire was beyond control, and in less than an hour the entire plant was consumed, entailing a loss of \$510,000.

At Toledo, O., it was discovered that a systematic robbery of city natural gas has been going on for no one knows how long. The gas department officials found that connections had been made with the line to several large factories and many private houses surreptitiously. Two members of the municipal reform committee are among the number. Suits will follow unless the gas stealers promptly pay the claims made by the city. The factories robbed the city of gas enough to supply a thousand families and the supply as a consequence has been short.

EASTERN.

SMALL-POX has broken out in the Mercer county jail at Trenton, N. J. THEODORE FOLSOM, cousin of Mrs. Cleveland, was killed at Rahway, N. J., by being struck by a train while crossing the track. THOMAS W. HANSON, aged 70 years, a farmer from Fargo, N. D., has arrived in Lowell, Mass., to marry Mrs. Caroline P. Hunt, a nurse, 63 years old. EMMA GOLDMAN, the autonomist, of New York, is said to be at the head of a movement to secure a commutation of sentence for Berkman, the anarchist, who shot H. C. Fick.

MRS. WHARTON, 34 years old, of Brooklyn, while preparing the evening meal, poured kerosene oil on the stove. No sooner had she done this than the flames sprang up and ignited her clothes. Her clothing was burned entirely from her body and she died in great agony.

W. A. BROWN, son of J. A. Brown, a prominent business man of Chicago, has been arrested in Vergennes, Vt., for forging a \$100 check on an Oak Hill (Ill.) bank. He attempted to pass the check at Middlebury. Failing to secure bail in \$1,500, Brown was lodged in jail at Middlebury.

THE famous case of Father McGlynn, of St. Stephen's, New York, has finally been decided by the restoration to him of authority to perform his priestly functions. The settlement of the case came within the scope of the general power vested in Mgr. Satoli, the Papal Legate, and the decision was promulgated by him at the Catholic University at Washington, where he is stopping.

WESTERN.

AT Duluth, Minn., fire destroyed the Fergusson Buildings, causing a loss of about \$250,000 on buildings and contents. The buildings were 10 feet front and three and four stories high, and owned by the Massachusetts Real Estate Company, of Boston, and were valued at \$110,000.

AT Indianapolis, Ind., Anna Crouse, a domestic, seriously wounded a burglar with a butcher-knife. She had come in late with friends and finding evidences that the house had been entered armed herself and found the burglar upstairs. She stabbed him three times. When the handkerchief he wore as a mask was removed he proved to be Charles Jaycock, a cousin of the girl who had stabbed him.

THE Santa Fe passenger train which left Denver at 11 o'clock Thursday night was wrecked fifteen miles north of Colorado Springs Friday morning. The rails spread and the entire train left the track, rolled down an embankment, and tipped over. Of the forty-eight passengers in the two day coaches and sleeper nearly all were more or less injured, though no one was killed outright. All but the Pullman car turned over, and several passengers were imprisoned and narrowly escaped death.

HERMAN THIESSEN, a wealthy bachelor living two miles west of Ellis, Neb., was found dead in his house. Several days ago Thiesen was last seen alive. He was all whom he met not to come near his place or he would shoot them. Although a sort of recluse no importance was given to his threats. His continued absence caused talk, and three men visited his place. Inside the house on the floor lay the body of Thiesen, one hand clutching a revolver having an empty chamber. It is the general belief that Thiesen took his own life.

A loss of \$250,000 in wheat during the last thirty days has led to the failure of E. S. Corser, of Minneapolis, which was announced Monday. His liabilities are stated at \$1,000,000. The failure created the most intense excitement of any that has occurred in that city for years. Corser is the head of the real estate firm of E. E. Corser & Co., one of the largest in the Northwest, and Corser's failure will cause the suspension of the firm. It was wheat and not unfortunate real estate deals that caused Mr. Corser's suspension. The firm embraces besides Mr. Corser, Lester B. Elwood, Walter E. Badger, and Austin B. Belknap. It is thought the assets will clear the indebtedness.

MUCH interest is manifested over the probable fate of the South Dakota divorce industry when the Legislature meets. There is a decided tendency, especially in religious circles, toward a lengthening of the time for making a legal residence from ninety days to one year. Of course such a change would abolish in South Dakota that institution known as "The Colony." North Dakota requires but ninety days and Nebraska but six months, and the causes for divorce are no more numerous, nor are the courts supposed to be more lenient in South Dakota than in those States, so that the change would effectively and immediately destroy the divorce industry of the State. The attack on the law is led by the State W. C. T. U. The lawyers are, of course, generally opposed to any change. One lawyer said he had made \$12,000 in the last year from this source alone.

SOUTHERN.

JOHN ROPER and William King are in jail at Chattanooga, Tenn., charged with the robbery of an express and mail car on an East Tennessee railroad train near Piedmont, Ala., last month.

A DISPATCH from San Antonio, Tex., announces the death of Hiram S. Liggett from consumption. Mr. Liggett was the senior member of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company of St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON special: The report coming from Atlanta, Ga., that Justice Lamar has had a sinking spell and is very ill has not taken his friends by surprise here. It has been known by his friends

for some time that his condition of health is such that he is liable to be taken off at any time. He is suffering from chronic Bright's disease. A few days before he started for the South he had a severe attack, which left him unconscious for about three-quarters of an hour. It was feared then that the end had come. When he recovered the physicians decided that he must go South to avoid the changeable climate here, as the least cold contracted by him would be almost certain to result fatally. The prolongation of his life until after the 4th of March is a matter of political importance to the Democrats, who do not want Mr. Harrison to have the appointment of his successor on the Supreme bench. It is not believed, however, that he can live until spring and it is regarded by his friends here, who know his condition, as probable that the present attack will carry him off.

FOREIGN.

THE commercial convention with the United States has been ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies.

SEÑOR DE VAREGAS, the Panama millionaire who was threatened with ruin by the downfall of the Panama Canal, has committed suicide. His body was found floating in the canal.

MR. JUSTICE O'BRIEN delivered the decision of the court at Dublin on the election petition against the return of Michael Davitt as member of parliament for North Meath. The decision deprives Mr. Davitt of the seat on the same grounds that resulted in the unseating of Mr. Fullam as member of parliament for South Meath. Mr. Davitt's counsel admitted that the evidence, so far as Bishop Nulty's pastoral denouncing the Parnellites was concerned, applied to North Meath equally with South Meath.

IN GENERAL.

A CHICAGO man named Samuel Tyrant lately sold 600 counterfeit Vera Cruz lottery tickets to people in Windsor, Ont., and left suddenly when the drawing was to have taken place, according to the tickets.

HOW some of the metropolitan dailies with no extraordinary news or literary merit attain such tremendous circulations is a mystery in the minds of some, but it is no mystery to the practical newspaper man. In nearly all of these there may be found page after page of small advertisements, and here lies the secret. The people want to read these small ads. Thousands of them buy the paper for nothing else. What's true of the great daily is equally true of the home weekly, except that the latter is scanned even more closely. Every advertisement is read and re-read many times, and often with profit to the reader. This paper contains a number of small advertisements, and nothing can be lost by reading them carefully.

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

Reports of the condition of trade are decidedly more satisfactory in most lines, especially in woollens, though trade in iron and steel is noticeably weaker. The holiday trade throughout the North was unusually large, and it was lively at some Southern ports, such as Knoxville, but only fair at Memphis and Little Rock. In other districts production appears generally larger than usual for the season, particularly in dry goods, shoes, and furniture of the better grade. On the other hand, money markets are showing more signs of pressure. It is also worthy of note that collections are somewhat less satisfactory in the West. The striking feature of the week is the great demand for woollen and cotton goods. All cotton machinery is employed to full capacity, but is behind the demand, and prices are exceedingly firm, with a tendency to advance. The result has been a decided increase in sales of wool, which recently declined, but are now larger than a year ago. In boots and shoes there also appears a very unusual demand for the season. The iron trade has become decidedly weaker. For nearly all finished products the demand is slack and lower. Prices are made wherever much business is done. Trade in copper drags. Tin is weaker, but lead a shade stronger. Cattle receipts at the West are very large, being for the week 132,000 head, against 104,000 head last year and 92,000 head the year before.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table with market reports for Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, and New York, listing various commodities like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wheat, Corn, etc. with prices.

TWO LIVES SACRIFICED

FATAL BLAZE IN A BIG MILWAUKEE TANNERY.

Orange Judd, the Most Extensive Publisher of Farm Literature in the World, Is Dead—Intensely Cold Weather Kills Much Stock.

Death of Orange Judd.

