

The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. IV. NO. 44.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1893.

WHOLE NUMBER, 200

A MONTH OF BARGAINS!

In Clothing, Boots and Shoes that have 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.....	31,47.76
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
Nicks and pennies.....	189.30
Gold.....	2,015.00
Silver.....	1,024.25
U. S. and National Bank Notes.....	4,947.00
Total.....	\$253,750.62

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

Total..... \$253,750.62

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.

Correct—Attest: { 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.

DR. H. 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 anesthetic. Give me a trial that I may prove myself worthy of your patronage. Office over Kempf's Bank.

IN THE LOUVRE.

Experiences of a Traveler with an Enthusiastic "English" Guide.

"My dear sir," says the guide, "three francs an hour; show you things never see at all without guide."

He stands with his hat off, grasping a blackthorn stick, his eastern countenance wrinkling into innumerable smiles. I look first at him and then at the little man with his hands deep in a bulgy covert coat. Which shall it be? "My dear sir," says the guide, "e does not spik English, e is Cher-man. I am English guide." There is something so simple and good humored about him that, though I know the Louvre pretty well as it is, I fall an easy victim.

So we pass into the Pavillon de l'Horloge. "I am English guide," says my friend excitedly, flourishing his blackthorn. He was born at Gibraltar, of Spanish parents, and his name is Bazouk, and directly we get among the ancient sculpture he leads me to a large marble basin, directs me to hang my head down over it and listen. Then he goes to the end of the gallery to a corresponding basin and whispers. It is alone worth the three francs to hear Bazouk's voice so mysteriously come to me up quietly out of my own basin. Wondrous echo! "My dear sir," says Bazouk, "you come here thousand years without guide; you never find that out." And he laughs triumphantly, as though the echo was his own particular friend and would work for no one else.

"All dese, very old, very ancient, very teresting, come from Greece," waving his blackthorn at the other figures, "but no time for everyting. Pleasskomere! My dear sir, Venus der Milo." Pause to allow me time to admire. Then, "So noble, so majesty, so splendick beautiful." Very slowly and impressively, beating his hand with the knob of the blackthorn. "Remember three tings: Feerst, not made of a good piece of marble; segond, no one ever among best artists able exactly to copy expression of face; theerd, no one knowing what she do wid'ands. All try, no one succeed. Remember three tings." And he gives them me again.

A crowd—a gang of desolate, dreary English—wander around upon us from the Melpomene, under the direction of a stout man in light clothes. If you had met them on a country road you would have declared them the more harmless lunatics out for a constitutional. Bazouk nudges me and whispers, "Cook's; joost like cattle." He salutes their keeper, who nods in reply, and as the tail of the melancholy comet passes us repeats, "Cook's." "Ya-as," says a young man drawing behind, "Cook's come to see Parées; any objections?" To whom the ever polite Bazouk raises his hat and replies, "Enjoy yourselves, my dear sir."—Temple Bar.

Flying from Justice.



Warder—We assign men here to work with which they are familiar. If you have any special line you'd better say so, and we'll start you at once.

Convict—Thanks; I can't begin too soon—I'm an aeronaut.—Judy.

A Criticism of Jenny Lind.

One day—it was many years after her marriage—when Jenny Lind was staying with a relative of mine not far from Peterborough she attended a service in the cathedral. The dean, who, probably without much critical musical judgment, thought the singing very perfect, was rash enough to ask Mine. Goldschmidt how she liked his choir. She looked at him with a quiet smile and replied with an emphasis which could not be mistaken, "Oh, Mr. Dean, your cathedral is indeed most beautiful!"—R. J. McNeill in Century.

ATTENTION

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



CHAPTER XVI. MISSING.

When Edna Deane glanced into the room at the Hopdale Hotel where the marriage ceremony between the man she loved and the woman who had so cruelly deceived her was taking place, one member only of the coterie there had caught sight of her white, stricken face.

Lured on by the deft manipulation of Dr. Simms and Beatrice Mercer, Raymond Marshall had agreed to solace the dying moments of the girl who had saved his father from financial ruin and disgrace by wedding her.

The bridegroom of a few brief hours, destined to benefit by her fortune whether he so elected or not, too crushed over his grief to care what became of him, he went through the form of a mere mockery of marriage, and spoke the words that signified the consummation of the scheming siren's deft plot.