ORANGE JUDD, editor of the Orange Judd Farmer, a man whose name is a household word in nearly every rural home in the country, died Tuesday morning at his home in Evanston, Ill., of hemorrhage. Although over seventy years of age, Mr. Judd was, apparently, up to last week hale and hearty, doing a great deal of work both in Chicago and Evanston for the publication bearing his name. Mr. Judd was born in 1822 near Niagara Falls, and his boyhood was marked by the hardest kind of labor and an indefatigable struggle for an education. He worked his way through college, refusing all help from home. The three years between graduation in 1847 and entering the Yale agricultural department in 1850 were devoted to teaching, lecturing on science, and a partial study of medicine, which profession Mr. Judd had thought of entering, until the important new departure in the application of science to agriculture began to take shape under the lead of Liebig, Bousingault, and other scientists of Europe. From 1853 to 1863 Mr. Judd held the position of agricultural editor of the New York Times. During 1863 he served with the United States Sanitary Commission at Gettysburg, and then with the Army of the Potomac from the Rapidan to Petersburg. The great financial panic of 1873 was the beginning of Mr. Judd's misfortunes. The mismanagement of those left in charge of the business and the scheming of others to get possession of it caused him much trouble. Heavy financial losses followed and in 1883 Mr. Judd suffered from a stroke and was for months incapacitated for business. During this time the last of his property was swept away. After recovering from his sickness he went to Chicago with his sons, thinking the West the best place for them to begin their life work. He was successful, and in 1890 presented the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Sciences to his alma mater—Wesleyan University. He also published the alumni record of the university, a volume which has proved so useful that the trustees have provided for a series of decennial editions. In 1859 Mr. Judd bought up the plates and copyrights of nearly all the agricultural and horticultural books of the country, and, destroying some, took the better ones as a basis, and established the chief agricultural book publishing house in America, a corporation still continued under his name. In 1857 he was sent to Europe, and imported a quantity of sorghum seed and distributed it free. This seed was the foundation of the sorghum industry in this country.

Winter Weather.

THE cold snap extended over the entire country. While in New York City it was only 14 above, still that was considered cold. South along the Atlantic coast and throughout the Atlantic states weather unusually severe is being experienced. Ten inches of snow has fallen in Norfolk, Washington, too, is having frigid weather for a city that takes pride in the mildness of its climate. At Vicksburg the temperature is 18 above. Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee are having a good imitation of cold weather. In the Rocky Mountains it has not been so cold and is snowing lightly. Kansas has a blizzard which extends on all sides of the state and which interrupts traffic. The wires are down and the snows drifted that travel along the roads is out of the question. Great damage to stock is anticipated and cattle on the track are facing to death.

Another Milwaukee Fire.

THE William Becker Leather Company's big tannery, together with that of Conrad Bros., located at the foot of Sherman street, Milwaukee, burned Tuesday morning. Like all the big fires of late, it was attended with fatality, two firemen being killed. The plant of the William Becker company was valued at \$500,000, and that of Conrad Bros., as stated by the senior member of the firm, at \$400,000. Both were fully insured. The building was filled with firemen working on the Becker buildings. So quickly did the flames spread that those at work in the upper story were cut off. Many of the firemen jumped from the windows. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to have been incendiary.

Tortured on the Stave.

THE authors of a fiendish scheme, of which the first indication was discovered the other day, when the body of a boy 5 years old was found with 257 bites and burns, have been discovered at City of Mexico. They are the uncle of the child and his wife. The father of the boy was transported some years ago to Yucatan, the mother remaining in Mexico in charge of the children. She died some months ago and the orphans were left in charge of an uncle, who cruelly maltreated them, chastising them with the utmost barbarity and almost starving them to death. On being arrested he confessed to having punished the child in question, but denies having done so with the intention of killing him. The three other orphans left in his charge are not forthcoming, and he is supposed to have made away with them also.

A CHURCH, six stores, seven dwellings, and three barns were burned at Wyoming, N. Y. Nine families are homeless and the money loss is \$100,000.

PARIS advices say that Sarah Bernhardt has announced herself as a candidate for legislative honors in 1933.

A CHICAGO firm is reported to be trying to buy 18,000 pair of jack rabbits and 5,000 pair of prairie dogs for exhibition at the World's Fair.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capital—What Is Being Done by the Senate and House—Old Matters Disposed Of and New Ones Considered.

The Senate and House.

The McGarraban bill had the attention of the Senate for half the time Thursday's session lasted, and Mr. Hutton (Va.) closed his three days' speech in its favor. In presenting a batch of petitions asking postponement of the anti-option bill, Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) spoke of them as stereotyped petitions, marked with fraud and hardly entitled to be recognized as the kind of petitions that ought to be presented to the Senate. All petitions on the same subject were referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Perkins (Kan.) introduced a bill to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitutional and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Referred to the Committee on Territories. The McGarraban bill was then taken up and Mr. Hutton (Va.) continued his argument in favor of its passage over the President's veto. The anti-option bill was then taken up, and Mr. Peffer (Kan.) continued his speech in favor of it. At the conclusion of Mr. Peffer's speech Mr. Washburn (Minn.) remarked that it was impossible to have a vote on the bill that day. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until after the holidays. Immediately after the reading and approval of the journal in the House, Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) moved an adjournment. This was defeated—42 to 48. The committees were called for reports, but without important results, and as there was evidently no quorum present, the House also adjourned until after the holiday season.

An Old Lady in the Pulpit.

A n old lady, who lived in the country, and never attended any place of worship, was persuaded by a Methodist minister to go and hear a well-known preacher on the following Sunday.

"But I don't know where to sit, sir," she told him.

"Oh, if you go up the first steps you come to, after entering the chapel" (meaning the stairs leading up to the gallery) "you may sit anywhere you like," said the minister.

She thanked him for his information, and when Sunday came put on her best clothes and went to the chapel.

Somehow she missed the gallery steps, and, entering the body of the building, she looked about for some, and, going up the first she saw, she plumped down into a comfortable chair which she found at the top.

First a surprised look went round among the worshippers assembled, then a titter ran through the whole of the large congregation, which nearly broke out into a hearty laugh when the preacher, going into the pulpit found an old lady in it, who said to him in an audible whisper:

"I didn't know you took sittings here, sir."

Whereupon he explained that he was the preacher, and that this was the pulpit where he stood to preach from. "Oh, all right, sir. You can go on. I won't disturb you," she replied, without attempting to move.

This quite took the solemnity out of the severest face in the place, and the preacher, after a moment, during which he was endeavoring to repress his laughter, tried to make it clear to her that it would be inconvenient for him if she remained in her place.

Terse Tales of the Telegraph.

A BLIZZARD has raged for a week in Indian Territory.

GOV. FRANCIS of Missouri wants to be Secretary of the Interior.

THE Wagner Car Company is building shops at Kansas City, Mo.

SNOW at Tacoma, Wash., blocked all street car and electric lines.

SIX troops of United States cavalry are scouting for Mexican revolutionists.

GEN. ROSECRANS will go to Los Angeles in hopes of improving his health.

WORK has been commenced on a new bridge across the Missouri at Sioux City.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions for a national quarantine.

VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT STEVENSON was tendered a reception and banquet at Anniston, Ala.

OVER 1,000 persons have left Kings County, N. S., this fall for the United States, there to locate.

ALL the blanket tribes of Indians in Indian Territory are short of food and are engaging in the ghost dance.

CONGRESS is asked to appropriate \$1,500,000 for the expenses of the National Guard troops at the World's Fair.

THE bondsmen of City Treasurer Forstall, of St. Louis, will make good the \$63,000 embezzled by young Forstall.

THE trial of Henry Foster, for killing ex-Congressman J. B. Morgan, of Hernando, Miss., has begun at Water Valley, Tenn.

TWENTY State Fish Commissioners from various States and Canada met at Detroit to discuss a uniform law for a close fish season.

PETER HART, who nailed the stars and stripes to the broken staff on Fort Sumter during the bombardment of 1861, died at his home in Williamsburg, N. Y.

THE body of J. Walter Bradley, a member of the Board of Selectmen for the town of Milton, Mass., was found hanging to a tree in the woods at Mattapan.

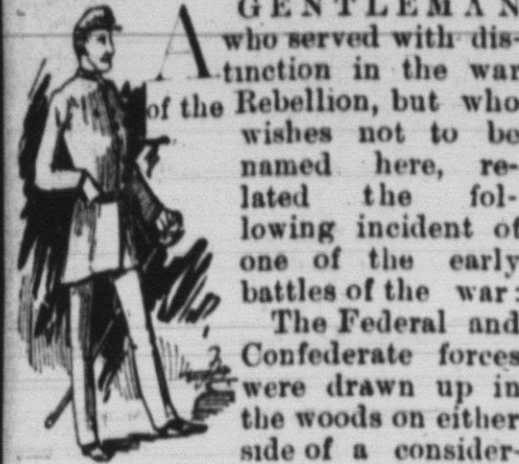
NEWS from Ecuador reports an epidemic of small-pox in the province of Azuay. There is no vaccine obtainable in the province, and the disease is spreading rapidly.

THE BOOMING CANNON.

RECITALS OF STIRRING CAMP AND BATTLE INCIDENTS.

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

Trying It Single-Handed.



GENTLEMAN who served with distinction in the war of the Rebellion, but who wishes not to be named here, related the following incident of one of the early battles of the war:

The Federal and Confederate forces were drawn up in the woods on either side of a considerable clearing, where the battle was likely soon to take place.

Colonel Dow strode down the line, the soldiers laughing at the sight.

"Colonel Dow," said the commander, "you will march out into that opening and take a position on that knoll yonder. You will there await further orders."

"In sight of the entire right wing of the army Colonel Dow went marching into the opening, his long, heavy sword clanking on the ground behind him, his big hat dragged down over his head until he looked as if he might have been drawn by Cruikshank."

"The commander heard the shout of laughter that went up from the ranks and looked for the cause.

"Who is that walking out there?" he asked.

"Somebody told him that it was Colonel Dow. An aide was sent to bring him back."

"Colonel Dow," said the commander, "why did you go out there alone? Why did you not take your regiment with you?"

"Dear me, general," said the colonel, "I beg a thousand pardons. I didn't know you meant for me to take any one with me. You didn't say, you know."

"And that is how it happened," said he who related this story, "that Colonel Dow was prevented from putting down the rebellion without aid."—New York Herald.

Money for the War.

ALL the world knows the story of the swiftness with which the volunteer army was put into the field soon after the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, but very few people ever heard about the manner in which another force was raised at that time, which was perhaps of more importance to the Federal cause just then than that great army was.

When Roscoe Conkling, then a young man only a little past 30, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives soon after the fall of Fort Sumter, he astonished men who were even older than himself by declaring that war in these times was without romance, was a cruel and humdrum proceeding, and that it was determined not so much by men and battles as it was by the power of money.

Other things being equal, Mr. Conkling declared, that side which had the most wealth, the greatest resources, will win in modern wars, and he asserted that it was of more importance to the Federal Government that gold be secured just then than that armies be raised.

Mr. Conkling knew what the country did not—that President Lincoln and his Cabinet were very anxious at that time because the Government had no money to speak of, and it was not very clear how money could be raised. The credit of the Government was not as good then as it is now, and it was well known that it would be very difficult to borrow gold.

Salmon P. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury, and many an anxious night did he spend in trying to devise some plan to raise money for the immediate and unexpected expenses which the war was causing. There was a troubled look upon Mr. Lincoln's face at that time which was believed by those who saw it and did not know the reason to be entirely caused by the great responsibility which the coming of the war and the placing of the army in the field had put upon him.

But that was not what gave Mr. Lincoln his greatest anxiety. He knew that volunteers would be plenty, but he wondered where the Government was going to raise on the instant the gold which it needed. One day a gentleman called on the President and said to him that it was inspiring to see men come from the farms and the shops in response to his call for volunteers, and this man added that such a spectacle ought to convince any one

that the war would be of short duration.

"Ah," replied the President, "it is not men that we need now so much as it is gold. We want gold immediately and I confess that it is a greater problem how to get it than it is how to get volunteers."

A day or two later this gentleman was riding on a street car in New York City with a banker, now living, to whom this conversation with Lincoln was narrated. It was an accidental meeting and a chance conversation but it proved to be a fortunate accident. The banker thought a good deal about this anecdote, and some days later he went among his banking friends and he said to them: "Now it seems to me that we have a very important interest in this matter aside from any national feeling. If this was should prove a failure for the North our property would be depreciated and very likely many of our banks destroyed. Therefore I think we ought to take some risks. I think so outside of any other consideration as a purely business proposition," and he found that nearly all the bankers with whom he talked were of the same opinion.

So they agreed to send indirectly a hint to the Secretary of the Treasury that it might be well if he paid a visit to New York and chatted with some of the bankers. Mr. Chase was very glad of this hint. He hurried to New York, and on a certain evening he met in the luxurious parlor of a banker on Fifth Avenue eight or ten bank Presidents. These men controlled many millions of capital and of gold. With Mr. Chase they talked the matter over until dawn. They agreed with him that they ought to take some risks, perhaps great ones, to aid the government, even from purely selfish motives if for no other reason. And before the meeting adjourned these men had agreed to raise \$50,000,000 in gold and to loan this wealth to the Government immediately, taking in return therefor the obligations of the Government to pay it back with interest.

Now that was a great risk. If the war failed, nobody could tell what the obligations of the government would be worth or how soon it would be able to pay them off.

A few days later the newspapers published a report that some of the banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston had sent to the Treasury the enormous sum of \$50,000,000 in gold. To the public this paragraph was of little interest, because popular excitement was at fever heat on account of the assembling of the soldiers and their departure for the seat of war. Yet really this news was of far more consequence than the story of the gathering of the armies was. It revealed to the business world that the great bankers of the nation had decided to give their support to the Federal cause, and in Europe the great men said, "Ah, if the bankers are willing to put up their gold to support the Government, then Mr. Lincoln has a greater power than even his armies can give him." And this proved to be the case. Within a year the banks had loaned \$100,000,000 more in gold, the credit of the country was established, and it was evident that, as Conkling had predicted, the greater resources of the North would be likely to prevail in the end.

So it may be said that perhaps the result of that colossal war was determined on that night when the bankers met in a parlor the Secretary of the Treasury and promised to loan the Government \$50,000,000; and may be but for the chance meeting of the banker with a gentleman who had chatted with President Lincoln, the course of affairs in that critical time would have been different.—Ex.

REVOLUTION IN THE AIR

FRENCH REPUBLIC MAY BE OVERTHROWN.

Royalist Intrigue Is Everywhere—Movements of Duke of Orleans and Count of Paris Under Surveillance—Figures Which Tell of Corruption.

France May Fall.

Imagine bedlam let loose in the American Senate; imagine an ex-member of the Cabinet appearing on the platform and declaring that he is not guilty of bribery; imagine a Senator arising and denouncing the ex-Secretary and several others in virulent personalities, another Senator shaking his fists at the accuser and saying, "He lies!"

the whole assemblage rising to its feet and raving like Kilkenny cats, while several members promise as many other members that death awaits them—imagine this spectacle and frame the picture with a gallery full of howling onlookers and you get a fair idea of Tuesday's session in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Violent as it is, the scene seems to be but a fair index of the feverish condition of the French Republic at the present moment. Charges and counter-charges against every one in high place are common. The air is full of exciting rumors, and the fact that ten legislators out of several hundred are now known to be implicated in the Panama scandal has stung the susceptible French mind to the conclusion that corruption is universal and republic institutions of evil growth.

In the midst of the hurly-burly the Royalists have not been slow to seek their patiently awaited opportunity. There is a talk of a coup d'etat in favor of a monarchist reversion, and the young Duke of Orleans is spoken of as the most available royalist to be placed at the head.

With the memory of France's past history in mind it is not difficult to see that this crisis is extremely serious. On the other hand, the immense French army, officered by faithful Republicans, is loyal to M. Freycinet, Minister of War, and to the Republic. To effect an overthrow of the Government with this stupendous military power in opposition would be hardly possible.

If France, without resort to revolution, can extricate herself from the present disgraceful muddle in which are involved legislators, ministers, journalists, society itself, it will be because Paris is not as inflammable as in the days of '89. The outrages of the Louvre did not exceed in wrong to the people the barefaced swindles the exposition of which has incensed the French people to M. DE FREYCINET.

Such a degree that they already confound the maladministration of government and the character of the government itself. The excitement of having a minister, four ex-ministers and five deputies formally charged with the worst possible form of political corruption might be of itself enough to foment evil passions in the hearts of the disturbance-loving Parisians; but when to this is added the popular outcry against the universal government, the cry of "all are guilty," it is easy to understand that there is a serious crisis impending in French affairs.

The excitement is increasing and the wildest reports are afloat of monarchist plots and coming arrests. It is asserted that Herz has been in communication in London with agents of the Count of Paris and that the exposure of the Thiers checks is directly attributable to royalist influence. Another rumor is that the officials and deputies, as well as civilians, connected with the Panama scandal have had it intimated to them that their salvation lies in an espousal of royalist schemes, and that all their offenses will be condoned if they will consent to betray the republic. Some confidence is placed by well-informed people in both these rumors, and it is apparent that royalist agents have assumed an activity they had not displayed for years, while there is also evidence that royalist money is again afloat.

The coming duel between M. Clemenceau, editor of Le Justice, and M. Deroulede, who was called a liar by the editor in the Chamber Thursday, is attracting great attention. Clemenceau has been granted the choice of weapons, and both men say they intend to fight a duel to the death.

Panama-Canal Figures. According to the statements issued by the liquidators, the amount expended by the Panama Canal Company reached the enormous total of \$260,000,000. M. Achille Moncheieurt, the last liquidator, placed under the following heads the sums expended:

Preparatory work and organization, \$35,000,000  
Concessions and general expenses ... 12,800,000  
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Construction, material and transportation ... 39,200,000  
Contractors ... 88,600,000  
Purchase of Panama railroad ... 18,600,000  
Paid to shareholders as interim interest and invested for payment of lottery bonds ... 54,200,000

According to this account not the whole of the \$260,000,000 has been lost. One-fifth of this sum has been repaid to the subscribers in the shape of interest ad interim. Then there are assets represented by the fourth, fifth and sixth items. These cost a little over \$140,000,000 and their present value is estimated at about \$14,000,000. The other three items, amounting

to a little over \$65,000,000, are a total loss. Of the whole amount expended only a little over one-third was spent in the actual construction of the canal.