It was just at the commencement of the ceremony that he chanced to glance at the half-open door connecting with the adjoining apartment.

The others did not see, the others did not mark the vivid start, the quick pallor, the gasping breath, as he stared before him as if he had seen a wraith.

"Edna!" he panted; and then, feeling that it was a delusion of the senses, a reproachful, haunting visitation from the woman the memory of whose love could never sanctify even a marriage of necessity and pity, he tottered through the doorway into the next room.

"Edna!" his voice rang out less vaguely now. It was now with a thrill of the senses. She was at the threshold of that half door now. Her face flashed plainly, unmistakably, across his vision.

"It is she—alive!" he gasped. "Oh, can it be true?"

Madly he rushed for the corridor. The shock of the perfect recognition, however, had blinded, confused him. She had disappeared and in his excitement he ran the wrong way, got lost in inextricable side passages of the hotel, and reached its street exit two minutes behind the flying fugitive.

A lounge at the door told an excitable story of the fleeting form, and indicated the direction in which it had disappeared.

Not stopping to analyze his vivid emotions nor the strange situation in which his acquiescence to the pleadings of Beatrice had placed him, Raymond Marshall thought only of the dead come back to life with a great, feverish joy and wonder.

Vainly, however, he scoured the vicinity. Edna Deane had come like a phantom and had disappeared like a flash.

Aided, perplexed, an hour later Raymond Marshall started back for the hotel.

His brow was black with suspicion, his keenest sensibilities aroused to the fever-pitch of inquiry and suspense.

Edna was alive—he was satisfied on that point. As he looked back over the events of the past hour, and realized how he had allowed his despair and sympathy to lead him into a net, he realized, too, that it might all be part of a plot. The newspaper item was a falsehood! The siren had again deluded him, and now he was chained to her. Be her illness simulation or reality, she was his fatally wedded wife. The thought that Edna knew and understood all this drove him frantic. Hot with hate and excitement, he regained the room at the hotel. He would have an understanding with Beatrice! She should, at least, tell him the truth about Edna, and the mystery of her absence and reappearance.

He paused as he reached the parlor of the suite. A glance into the next apartment rooted him to the spot. His father, the false nurse, the strange minister had departed, but there yet lingered the doctor, Simms, and there, too, no longer the incumbent, white-faced dying bride, but in all her usual regal boldness of beauty, sat Beatrice, conversing animatedly with her tool and colleague in plotting, her cousin, the doctor.

"Marshall has probably gone home," the latter was saying, "but I cannot account for his strange abrupt departure. We will not think of that, however, Beatrice. Your scheme has succeeded; you are his wife."

"Yes," cried Beatrice, triumphantly, "my fondest hopes have succeeded."

"We had better, therefore, hasten our other arrangements at once. As I understand it, you are to be removed to my home."

"Still posing as the dying invalid," yes," assented the crafty Beatrice. "However, little Raymond Marshall may care for me; he will call daily to inquire for me. His sympathy will cause him to do that. He will see me gradually recover. When he is he has married a well woman instead of a dying one he will accept the situation, and my love will win him to forget Edna, and he will never know the plot we have played against him."

"He knows it now!"

The two schemers started back in dismay. A towering monument of wrath, their victim suddenly sprang into view.

In wild, fierce denunciation he thrust the abashed doctor aside. In righteous

indignation he told the appalled Beatrice that she was unmasked, the full measure of her iniquity known.

He almost cursed her in the bitterness of his rage. He told her that if he had to the uttermost parts of the world, her claim upon him as a husband should be the merest mockery of formality, and then unheeding her frantic appeals of love, he dashed from the room, not even deigning to reveal to her that he had seen Edna Deane, that he knew her to be alive, realizing that any appeal to her to tell him truly what she knew of the poor, persecuted child of destiny would not bring a truthful response from her false lips.

That night, baffled, distressed, crushed, Beatrice sought vainly for the man she loved—at his home, in the village. She could not forget him. So near to success, and careless babbling had lost her the precious prize.

She lingered at the retirement of the doctor's home for several days; she had him inquire everywhere for Marshall, but the latter had mysteriously disappeared from the village.

"I shall return home," she told him with anxious, haggard face, finally. "At the first trace you secure of him write or telegraph me. You got the marriage certificate from the clergyman."

Dr. Simms evaded her questioning glance.