SHERMAN'S CANAL BILL.

Greater Security Given the United States than in the Original Bill.

The Nicaragua canal bill, which has held the attention of the Foreign Relations Committee since the beginning of the session, has at last been completed, and was favorably reported by its author, Senator Sherman. The new bill, according to a Washington correspondent, is drawn on substantially the same lines as the bill reported from the committee to the last Congress, including, as it does, a proposition to guarantee bonds of the company to the extent of \$100,000,000 to aid in the construction of the canal. The new bill, however, contains some additions which increase the obligations of the company as well as the security of the Government. For instance, in the second section the real and personal property and franchises of the company are included in the liabilities. In the third section it is provided that all of the stock heretofore subscribed for or issued shall be called in and canceled; that all bonds issued shall be redeemed and canceled and that all outstanding obligations shall be satisfied before the act takes effect. The dates are changed so as to make the bonds issued Jan. 1, 1893, and to make them mature in 1953 instead of 1911, as is proposed in the original bill; and they are also made redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after 1913.

The section requiring the company to execute a mortgage to the United States as security for the guaranty is amended by the addition of a clause requiring the mortgage to contain a provision for a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds at maturity. In addition section 6 of the old bill provides that if the company default in the payment of interest or in other respects before the canal is put into operation the right of foreclosure shall at once attach in favor of the United States. In the last section an amendment is made so that ten instead of six of the fifteen directors shall be appointed by the President of the United States, not more than five of whom shall be appointed from one political party.

VOTE OF ALL THE STATES.

Figures Showing How the Four National Candidates Were Supported.

The following figures show the vote on the national candidates in all the States:

Table with 4 columns: State, Cleve. land, Harri- son, Bid- weaver, well. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, N. Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, S. Carolina, S. Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Totals, 5,579,734 5,144,409 1,016,659 288,801  
Total vote cast, 12,047,561.  
Cleveland's plurality, 435,325.  
Fusion.  
Wing, socialist-labor, 17,958.

HOMESTEAD INDICTMENTS.

True Bills Found Against Participants in the Alleged Poison Plot.

True bills have been returned by the grand jury against District Master Workman Dempsey of the Knights of Labor, Robert Beatty, Patrick Gallagher, and J. M. Davidson on six counts of administering poison to non-union men at Homestead. The trials will be fixed for a date as early as possible.

When the cases were presented to the grand jury one of the Carnegie attorneys said the total number of deaths so far caused by the poison was thirty-two. They have heard from this number, but there are probably other deaths of which they have had no knowledge. The majority of the nonunionists were residents of other States. After taking sick, most of them were furnished tickets to their homes. A great many were lost sight of after this, and it is impossible to say whether the men died or recovered. Scores of men, the attorney said, were still sick. Some of them have the poison in their systems so thoroughly that they will never recover their full health. What the poison was the company is yet unable to say.—Chemists are still at work on it.

The attorneys for the defendants say the Carnegie Company has made out a poor case, on account of being unable to say what kind of poison was used. An effort is being made to have Coroner McDowell exhume the remains of a number of workmen, who it was claimed died in the mill of typhoid fever.

Resubmission in South Dakota.  
Pierre, S. D., special: A complete canvass of the members-elect of the Legislature by prominent resubmissionists is given as authority for the claim that they have enough votes to carry the resubmission of the prohibition clause of the constitution. They claim that of 126 members of both houses 115 have pledged themselves to vote for resubmission.

KEY WEST, Fla., will again be garrisoned.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS

OCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

John Trunnell's Terrible Experience—Claxton May Try Again—Pardon for a Man Who Has Served but Five Years of Freedom.

From Far and Near.  
The next Legislature will be asked to redistrict West Bay City.

ALPENA people owned the greatest part of stock in the \$100,000 mill which was burned at Vancouver, B. C., last week.

FRANK RICHEY's corncrib at Bear Lake took a tumble. Frank was buried in corn and almost smothered before rescued.

PRESIDENT ANGELL, of the Michigan University, has been reappointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

ABOUT every place in a while there is a rumor at Manistique of a new opera house, but it always fails to partake of a material existence.

ALONZO SANBORN was injured by a D. B. C. & A. train near Ossineke. At Alpena a jury awarded him a verdict for \$3,300 damages.

MINNIE MARKS, at Fellen Center, found a purse containing \$160 in cash, but the proprietor soon turned up. He gave her a reward of \$5.

THERE are a number of cases of diphtheria at Baldwin, and a row has in consequence been brought about between the people and the school board. The former want the schools closed, while the latter don't.

MARTIN GEBRINGER was instantly killed a few miles south of Fowlerville. A wagon loaded with a boiler and engine tipped over and fell upon him as he was walking along beside the vehicle driving the team.

ALL of Daniel Heffron's property was sold at Sheriff's sale at Manistique to satisfy the bond forfeited when he skipped the country some time ago, after having been convicted of keeping a notorious dive.

GLADWIN is negotiating for an electric light plant to be run in connection with the roller mills, which is operated by water power. Sufficient power is going to waste that, were it employed, would light a small city.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to organize a new judicial circuit, to be made up of Gladwin, Arenac, Roscommon, Crawford, and Otsego Counties, and a bill is drawn already that will be offered on the assembling of the Legislature.

JOHN TRUNNELL, of Auburn, started to drive home from West Bay City and his horses ran away, throwing him into a ditch and breaking his arm. He lay there nearly two hours with the thermometer almost down to zero, and when found was nearly frozen to death.

GOV. WINANS pardoned Wm. Walker, for forty years a slave, and who, five years after his escape in 1861, was sentenced to State prison for life for murder. Walker, who is now 72 years old, has been a freeman but for five years of his life. A son of his former master will take care of him during his remaining days.

THE Governor issued a pardon to George P. Claxton, who two years ago was convicted of forgery and sent to the House of Correction for five years. The complaining witnesses in the case were his employers, Zabriskie & Bennett, the Woodward avenue engravers in Detroit, and these same gentlemen have now interested themselves in the young man's behalf. They will take him back into their employ.

GLADSTONE is now lighted by electricity.

NEBISH is sadly afflicted with sneak thieves.

GLADSTONE's prospects of a boom are reported very bright.

NORWEGIANS at South Norway have just finished a new church.

SEBEWAING Baptists have just finished a new house of worship.

The town hall at Dundee is completed and is an ornament to the village.

Dog fights on the street are said to be frequently arranged by St. Ignace sports.

SAIDE M. JOSEPH, a 12-year-old Iron Mountain boy, has been missing since Dec. 1.

SAULT people are contemplating \$22,000 improvements in their water works system.

ANOTHER batch of Michigan veterans will remove to the newly organized colony at Port Angeles, Wash.

THE Michigan Engineering Society will hold its fourteenth annual meeting at Lansing Jan. 17, 18 and 19.

THREE bell boys at the Downey House, Lansing, have confessed to numerous thefts of clothing.

ANDREW HANSEN, a prominent resident of Menominee, was held up and robbed of \$100 and a watch Saturday night.

JOHN GREENFIELD, of Mio, came near bleeding to death, having cut the main artery in his right leg while chopping wood.

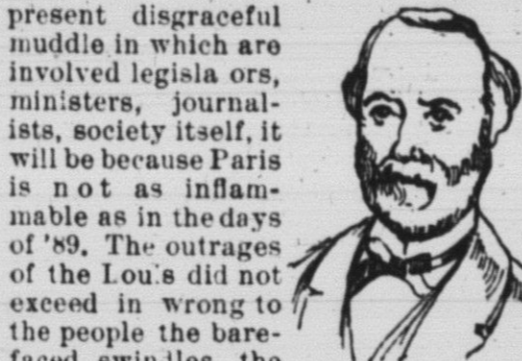
By having a large tree fall on his back, Louis Pince, of Elmer township, Osoda county, sustained serious internal injuries.

Mrs. A. B. McILHARGY, of Sand Beach, tried to encourage the fire by pouring kerosene into the stove. She will recover.

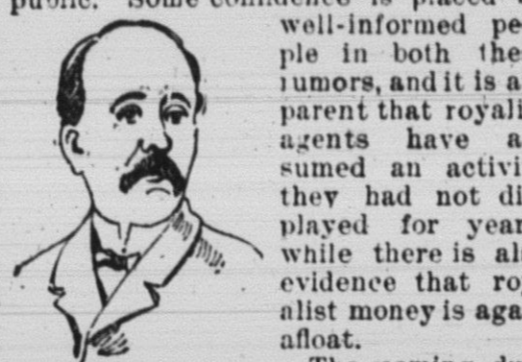
GLADSTONE's council has granted a franchise for a street railroad to a Minneapolis concern which will build an electric road between that city and Escanaba.

LOUIS FINBERG, of Detroit, stole a lot of hides at Mt. Clemens. Peter Haumen, of the latter place, was with him. They each got three years at Jackson.

It is claimed that this winter about 6,000 men will be employed in Michigan lumber camps. Wages range from \$26 to \$28 per month, or about \$2 more than last season.



M. DE FREYCINET.



GEORGE CLEMENCEAU.

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**THE CHELSEA STANDARD**

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1893.

**LOCAL BREVITIES.**

Chas. Canfield is quite ill with pneumonia.

Ex-Gov. Henry P. Baldwin died at his home in Detroit, Saturday last.

Mrs. Israel Vogel had the misfortune Tuesday last to fall and break her ankle.

Bro. Carlton, of the Grass Lake News, was married Sunday last, to Miss Mary Lord, an estimable lady of that place.

A load of young people from Ann Arbor, took advantage of the fine sleighing, and came to this place Wednesday.

The annual New Year's dinner held by the Taylor brothers, was enjoyed at the home of D. B. Taylor in this place Monday last.

Chelsea Union Agricultural Society holds their annual meeting, Saturday, January 14th, for the purpose of electing nine directors.

Baggs—The new Columbian postage stamps are not as good as the old ones. Jaggs—How's that? Baggs—They have to be licked more.

Miss May Judson has obtained a position in the Auditor General's office at Lansing. Miss May will go to Lansing about the first of February.

The annual meeting of the Congregational church and society will be held in the church parlors, Monday evening, January 9th, at seven o'clock.

Chas. W. Gregg, of Jackson, has purchased the Chelsea House and took possession Monday last. J. W. Pool, former landlord, has removed to Jackson.

J. S. Cummings and Howard Conk have purchased the Smith & Stephens meat market and will continue the business under the firm name of Cummings & Conk.

Michael Lammle, of Novet, who recently lost his house and household goods by fires wishes to thank his Chelsea friends for their kind assistance during his hour of need.

LaFayette Grange, No. 92, will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dancer, Thursday, January 12, at 10 o'clock. All members of the order are requested to be present.

Miss Mabel Congdon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Congdon, a former resident of this place, of Grand Junction, Iowa, was married to Chas. T. Albright, Wednesday evening last.

A number of subscriptions for the STANDARD have expired during the past two weeks. We would esteem it a favor if all would call and renew, as we need the money in our business.

If your cellar is damp, says an exchange, put a box of lime in it to absorb the moisture. It will also serve to prevent foul and unwholesome odors. Lime is a great purifier and we are somewhat too chary in its use.

Young Mrs. Snowflake—Harold, it is your birthday, and I want to give you a little present. Which of these neckties do you like best? Mr. S.—This one, Norma, dear. Mrs. S.—Well, give me a dollar to pay for it, please.

The finest sleighing that has been enjoyed in this section for years, is now occupying the attention of owners of cutters and horseflesh. Chelsea has developed more trotters than it was supposed a town of this size could possibly contain.

An effort is being made for a grand reunion at the World's Fair of surviving "49-ers"—the men who left their homes in the east in 1849 to become gold hunters in California. It is thought that several thousand of them are still living, and that all would make an extra effort to go to Chicago next year, were a reunion arranged as proposed. Many of them remained in California, but the majority returned and are now scattered throughout the states east of the Mississippi.

Ice cutting has been commenced and the ice houses are being filled with a fine quality of the frigid, preparatory to a raid on the young men's pocket-books, when the warm days return again.

The second of the Columbian Course at the Town Hall, Monday evening was contributed by the Schumann Lady Quartette. This concert was by far the most popular of the course, the piece de resistance being "Don't You hear dem Bells?" which was rendered so sweetly that it was encored again and again. The alto voice of Miss Sprague deserves mention on account of sweetness and power. In fact every number given was thoroughly enjoyable and should the quartette return to Chelsea again it will be welcomed by a large audience.

Every line in a newspaper costs something. If it is for the benefit of an individual it should be paid for. If the grocer was asked to contribute groceries to one abundantly able to pay for them, he would refuse. The proprietor of a newspaper must pay for the advertising if the beneficiary does not, and yet it is one of the hardest things to be learned by many that a newspaper has space in columns to rent and must rent to live. To give it away would be as certainly fatal as for a landlord to furnish rent free. Publishers are too liberal.—Jackson Star-Courier.

The market has been dull the past week and arrivals of grain small. Wheat has improved some in the centers but the millers will pay but little more on that account as flour is very dull. Red wheat brings 66 cents and white 65 cents, oats 34 cents, rye 48 cents, one lot of barley was bought this week at \$1.16, clover seed \$6.50 to \$7, beans dull at \$1.40 for pea variety and ten cents less for mediums. Dressed pork brings \$7.85 to \$8. As soon as western receipts of wheat drop off some there will be better prices paid for it, but it is not easy to tell when that will be.

**PERSONAL.**

Mrs. Jas. Taylor spent part of this week in Detroit.

Dr. H. H. Avery spent Sunday in Cincinatti, Monday.

Henry Herzer, of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday at this place.

S. Tichenor, of Jackson, was a Chelsea visitor this week.

J. C. VanAnken, of Chicago, was a Chelsea visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Holmes visited relatives in Scio, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Lehman were Manchester visitor this week.

Walter Woods, of Ann Arbor, is the guest of his parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Long, of Jackson, spent New Years at this place.

Miss Alice Bird, of Detroit, was the guest of Miss Ella Purchase, Saturday.

Mrs. Thos. Shaw, of Ypsilanti, was the guest of relatives here this week.

Hon. John Sprowles and wife of Hillsdale visited friends in Lima last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schumacher, and family, spent New Years in Ann Arbor.

Chas. Chandler is in New Hampshire, called there by the death of his mother.

Mrs. Higgins, of Detroit, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hooker this week.

L. Becker, of Leslie, was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. L. Tichenor the first of the week.

Miss Ruth Loomis, of Jackson, was entertained by friends at this place, the past week.

Miss Maud Congdon, of Ypsilanti, is spending several weeks with his parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Hirth and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Seeger, of Lima.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster and daughter, Nina Belle, attended the wedding of Miss Evie Holmes, at Scio, Wednesday.

F. D. Crissman, of Alpena, was a Chelsea visitor Monday, coming expressly to hear the Schumann Lady Quartet, one of the members of which he seems to take more than a brotherly interest in.

**A Prosperous Year.**

The year 1892 exists only as a memory, but a brief review of the year's doings should be taken before we bid it farewell.

Everyone says that it has been a prosperous year, and that a great advance has been made by our pleasant village. A large number of buildings have been erected, while others have been remodeled and beautified, manufacturing enterprises enlarged, and our streets and buildings lighted by electricity, and a more prosperous and hustling town it will be hard to find, and anyone looking for a home should look into the merits of Chelsea as a business and residence town combined. They will find it inhabited by a kind and generous people who are ever ready and willing to welcome others to their midst.

And now the new year opening before us we believe will be more prosperous than the past. One thing that Chelsea does need is more manufacturing enterprises, and we hope to see her people "get a hustle" and secure them, thereby giving employment to laboring men, and otherwise increasing the business of the town.

**Notice.**

Chelsea Union School will re-open Monday, January 9, 1893.

J. BACON, Director.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

F. P. Glazier to Chelsea Savings Bank Chelsea, \$4,200.  
Wm. Judson to H. C. Gage, Sylvan, \$1,650.  
Frank Zahn to Geo. Schneider, Freedom, \$1,000.  
D. Walker to D. Heber, Lima, \$410.  
C. J. Buehler to Wm. Ross, Freedom, \$1,310.  
L. B. Andrews to Jay Everett, Sliar-on, \$700.  
Adam Riedel to Eliza Deittling, Freedom, \$1.  
H. G. Hoag to John Bauer, Sylvan, \$400.

**Council Proceedings.**

Chelsea, Oct 19, 1892.

Board met in council room. Meeting called to order by president. Roll called by clerk. Present Wm. Bacon, president. Trustees, A. Conkright, Geo. Crowell, C. E. Whitaker, W. F. Riemenschneider and F. Staffan. Absent, I. M. Whitaker. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed and orders to be drawn on treasurer for the amounts.

Wm. Kelly, 1 1-5 day's work	\$ 1.80
J.M. Woods, 3 da. police during fair	6.00
Jake Staffan, ditto	6.00
M. M. Campbell ditto	6.00
W B. Sumner, ditto	6.00
Ed Moore 1 day	2.00
Hirth & Lehman, repairs	2.50
Jas Ackerson, draying	7.60
Glazier-Strong Oil Stove Co., lighting streets for August	60.00
C. E. Whitaker, hardware	11.44
S. Wood, 3-4 days work	1.12
M. A. Shaver, draying	31.10

Moved and supported that the marshal be instructed to notify all in arrears in village taxes by mail and that all taxes not paid by Nov. 1st, will be returned. Carried.

On motion the communication of Mrs Swarhout and others was referred to sidewalk committee.

On motion the board adjourned.

A. E. WINANS, Clerk.

**Notice.**

Having sold our meat market, all those indebted to us will please call at our old stand and settle their accounts immediately. SMITH & STEPHENS.

The small boy has been in his glory since the snow came, and the cry of "bob" has become a familiar sound.

The fee for registering mail matter is only eight cents instead of ten cents as formerly, for every separate piece registered. This came in force January 1st.