"Not yet," he stammered, "but I will. You see, the village clergyman was away, and I had to arrange with a strange minister who lives in another town. I will attend to it. Oh, you will win Raymond Marshall to your side yet."

"Life is torture else," sighed the disappointed Beatrice. And that night she started back for the home where luxury and wealth were a hollow mockery, with her scheme for Raymond Marshall's love a failure.

Had she remained one day longer at Hopdale, she would have seen Raymond Marshall, for he returned twenty-four hours after her departure.

If he was pale, worn, jaded before, he was a mere shadow of his former handsome self now. He had sought vainly everywhere for a trace of Edna Deane.

Back at the starting-point of his investigation, ere he went to his home, he visited the hotel. He questioned the landlord about "Miss Leslie," and inquired particularly about a mysterious visitor on the day of the marriage.

"I remember now," spoke the landlord after listening to Marshall's story. "There was a strange woman here. She sat in the ladies' parlor, but she disappeared mysteriously. However, we found a little sachel there the next morning."

"A sachel!" ejaculated Marshall eagerly. "Can I see it?"

The article was produced. Disappointed Marshall glanced over the few collars and handkerchiefs it contained. They little resembled the dainty neckwear of his Edna. As he noted in red ink on the inside of the sachel an address, however, he decided that it might have belonged to Edna, that it might possibly be a clue.

The address was that of a farmer, John Blake. The next afternoon, Raymond Marshall knocked at the door of the humble cottage that had sheltered his lost darling the night of the storm.

To her it had been a haven of safety and peace, to him it became the portals of a paradise of hope and love, as with ten minutes he knew all the truth.

Yes, he had loved Edna at last! Mrs. Blake had told him all she knew. He could patch out all the mystery of Edna's strange disappearance now. Oh! he had found her at last.

Found her, however, to lose her again, it seemed. With a sinking heart he listened to the con coined matron as she told him that Edna had been missing for hours.

That day she had gone out for a drive. An hour previous the horse and phaeton had come home, Bruno jogging after, but no driver.

Had Edna again fled—had she met with an accident?

"Oh! it cannot be, so near to finding her, to lose her again!" murmured Marshall, wildly. "Have you no idea where she went, Mrs. Blake?"

No, the farmer's wife could not connect, and about to give Marshall an idea of Edna's usual route in driving, he interrupted her.

"Bruno, the dog!" he exclaimed suddenly. "Come here, good fellow!"

He took up a dainty glove from the table that belonged to Edna. He patted the dog; he showed him the glove, he pointed down the road.

The intelligent animal seemed to understand what was expected of him.

"Find your mistress!" urged the solicitous Marshall.

With a sharp bark, Bruno darted through the cottage door.

Down the winding road he ran, the eager, hopeful Raymond Marshall at his heels, realizing on how frail a thread hung the fate of the woman he loved.

CHAPTER XVII. AT HER MERCY.

Edna Deane shrank back to the edge of the pit as she recognized the face of the person who had come in response to her cries for aid.

It was Beatrice Mercer; there could be no doubt of it, and the shock of the recognition, a realization of the peridy of her former friend, drove Edna to sudden silence.

She sank to the side of the pit and looked up blankly.

"Who is there, I say?" demanded Beatrice, peering sharply down.

"It is I, Edna—Edna Deane."

"Incredible!"

Beatrice recoiled as if dealt a sudden

blow, and turned white to the lips.

Edna Deane! For the first time in her reckless, cruel career of subterfuge and deceit the self-reliant schemer faltered.

She had met her Waterloo in the failure of her scheme to delude Raymond Marshall. That had been the first break in her plots, and now—

How had Edna Deane come here—alive, when she deemed her dead! At this of all places in the world, where a single misstep, a single suspicion aroused on the part of old Mr. Ralston, would strip the impostor of her borrowed plumage and place in her rightful position the persecuted, deceived Edna.

For some moments Beatrice shrank back from the edge of the pit, lost in wild augury and suspense. Then her hard, practical mind grasped the situation.

She knew that Ralston was confined to his room. Both the steward and the housekeeper had gone to the village and would not return until late that night.

She called down to Edna. Word by word, sentence by sentence, she forced her to tell how she had come there, learned for the first time the entire truth about Edna's peril and Edna's deliverance. Unheeding her appeals for rescue she compelled her to relate her story. She knew that Edna would not falsify.

"You must make no outcry," she said, in a cold, steeled tone of voice. "This place is a dangerous one for any stranger. If I release you you will go away and never tell any one you saw me here nor seek to know why I am here, or revisit the place."

"Yes! yes!" assented Edna, eagerly, somehow terrified at the cruel, repellent expression on the face of her former friend. "Only one question—where is Raymond Marshall, your husband?"

Beatrice's teeth closed with a vicious snap.

"All is over between you two—he is mine now," she responded. "Remain here until I return—until it is safe for me to rescue you and get you outside the grounds."

Then she was gone, and darkness and silence supervened, and poor Edna, shrinking, trembling, awaited her fate, with a confused sense of peril, of mystery in her agitated thoughts.

Beatrice had gone to her room in the mansion with a drawn brow and tightly compressed lips.

She had a hard problem to study out, and it was perplexing her. Edna Deane, whom she believed dead, had come across her path again. Of late, she had begun to realize the value of wealth; she was not yet hopeless of winning Raymond Marshall to her side; but, if she learned that Edna was alive, if old Mr. Ralston asserted that she was an impostor, what then?

Darker and fiercer glowed the ba dlist eyes, more sember an d tragic grew the sinister face. She dared not let Edna go free; it meant ultimate disaster to all her hopes and plans.

She proceeded, finally, to another room. In a corner of it was a large cabinet. Unlocking and opening its doors, she revealed row after row of phials and bottles, evidently the medicine use by the invalid Ralston.

A large bottle, bearing the label "chloroform," attracted her attention, and she took it up, thoughtfully.

"I have only a short time to act, for the servants will soon return," she murmured. "I must quiet her, for I have not time to get her out of the pit before they come back. I will empty the contents of the bottle into the pit. They will suffocate and silence her. Later, I will get her out, imprison her, or—I must take time to think. If the fumes kill her that is not my fault," continued the heartless siren.

She went out into the garden, the bottle in her hand. She reached the pit and uncorked it.

"What was that?"

She started with the ejaculation, and peered sharply at the near shrubbery, as she fancied she detected a rustling movement there.

It was not repeated, however, and she leaned over the edge of the pit once more.

Emptying the volatile fluid into the prison-pit of her victim, the merciless plotter hastened from the spot, the desperate cruelty of murder in her wicked heart.

JUDGED BY THEIR HAIR.

A hotel man claims to be able to read a woman as accurately by her hair as anybody else can by her eyes, nose, mouth or other features.

Start out in my reading of a woman by her hair, with the quite generally known and accepted principle that the finer the hair the gentler the birth, or the better, higher grade the family stock from which she came, and having thus determined whether she is of gentle or rude birth, I rely upon the amount of care which her hair shows to have had in order to obtain the key to her mode of life.

The closer the ends of her hair cling together when unaffected by an artificial force the more intellectuality does the owner possess. When the ends, and particularly the body of the hair show a tendency to curl it is an infallible sign that the owner has inherited grace and poetic ease of the body.

The straighter and less yielding—though not necessarily harsh—the hair, the firmer and more positive is the woman's nature. Treachery and jealousy hide beneath luscious or dead-black hair nine cases out of ten. Feminine hair that may appear of the finest texture and be glossy almost to brilliancy when viewed at a little distance, but that on close examination is found to have a broken or split appearance—something quite common in ladies' hair—may be depended on to a certainty as indicating a badly unbalanced character, a woman with an excess of especially queer notions.

The lighter colored the hair the more sensitive and "touchy" the owner, except in rare cases, where her ladyship enjoys perfect health. Brown hair, whatever the shade is, is always the most pleasant and satisfactory shade of hair to have to do with across the hotel counter, and that's the place to find out a woman's nature.

PAPERS BY GOVERNORS

MESSAGES READ TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Governor Winans Reviews State Affairs and Says the Public Institutions Are in Good Condition—Both Governors Advocate Improvement of the Highways.

The Outgoing Governor.

In his retiring message, read before the joint convention of the two houses of the Legislature, Gov. Winans gave a complete account of his stewardship. He recommended the submission of a constitutional amendment fixing a limit to the apportionment of specific taxes among the primary schools so that all above a certain amount may be applied to the reduction of direct State taxation. In many districts the money received from this source, together with the proceeds of the mill tax, is sufficient to maintain the schools, and in not a few the amount so received exceeds the necessary expenditures. The public institutions of the State were said to be in admirable condition, and the acts of 1911 consolidating the management of these institutions was commended, they having resulted in a great saving to the State.