**Wants, For Sale, Lost, Found, Etc.**

For sale cheap—One good heavy team; five colts, coming 4 years old, that will make horses weighing 1100 to 1300 lbs; also two breeding sows; also a pair of light bob sleighs. ARNOLD PRUDDEN.

For Sale—A village lot, location desirable, about three minutes' walk from postoffice. Will be sold cheap. Call at this office.

Lost—A watch. Suitable reward if brought to this.

Wanted—Every person in arrears for this paper to call and settle.

**WE HAVE SOME BIG BARGAINS**

to give away cheap in

Crockery, Furniture, Fancy Goods, Lamps and Work Baskets.

SEE OUR \$2.87 CHAMBER SETS.

**HOAG & HOLMES.**

**STOVES AT COST**

To Reduce Stock

Our stock is complete in Axes, Croscut Saws, Skates, Pork Barrels and Rock Salt. We sell Eugene Evans' Axe Helves.

Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

W. J. KNAPP.

The Place



To buy Shoes, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, Overalls, Pants and Hosiery

Is at R. A. SNYDER'S

Where you can get Big Bargains.

Just the Place.



"Alice, fetch Tom into the fireplace. Here's fun. He can see the blue sky, an there's a cool wind on yer head."—Life.

**Underground Streams.**

It is well known that a vast quantity of water exists beneath the surface of the ground, and that even considerable streams are flowing there. Mr. Baldwin Latham has called attention in England to a very interesting method of tracing the courses of these underground streams.

At certain seasons, especially in September and October, peculiar lines of fog may be observed close to the ground, and he says these indicate where streams of water are flowing at a considerable depth beneath the surface. During the greater part of the year some of the strata between the surface of the earth and the underground water are sufficiently cold to condense the vapor arising from the water and thus prevent its appearance at the surface. But in the autumn the soil is frequently warmed so deeply that no condensing stratum of cold exists, and then the vapor reaching the surface forms lines of fog following the course of the concealed streams of water underneath.

It is suggested that here is another of those curious provisions of nature which benefit the living forms inhabiting the earth, for the vapor which proceeds from streams deep underground, being ordinarily condensed not far under the surface, may serve to sustain the life of plants during seasons of drought.

Mr. Latham thinks that this is the case on the great chalk downs of England.—Youth's Companion.

**He Knows Now.**

Sampson was clerk for one day only at the mammoth establishment of William Bobson & Smoke. Bobson is very wealthy and more illiterate. He was writing a letter, when he looked up and asked Sampson Jennings, who was at the next desk, "How do you spell inducement, with a 'c' or an 's'?"

"Be'ang'd'fno," responded the new clerk.

"All the clerks I ever had except you knew how to spell."

"So did all the masters I ever had," replied Jennings.

There's a new man at that desk now.—Yankee Blade.

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**Special Bargains**

In Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry for the next thirty days. Prices that will pay you to investigate.

Coin silver thimbles 25 and 35c.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a Specialty.

**E. C. HILL.**

**ATTENTION KOPFF'S NEW STORE**

Corner Main and Middle sts.

Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Etc.

A splendid assortment of everything in our line.

**OYSTER PARLOR**  
Oysters served in every style.

Give us a Call.

Driscoll's Lily Cream, for the face leaves the face smooth and soft, removes sunburn and tan, cures chapped hands. Every lady should have a bottle. Price 15 cents. For sale by Riemenschneider & Shaver.

Ripans Tabules prolong life. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules have come to stay. Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative. Ripans Tabules banish pain. Ripans Tabules cure jaundice. Ripans Tabules cure scrofula.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung ailments. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing will please address.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York

# NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

North Lake.  
Special Correspondence.

Mrs. O. P. Noah is visiting friends near Greenville.

Robert Glenn will accompany A. H. Glenn to Florida.

Miss Gertrude Freeman is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Twamley.

Harry and Tirzah Twamley visited friends in Leslie last week.

Mrs. Frank Burkhardt visited friends in Grand Rapids last week.

There was no preaching here last Sunday on account of the storm.

Misses Matie and Rose Glenn visited friends in Dexter the past week.

A. H. Glenn and sister Mattie visited their brother, R. M. Glenn of Putnam last week.

Miss Lena Parshall, of Ann Arbor, has been the guest of Miss Tirzah Twamley, the past week.

The neighborhood has been alive this week, making evening visits from house to house. Program: Music and refreshments.

Election of officers in the lyceum last week resulted as follows: Pres., E. W. Daniels; Vice Pres., P. E. Noah, Sec., Matie Glenn; Treas., Geo. Reade.

Lima.  
Our Special Correspondent.

Frank Guerlin, of DeMotte, Ind., has been spending a week here.

Miss Nettie Storms went to Detroit Saturday to spend a few days.

Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Storms, of Detroit, spent part of last week here.

Born, Sunday, January 1, 1893, to Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Burkhardt, a daughter.

Mrs. Mary Spencer and son Jay, of DeMotte, Ind., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheelock.

A number of Dave Lewick's friends gave him a surprise party, Friday evening, it being the anniversary of his birth. He was presented with a very nice rocking chair.

Waterloo  
Special Correspondence.

Frank Bott and wife have removed to Lansing.

The school board has appointed Geo. Archenbron director to fill vacancy.

The owners of the flouring mill at Trist have recently put in full roller process.

Miss Allie Bird, of Detroit, and Miss Ella Purchase, of Chelsea, spent Sunday here.

Geo. Archenbron has started his axle-helve machine and is now looking for good hickory to buy. He makes an extra good helve.

Wm. Showerman moved his family and goods to Byron Wednesday. The same team that moved his goods will move Mr. Rosencran's goods back.

The school boys have built a toboggan slide on Jesse Foster's lot, near the old evaporator where they can ride down on the pond. Now we will hear of broken heads by the score.

The Founder of a University.

For many years "Johns Hopkins" has been a familiar name in the land, yet comparatively few persons know anything of the man whose name adorns the hospital and university—his legacies to Baltimore. He was born on a farm in Anne Arundel county, Md., in 1798, of Quaker parentage. When quite a young man he came to Baltimore and was soon established in business. He was a bold but judicious operator. In those days coffee and sugar were usually sold at auction; they would be put up in lots, and if the buyer saw fit, he would use the privilege of taking the whole as his successful bid. This Mr. Hopkins often did, thus monopolizing the market.

He encouraged young men starting in business, and would indorse their paper for a commission, which they cheerfully paid; and having, as he had, remarkably keen judgment, he seldom lost, or rather his gains far exceeded his losses. He made a great deal of money in Baltimore and Ohio stock, in which he had great confidence, buying it at low prices and holding it until his prophecies were fulfilled.

When he was young he was in love with a first cousin, but owing to family opposition he never married her. Johns Hopkins lived plainly and simply, dressed in the Quaker style, was rather blunt in manner, but at the same time his uprightness and rare business talents won the

respect of the community. He died in December, 1873, in his house in town. Besides the millions that he left for the hospital and university, his several nieces and nephews received legacies, and he provided liberally for his sister, who survived him.—Kate Field's Washington.

Perseverance in a Bachelor Rewarded.

The old fellow hustled up to the desk of the marriage-license clerk, and without any formality or preliminaries he began, "Give me a marriage license," he said, "and give it to me quick." "Who for?" asked the ungrammatical clerk. "For myself of course." The clerk gave a long whistle of surprise. "How old are you?" he inquired, opening up his book. "Twenty-five." "Ever been married before?" "No; this is my first offense." "What the mischief does a man at your age want to marry for?" "Because he can." "It isn't such a difficult thing to marry, is it?" "May not be for some folks," said the aged applicant hurriedly, "but it seems so for me. I made my first attempt when I was twenty, and for fifty-five years I've kept steady at it, but I never could get a woman to say 'yes' until last night, and I'll be swizzled if I know how this one happened to, and I don't care. It's enough if she did, and she did, and now I want to get that license and have her clinched before she backs out. I've got her outside in my wagon, with a policeman watching her, and I want you to hustle with the license. The preacher's waiting, and if there's no preventing Providence you bet I'll not fill a bachelor's grave. Here's your money. Goodby," and the happy man grabbed his license and ran for the wagon.—Detroit Free Press.

Undiscovered Caverns.

The mystery of the underworld appeals with irresistible force to the imagination. Tales of the wonders concealed in caverns and hidden under the ground have always interested the inhabitants of every country. And the strange and splendid scenes frequently discovered in such places as the Mammoth cave, the Luray caverns, the sea caves of Bermuda and the Blue grotto of Capri have lent wings to the fancy which pictures still more marvelous spectacles "underneath the ground."

As a matter of fact it is probable that we are as yet acquainted with but comparatively few of the spacious caverns that exist at no great depth beneath the earth, and which, filled with air, are capable of being explored by men. The explorations of Mr. E. A. Martel in France have added very largely to our knowledge of what has been called the "subterranean geography" of that country. Similar work in other countries would undoubtedly produce many surprising revelations of what the earth contains.—Youth's Companion.

Has Popular Education Failed?