Gov. Winans urged the necessity for an institution for the feeble-minded, and expressed the opinion that the sum appropriated by the last Legislature for the Michigan World's Fair exhibit is sufficient to cover all necessary expenses.

The attention of the Legislature was called to the necessity for better highways. In the opinion of the commission appointed to investigate this subject an amendment to the Constitution is necessary in order that needed reforms may be adopted. Immediate relief for the Supreme Court was urged, as was also the subjecting of all building and loan associations to State supervision. In conclusion Gov. Winans said that the Legislature which shall enact general laws for the incorporation of cities and villages and do away with the free-pass system, thereby shortening the legislative sessions, will earn the lasting gratitude of the people.

The Incoming Governor.

Governor Rice also urged the necessity for better roads, and said that while it is possible that the Legislature may not adopt all of the recommendations of the Highway Commission, yet he hoped the work of the commission will result in such constitutional amendments and laws as will in the immediate future, result in good country roads. After giving the details of the Jimer Electoral law and speaking of the result of its operation in Michigan, the Governor said:

F. A. Baker, one of the eminent counsel employed in this case before the Supreme Court, believes that the Legislature has power to declare the office of Elector and Alternate Elector for President and Vice President in districts where they are not in accord with the majority of the people of the State, as shown by the votes cast at the last election, vacant, and to provide for the filling of these vacancies by men in accord with the majority of the people. If this can be done, and should be done, so that the Michigan Electors should all cast their votes with the dominant party in the State, it could make no possible difference in the result of the election of Nov. 8, 1912, nor be of any partisan advantage to either party, but I desire to call your attention to the danger that may confront us in the near future, and recommend that some action be taken with a view to induce Congress to provide some safe and fair method of electing President and Vice President. It is a matter which should receive your careful consideration.

In order to secure greater accuracy and remove opportunity for fraud at elections it was recommended that a law be passed providing for a separate board for counting ballots; that boxes be changed in the middle of the forenoon, at noon, and in the middle of the afternoon; that as soon as the count of the first box is completed a bulletin showing how the vote stands be bulletined, and as soon as the several boxes are counted the result be bulletined at once. Under this system the result of the election could be known by 8 o'clock. As a means of securing accuracy, as well as an early settlement of the election, it was recommended that the State canvass be made the third Monday of November instead of the second Monday in December, as the law now provides.

The need of an additional appropriation for Michigan's World's Fair exhibit was mentioned, and the recommendation made that such an amount be appropriated, under proper safeguards, as may be necessary to carry out the plans of the commission. Attention was called to the necessity for further accommodations for the insane and for a home for feeble-minded children. The abolishment of the Central Board of Control of State Institutions and Central Board of inspectors of penal and reformatory institutions and the return to the separate board system was recommended, as was also the adoption of some provisions whereby the indeterminate and parole system of dealing with criminals may be followed in Michigan. The Legislature was advised to lose no time in raising the legal test for illuminating oils. In discussing the question of the tax on oil roads the Executive said:

We have in our State a few railroads which were pioneers of their kind and were granted special charters with special privileges. They are to-day among the most prosperous of our great system of railroads. They have contributed much to the growth and prosperity of the State, and have reaped a golden reward therefor. They have now become an aristocracy or privileged class of railroads, both as to rates charged and taxes paid. This condition is unjust to the people of the State. A State is no more justified in a breach of contract than an individual, but in some instances the railroads have themselves broken the contract, and when this has been done the charter themselves provide a means for their repeal. It only needs to be stated that railroads, like individuals, should be governed by the same laws and be subject to the same burdens for the support of the government. I trust this question will receive your early and careful attention.

It was advised that necessary legislation be enacted to place unquestioned authority in the hands of some State officer for effective quarantine, and at the same time not necessarily interfere with travel and business. An appropriation for his purpose was recommended.

In conclusion the Governor advised that the legislative session be conducted on strict business principles and made as short as possible.

There Are Widows and Widows.