It cannot be denied that there is serious and general disappointment at the results of popular education up to this date. In spite of all efforts to make education universal, all classes complain more than ever before of the general conditions of society. Yet after two whole generations it seems as if some increase of genuine reasonableness of thought and action in all classes of the population ought to be discernible. Many persons, however, fail to see in the actual conduct of the various classes of society the evidence of increasing rationality.—President Eliot in Forum.

Qualified.

"For this place," said the man at the desk, "we need a man of great self control."

"That catches me," replied the applicant eagerly. "I can go by a 'Fresh Paint' sign without putting my hands on the paint to see if it is fresh."

He was hired forthwith.—Buffalo Express.

Elected Without New York.

Before 1892 five presidents of the United States were elected without the assistance of the state of New York. These were George Washington (first time), in 1789; James Madison, in 1816; James Buchanan, in 1856; U. S. Grant, in 1869; R. B. Hayes, in 1876.—Hartford Post.

A Fair Arrangement.

Mr. Glenridge—In my house I always expect to head the procession. Mrs. Glenridge—Well, you have to foot the bills.—Kate Field's Washington.

Not Made for Concerts.

Bobby DeStyle—Where is mamma going?

Ethel DeStyle—To see symphony concert.

Bobby—Why don't she wear her new dress?

Ethel—I dess it's so tight she can't talk in it.—Good News.

Bloodless Italian Battles.

As a rule the art of war was practiced in 1420 with a little too much regard for rules; it was hide and seek behind specific bulwarks rather than warfare. As Voltaire says, the soldiers of the land were distributed between such and such condottieri as if they were professional harvesters.

The captain of mercenaries upon one side tried his best to outmaneuver the captain of mercenaries on the other side. If he succeeded in getting the enemy into a corner from which he could not escape, except by a desperate engagement absurd to think of, he sent off a bombastic tale of victory to his employers and asked for an increase of pay. And to make sure that his success should furnish no excuse for a cessation of hostilities and the signing of treaties of peace (which meant dismissal) he straightway shook hands with the captive general and set him and his army at liberty, so that the campaign might be continued.

This was the light in which the condottieri viewed their responsibilities. Nor was it difficult to live through a career of battles without a wound at a time when such counsel as the following was esteemed sage enough to offer to the stripling soldier: "You must know that to secure yourself against artillery you must be either out of its reach or behind a wall, or behind a rampart. And, moreover, see that the wall be thick enough," etc.—Macmillan's Magazine.

What a Farmer Accomplished.

From a farmer in Virginia some years ago I received a request that he might send me a package of colored sketches of wild flowers and that I would verify or rectify his determination of their names.

Inquiry developed the fact that he had reached adult age as a farmer when he began to feel the need of some subject of thought and interest outside of his daily work.

Without any scientific help or knowledge he set about collecting and naming the birds of the Shenandoah valley. Not satisfied with stuffed specimens he conceived the idea of painting the birds he collected. With no artistic knowledge or instruction he ordered paints and brushes and set himself at work, and today there are very few artists in the country who can paint birds with so much of artistic grace and scientific accuracy as he.

After a few years, having transferred to paper all the birds of the region, he procured a "Gray's Manual" and began to study the plants of the valley, first determining their names and then painting them. He accordingly sent on a package of colored sketches, artistically attractive and so true to nature that there was not the slightest doubt as to any of the 750 species represented, while his own unassisted determinations were so accurate that not a dozen names needed to be altered.—Professor Pickering in Christian Union.

Giving a Book a Name.

One couldn't very well make an arithmetic or a geography alluring by a title or introduce a work on conic sections with a catchword, and histories and scientific books generally are best described by the plainest sort of title. It would be foolish, for instance, to send a grave account of the wars between the Yorkists and Lancastrians out into the world as "The White Rose and the Red." It would be unfair to the patrons of circulating libraries, for one thing, who would probably take the book to be a new story by Rita or The Duchess. And yet such dignified tomes as "A Century of Conflict" or "The Holy Roman Empire" gain something from the splendor of their baptism. In philosophy, too, a taking title has sometimes been originated. Darwin's "Descent of Man" is a case in point; Schopenhauer's "Die Weltals Wille und Vorstellung" is another, although it is hardly so captivating as the "Philosophie des Unbewussten" of Eduard von Hartmann.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Looking for His Money's Worth.

In Dundee on one occasion a little gallery in the hall where Mr. Max O'Rell was lecturing was thrown open to the public at sixpence. He warned the manager that he was no attraction for the sixpenny public, but the manager would have his way.

"The hall was well filled, but not the little gallery, where I counted," says Mr. O'Rell, "about a dozen people. Two of these, however, did not remain long, and after the lecture I was told that they had gone to the box office and asked to have their money returned to them. 'Why,' they said, 'it's a swindle; it's only a man talking!'"—London Tit-Bits.

Scott Was Eated as a Dunce.

As a boy Walter Scott gave few indications of his coming greatness, and was described by one of his early

preceptors as "the boy that has the thickest skull in the school." Afterward at Edinburgh university the future "wizard" was thus epitomized by one of the leading professors, "Dunce he is and dunce he will remain."—London Standard.

The Drying Point.

Little Scotch Andy was sent to hold a wet towel before the fire until it should become dry. A few minutes later he startled his mother by calling out, "Mither, mither, it's dry when it's broon!"—Exchange.

Cargoes of Brick on Boats.

Cargoes of brick have to be stowed in the most careful manner, or else the vessels carrying them will founder in the mildest weather, owing to the strong tendency of the brick to absorb the water caused by the leakage which necessarily occurs on all wooden vessels. The brick will absorb the water as fast as it runs in from an ordinary leak, and the increased weight of the brick causes the vessel to settle until she makes the final plunge, and the crew are frequently at a loss to know the cause. To new shoals, defective work in the vessel's construction and other causes are attributed the disasters.—Philadelphia Record.

Carelessness in Banks.

An auditor of a big express company says: "Nearly every week checks without signatures, or with improper indorsements, are presented to us for payment, after they have passed without detection through banks and clearing houses. I suppose the bank officials get careless through constant handling of money obligations. From our own experience I should judge that they must be badly stuck at times. I imagine they keep such errors pretty quiet."—New York Sun.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 12th day of Dec. A. D. 1892, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Simon Hirth, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 12th day of June, next, and that said claims will be heard before said Court, on the 31st day of March, and on the 12th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each said days. Dated Ann Arbor, Dec. 12, A. D. 1892. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 27th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety two. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of estate of Frank G. Paul L. and Roscoe H. Hirth, minors. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Simon Hirth, guardian, praying that he may be licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to said minors. Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 24th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said minors and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard a newspaper printed and circulated in the said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. [A TRUE COPY.] Wm. G. Dory, Probate Register.

Scientific American Agency for

# PATENTS

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A gentleman having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Premature Debauchery, and the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple method of SELF CURE. To those who wish, and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail, a copy of the recipe so successfully used. Address, JAMES W. PINKNEY, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.  
Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.  
Ripans Tabules : a family remedy.

# IF YOU CAN READ

and write and are possessed of fair intelligence, you are fully qualified to make a grand success of what we offer you. We have lately published at great expense and labor a perfect work in the way of an illustrated gift book, suitable to all classes, an ornament to any home, and at a price that brings it within the reach of all, even those of moderate means. Herebefore only those who indulged in luxuries have felt that they could afford a book of this class, as they are sold in book stores at \$5.00 and upwards. The book which we offer is not in any way inferior to those above referred to, but is far superior to hundreds of books of this nature that are sold at prices exceeding ours by an enormous per cent. It is selling with a rush wherever shown. Agents have only to show the book and mention the price, and it sells on its merits without further talking. No better Christmas, New Year's or Birthday present can be selected. It will sell, not only for holiday trade, but at all seasons of the year, for the reason that all will want it in their homes, and will have it as soon as they know the low price at which our agents can furnish them. Reader, if you need profitable employment, and a business in which you can and will take pride, as well as make money rapidly, do not fail to send for circulars containing private terms to agents and full information, which will be sent FREE upon application. Old and new agents alike are making handsome salaries—yes, fortunes. Many of those who are making the best records are new at the agency business, having had no previous experience. Make a start—the book is entirely new. No such terms have been offered agents as we now offer on this wonderful book. Special qualifications not necessary, for it sells everywhere at eight. Perhaps you have at some time been unsuccessful at the agency business. If so, there is every reason why you should try this, the PRINCE OF GIFT BOOKS. Failure is impossible if you make a START. Write us to-day, study our circulars and directions, then order an outfit and go to work with push and energy. You may make the greatest mistake of your life, if you allow this GREAT OPPORTUNITY to pass unimproved. E. C. ALLEN & CO., Box 202, Augusta, Maine.

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CHAPTER XIV. FALSE.

"There, there, dear! don't be alarmed. You've just woke up from a nice, long sleep." "Sleep! Then the bridge, the storm, Raymond! No, no! it was all true. Oh! where am I? Who are you? How came I here, in this strange place?"

ask her to try and find Mr. Raymond Marshall and his father, and send them to her—but it was no servant. The familiar form of Doctor Simms passed the door, and following him was a clerical-looking man, and the former was saying: "Mr. Marshall is waiting for us. This way, sir."

Edna had settled down into a life peaceful, happy, indescribably so, only when that dark shadow of the past haunted her heart like a pall. Her new friends had talked plainly to her. They liked her; she filled a dead daughter's place in their hearts.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS. Night Scenes to Be Studied in the City by the Lakes. In the respective newspaper offices hundreds of men are working away for dear life.

The Most Pleasant Way Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing.

Footsteps on the stairs brought her to her feet. If it was a servant, she would

Thus it was that in less than a week

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you wish to see the above named goods in the most select and satisfactory condition, and marked at figures that will make you stare, just stop at the Bank Drug Store and look them over.

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- Best Columbia river salmon 15c per can
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- 3lb cans tomatoes, 10c
- Sardines in oil 5c per can.
- 23 boxes matches 300 to box 25c.
- 6 doz clothes pins, 5c.
- Rising Sun Stove polish, 5c per pkg.
- 25 lbs sulphur \$1.00.
- Standard Oysters, 18c per can.
- Select Oysters 23c per can.
- Dates 8c per pound.
- Peanuts 8c per pound.
- 20 lbs granulated sugar for \$1.00.
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Verily, merrily, more and more, It pays to trade at

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CHELSEA, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1893.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

#### An Interesting Budget from the Nation's Capital.

Special Correspondence.  
The vice president of the United States is the fifth wheel of the government wagon. He has nothing to do with the judicial branches of the government. He is only a possible factor of the executive. And the constitution has foisted him on one branch of the legislative with about as much reason as it would have had to have made him presiding justice of the supreme court.

That jobless statesman, John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, had a supreme contempt for the position in which the constitution placed the vice president. I had a conversation with him one day when he was the president pro tempore of the senate, about the duties and the honors of the vice presidency, and he commented on the vice president's position as the most anomalous in the whole governmental structure. "The vice president," he said, with fine scorn, "has two functions; to preside over the senate, and to wait for the president to die." The men who have been elected to the office of vice president have apparently all felt what Mr. Ingalls said.

The active duty of the vice president is to preside over the senate. Only in case of a tie is he permitted to vote. It has happened sometimes that the deciding vote of the vice president has come at a critical time to save or destroy some important measure; but the infrequency of this event is well illustrated in the fact that Vice President Morton has voted but three times. During the session of congress the vice president is an extremely busy man. He has a heavy mail to answer, bills to sign, and other business of a like nature to attend to. These and his social duties keep him pretty well occupied during the hours when he is not presiding over the senate. After his arrival at the capitol Mr. Morton goes directly to the vice president's room, which is an historic chamber, east of the marble room, in the suite of offices which open on the lobby behind the senate chamber. In one corner of the room is a small

iron safe. It was put there during the time of President (pro tempore) Ingalls to hold the electoral votes of the states as they were brought to him by the state messengers. The messengers who will bring the records of Mr. Cleveland's election to the presidency have not begun to arrive. When the first one of them appears at the capitol he will wait on the vice president in this little square room, and Mr. Morton will give him a receipt for the document which he delivers. Then the document will be put in the safe, which will be locked, and a stout capitol policeman, well armed, will stand guard over it. Four years ago this safe was guarded night and day.

The cabinet makers are finding it very difficult to dovetail their planks together and many of them are working on mighty shaky timber. There is very little else to occupy their attention during the holidays, and there is a great deal of speculation as to whom Mr. Cleveland will select as his advisors. There is more talk in the hotels and other places where the politicians congregate concerning the Carlisle cabinet probability than any other one man. It is the unshakable conviction that he will be tendered the portfolio of the secretary of the treasury, but there are very grave doubts as to whether or not he wants it. In the first place he will be needed in the senate when the work of tariff revision begins. In the second place he has now reached the time of life when a man begins to think of laying by some provision for his family, and Carlisle is poor. In the third place, if he accepts the portfolio it is understood that he will do so against the earnest protests of his wife. The distinguished Kentuckian will, of course, say nothing one way or the other, holding that no man should decline in public what has been offered him in private. The probabilities are on the side of acceptance, however, if the offer is made. There are three southern men of reputation prominently spoken of for the attorney generalship. They are John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, Representative Culberson, of Texas, who is regarded as one of the strongest men of the south, and ex-Representative Hammond, of Georgia. The rock-ribbed democrats generally are afraid that ex-Minister Phelps is going to be secretary of state. The idea of the selection is not gratifying to the general run of earnest partisans.

The present session of the Fifty-second Congress is not quite up to the ante-holiday record of the short session of the Fifty-first Congress. The house has so far passed the army bill and reported only the fortifications bill. The total amount of the Army bill as it passed the house was \$24,197,639, which is \$1,725,315 less than the estimate, and \$110,860 less than the appropriation of last year.

The condition of Mr. Blaine still continues to show a slight but steady and encouraging features of his case and gives the members of his family ground for renewed hope.  
Carl Schurz will never score a hit as a moral serpentine dancer until after his political tights shall have served a term in a laundry.

#### The Flavor of Oranges.

Rough, brownish oranges are said to carry in their complexion a guarantee of sweetness, the peculiar appearance being due to the attacks of insects who have selected them for this very quality. This may be true, but it would be hard to find better oranges than some of the smooth skinned, heavy fruit that are beautiful as well as good. In the choice of oranges the matter of flavor seems to be surprisingly ignored. The average man or woman prefers a very sweet orange, and likes Floridas because they are sweet. There is a finer flavor, however, in the Mediterranean fruit. For some reason this is increasingly difficult to find in market until the rush of Florida oranges is over.—Hartford Courant.

#### Variation.

In old time variation was supposed to be a special property of the seed to get new varieties; now it is found that buds will vary as well as seeds, and many of the popular flowers in use by florists have been raised from branches which have "sported," to use a technical term, from other kinds. It is further found that even bulbets will vary in the same way. Many ferns produce these on the fronds, and Mr. G. J. Lowe recorded the fact that he has raised new varieties of ferns directly from these bulbets.—Meehan's Monthly.

#### A Reply of Tennyson's.

Some years ago a certain press agency wrote to the laureate offering him a supply of cuttings as to his works. His reply was brief, "Lord Tennyson does not care to pay for gnat bites."—New York Tribune.

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### TOMORROW.

When Father Time,  
Now old and gray,  
Was in his prime,  
I've oft heard say  
His one quest was tomorrow.  
With Eve he talked  
The matter o'er,  
With Adam walked,  
His spirit sore—  
His search was one of sorrow.  
From Jordan's tide  
To fair Cathay;  
By Tiber's side  
In Caesar's day  
Fresh trouble he would borrow,  
For where he went,  
'Twas all in vain,  
Past time was spent,  
Today was plain—  
But where, where was tomorrow?

And so we see  
Him gray and old,  
And so he'll be  
Through years untold,  
There's no ease for his sorrow,  
Go where he may,  
He'll simply find  
Just plain today,  
Which lags behind  
That false mirage—tomorrow.  
—R. L. Hendrick in Youth's Companion.

#### Royalty and Its Musical Ability.

The queen of Belgium is an admirable harpist; the queen of Italy, to say nothing of her skill as a pianist and singer, is a graceful performer on the mandolin; almost all the English princesses play the piano; Princess Beatrice plays the harmonium in masterly style as well as the piano; the czar of all the Russias has a predilection for brass instruments and the banjo; the empress of Austria plays the zither; Queen Victoria once knew how to play the organ, and her daughter, the ex-empress of Germany, plays the organ in quite masterly style; the Prince of Wales is a regular virtuoso on the banjo; the princess, his wife, is an accomplished pianist; the violin is the favorite instrument of the Duke of Edinburgh; the queen of Roumania is a clever performer on the piano and harp.

King George of Greece devotes himself to acoustic experiments with bells and glasses, from which he obtains extraordinary results; he also plays the cymbaline, the instrument of the Hungarian gypsies. The empress of Japan is a highly skilled executant on the koto, a sort of harp.—New York Press.

#### He Was Awful Homely.

One day while on a hunting expedition in the Alps, Victor Emmanuel met an old woman gathering brambles. She inquired of the stranger whether it was true, as she had heard, that the king was in the neighborhood. If so, was there any chance of seeing him?  
"Yes," said his majesty, "he is about. Would you really like to see him?"

The old woman declared that few sights would give her more pleasure.  
"Well, mother, I am the king."  
She stared at him for a moment and broke into a grin.

"Get out with you, jester! Do you think a nice woman like the queen would marry a chap like you, with that hideous mug?"

The king was not offended. Perhaps the compliment to his wife mollified him. He gave the woman a piece of money, with which he was always free, and passed along.—Exchange.

#### Can Any One Account for This?

An Auburn physician in his many years of practice has noted that few people are born on the 17th of the month. He was born that day himself, and being of an observing turn of mind he has taken particular notice.—Lewiston Journal.

### NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A gentleman having been cured of Nervous Prostration Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple method of SELF CURE. To those who wish, and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail, a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case. Address, in confidence, JAMES W. PINKNEY, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

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