Dressed in her gayest attire, the East Indian widow walks forward triumphantly to the sound of music to place herself on the flaming pile which consumes the dead body of her husband. Dressed in like manner, the Caucasian widow walks triumphantly from headstone to headstone surmounting the graves of her departed husbands and goes flaming to the wedding altar like a maiden to her first appearance in society. Or, if a grass widow, she goes with equal grace and triumph to new fields of honorable warfare, preserving her beauty for the next succeeding lover and her temper for the one about whom she throws the gossamer of the law and the cordage of her firm trust. There is a slight difference between East Indian and European or American widows; but each of them is altogether charming and lovely to her age and civilization.—Inland Ocean.

The First Law of Nature.

This self-preservation is acknowledged to be, and people who adopt against the encroachments of disease a genuine medicinal safeguard, accredited by experience and the sanction of physicians, afford a happy illustration of the wisdom of the saying, in the health they restore and continue to enjoy. Among malades, against the growth of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords efficient protection, diseases of the kidneys and bladder are fraught with the utmost peril and exhibit great obstinacy when opposed by ordinary means. The Bitters can and will subdue them. No testimony is stronger than this. Used at the outset and persistently, the best results may be expected. This medicine also eradicates liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism and nervousness.

Singular If True.

A curious fact has recently been noted by the fine steel workers at Sheffield, England. It is this: Fine-edged tools assume a blue color and lose all temper if exposed for any considerable length of time to the light of the sun, either in summer or winter. A similar effect is exercised by moonlight, a large cross-cut saw with which the experimenters were working having been "put out of shape and its temper ruined by a single night's exposure to a first-quarter moon."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS CUNY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1912.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Frozen Potatoes.

Frozen potatoes can be restored to palatableness by peeling them and letting them lie in a cool place with plenty of cold water poured over them. In twenty-four hours all the sugar which has been formed during the freezing process will have been removed, and the potatoes can now be boiled in fresh water and will be found to be perfectly palatable.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa is a very comforting drink as the weather grows colder. One of its special merits, giving it a great advantage over tea and coffee, is its heat-giving quality; it fortifies delicate constitutions against the cold, supplying an easily appropriated fuel for those internal fires upon the adequate support of which health and happiness depend. W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa may therefore be especially commended as a morning drink, and many people who are liable to sleeplessness have found that a cup of it taken hot on going to bed brings a sound and refreshing sleep. It is absolutely pure, and it is soluble. Unlike the Dutch process, no alkalies or other chemicals are used in its manufacture.

Scientists Differ.

Dr. Murray, of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, estimates the mean height of the land of the globe to be 1,900 feet above sea level. Humboldt's estimate placed the same level at only 1,000 feet above high-water mark.

CLEANLINESS, exercise and diet are the cardinal virtues of good health. Take care of the first two, and if you know how and what to eat you need never be ill. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, overcomes the results of wrong living.

BOSTON crackers split, slightly buttered, and toasted on the split side are delicious served with bouillon, oysters, etc.

Liver Complaint cured by Small Bile Beans.

Few things grow larger as we draw near to them.

FIT'S. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER. This medicine is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For all external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y. Established 1797.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. Won in last war, \$3,000.00, but lost it all since. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO AGENCIES.

WANTED! MEN TO TRAVEL. We pay \$450 to \$1000 a month and expenses. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO AGENCIES.

25 CENTS A BOX THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25 CENTS A BOX

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lane Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1893.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George Stapish is reported to be very ill.

A hive of the L. O. T. M. is being organized at this place.

The C. L. S. C. will meet with Mrs. Geo. Turnbull, Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

The Epworth League will hold a social in the M. E. church parlors this evening.

Misses Cal and Ella Whitaker have started a dressmaking establishment in Lansing.

J. V. N. Gregory, of Dexter, by a fall a few days ago, broke his right leg near the ankle.

Marriage license No. 1833 was issued to Fred Haner, of Chelsea, and Grace Drew, of Dexter.

The Lutheran Society held a social at the home of Miss Minnie Steinbach, Wednesday evening.

The Michigan Woman's Press Association holds its midwinter meeting at Charlotte, January 17th.

Benj. F. Butler died suddenly at his home in Washington, Wednesday, January 11th, aged 74 years.

L. Tichenor's St. Bernard, American Caesar, took first prize in that class, at the Bench show at Detroit this week.

The university has been allowed 3,000 feet of space at the World's Fair and the common schools of the state 1,800 feet.

Supervisor Jas. L. Gilbert has been in Ann Arbor this week, in attendance upon a special session of the board of supervisors.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Riemenschneider, in trying to walk, recently fell upon a stove, burning itself quite severely.

The young people's social at Wilber Kempf's Tuesday evening was enjoyed by all. The sleighing is beautiful but the air was rather frosty.

Senator Stockbridge was chosen as his own successor to the United States senate by the republican caucus held at Lansing last week Thursday.

The mercury got pretty low Tuesday last, registering 13 below zero in the early hours of the morning and lingering near zero all the day.

The Ann Arbor Argus is old enough to be gray, having entered on volume 58 last week, but for all that it is as sprightly as a youngster. Long live the Argus.

The board of managers are preparing a statistical pamphlet illustrative of the resources of Michigan, in connection with the Michigan exhibit at the world's Columbian exposition.

The Ann Arbor Courier, one of our most valued exchanges, has started in on volume 31, and in its last number says that life seems brighter then ever. May it ever be thus with the Courier.

Dun's commercial agency reports 10,334 business failures, last year, a less number than for any year since 1886. Last year was one of great business prosperity throughout this country.

It is estimated that twenty millions dollars of paper money have been destroyed by fire and otherwise that the government will not be compelled to redeem, and is consequently the gainer by that amount.

The annual meeting of the Congregational church was held Tuesday, January 9th. Two trustees were elected, Chas. Canfield and Thos. Sears. A committee of five was appointed to consider the matter of building a new church and to report at a meeting three weeks latter. Deacon Hatch was re-elected for a term of three years. Dr. Schmidt was elected clerk and treasurer of the church. Mrs. F. H. Wines and Mrs. Cook were elected as members of the Prudential Committee. The new manuals are ready for distribution and every member is entitled to one.

One of Chelsea's young ladies who has been studying German for some little time, was bidding her best fellow good night a few evenings ago, when he asked for a kiss, and she replied "kein." He took the entire number.

One of Wisconsin's exhibits at the world's fair will be a monolith of brown sandstone, 115 feet long, 10 feet at the base and 4 feet square at the top. It will be the largest stone of its kind in the world, being ten feet longer than the Egyptian obelisk.

The ladies of the Congregational church are preparing a missionary box to be sent soon. Anyone having articles of clothing which they desire to send, should report to the committee, Mrs. C. H. Kempf, Mrs. Geo. Irwin, and Mrs. O. C. Bailey.

Senator Clark, of this district is a member of the Agricultural Interests, and College and Immigration committees; Representative Kline of the state house of correction, Upper Peninsula prison and military affairs committees; and Representative Mills, of the Federal Relations, and Institute for deaf and dumb committees.

Tuomey's Stores Company was incorporated at Jackson Thursday with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are H. S. Holmes, of Chelsea; and E. H. Tuomey, George H. Doney and John J. Tuomey, of Jackson. The purpose of the company is to carry on the dry goods business now conducted by John J. Tuomey.

Like a horse without a bridle, a love without an idol, a cart without a wheel, a line without a reel, a home without a fire, a church without a spire, a stick without a candle, a knife without a handle, a shoe without a sole, a fox without a hole, a ship without a sail, a kite without a tail, a court without a strife is a man without a wife.

Report of school in Dist. No. 7, Sylvan, for the month ending January 6. No. enrolled 34; attending every day, Clara and Lena Merkle, Jimmy and Oliver Killam, Lydia and Joseph Laubenguyer; standing 90, Thomas Vail and Jimmy Killam; 85, Paulina Bohnet; 80, Florence Killam, Willie Bohnet, Clifford Bohnet and Carrie Goodrich. L. A. STEPHENS, Teacher.

The Marsh family, of Saline, seem to be faring pretty well at the hands of the public these days. Mrs. Marsh is postmistress at Saline; Mr. Marsh is holding down a position in the auditor general's office at Lansing, and the only child of the family is a messenger in the senate. It is lucky for the rest of the office-seeking fraternity that this family is no larger than it is.

The Ann Arbor Courier offers the following about one of our best citizens: In offering the management of the estate of the late Luther James to Mr. Heman Woods, of Chelsea, at a handsome salary and house rent, Mr. Jas. L. Babcock the legatee under the will, has done a very wise deed. Mr. Woods is a keen business man and one who will handle the estate judiciously.

Look out for him. A tramp about, falls sick in a farmer's house, writes a prescription for some medicine which he asks the farmer to sign in order to make sure it will be sent to his house. The traveler gets better and concludes not to send for medicine, keeps the farmer's signature, and the next thing the farmer knows he has a note to pay. The warning is given for the hundredth: Don't sign your name to any paper for a stranger.—Ex.

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal quotes what a 16-year-old girl says about young men. "Why," she asks, "do the young men of Edgecomb do so much loafing? Go to work! Push ahead! I am but a young girl; I have clothed myself and got money in the bank and only 16 years. I lay up more money every year of my life than any boy or young man within a radius of three miles of my home. When they get a dollar they go to a dance and go home a dollar out. My father is able to support me, but I choose to support myself. And never put your arm through the handle of a rum jug."

Saline wants more light, and nothing less than electric lights will satisfy them.

Evidently the STANDARD correspondents are all snowed in as we have not heard a word from them this week.

Leap year has come and gone, and the young men who have escaped the snares laid for them during these dread twelve months, feel a deep sense of relief.—Ann Arbor Argus.

The Sharon Center parsonage has been sold, there being no further use for it or parson either, since Hon. John J. Robison moved back into the township.—Adrian Press.

On Saturday evening last, friends and relatives to the number of about seventy gathered at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stapish, to tender them a surprise in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. The evening was very pleasantly spent with amusements, and an elegant supper being served. As a token of esteem and respect, Mr. Chauncey Hummel, in behalf of the company, presented Mr. and Mrs. Stapish with an elegant tea set.

Lyman Burkhart, of Washtenaw county, who has been confined in the state prison since Sept. 1875, upon a life sentence for murder, has been pardoned out. Burkhart lived with an uncle, who, as the record discloses, was an intemperate, brutal man and who persistently abused his nephew in a most shameful manner. On one of these numerous occasions, after he had been knocked down without the slightest provocation, Burkhart shot his uncle dead.—Chelsea Herald. The foregoing is correct, except: 1st. That Burkhart was not pardoned, but sentence was commuted to 28 years. 2d. That the uncle was not an intemperate or brutal man. 3d. That he did not kill his uncle after being knocked down but shot him in the night time when his uncle was asleep.

PERSONAL.

Robert Glenn started for Florida this week.

J. W. Brighton leaves Saturday for Brockville, Ont.

Rev. L. N. Moon was a Stockbridge visitor this week.

C. S. Durand, of Detroit spent Sunday at this place.

A. F. Freeman, of Manchester, was in town Thursday.

John Greening spent part of the week in Northfield.

Chauncey Hummel was an Ann Arbor visitor Monday.

Miss Cora Taylor spent part of last week in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. S. Clark is spending a few days of this week in Dexter.

Miss Agnes McKune is spending a few days in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. W. F. Riemenschneider spent part of this week at Lansing.

Miss Jennie Tuttle, of Jersey City, N. J., is visiting friends in this place.

Rev. L. P. Davis, of Ann Arbor, called on Rev. L. N. Moon Wednesday.

John Conaty and daughter Loa spent Sunday with Ann Arbor friends.

Prosecuting Attorney Kearney was in town on official business Thursday.

Ernest Riggs, of Benton Harbor, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. George Ward.

Mrs. A. R. Welch and Miss Matie V. Stimson are spending to-day at Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hatch, of Warsaw, N. Y., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Whitaker several days last week.

Mrs. O. Sayles and Miss Jennie McIntyre, of Stockbridge, spent Sunday here, the guests of Miss Nettie E. Hoover.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Yocum entertained, part of last week, Mr. and Mrs. Vin Yocum and mother and Mrs. Obert, of Jackson.

Mrs. John Clark, who has been attending her boys who have been ill with scarlet fever, at Ann Arbor, returned home this week.

Misses Luella and Mary Johnson, of Ovid, N. J., who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freer, the past week were called home Wednesday by the sudden death of their father.

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.

CUMMINGS & CONK,

Successors to Smith & Stephens,

Keep the finest stock of Meats in that can be found in Chelsea.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

Miss Amelia Miller who has been the guest of her parents at this place, has returned to Monroe.

Miss Emelia Neuberger returned to Monroe Monday, to resume her studies in St. Mary's Academy. She is doing very satisfactory work there, having been awarded the Excellence Medal for the month of December.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Edwin Ferry Comedy Company is booked for an appearance at the Town Hall in March.

Zell Chipman, the actor—formerly a Chelsea boy—is in St. Vincent Hospital, New York City, a victim of consumption.

The Chelsea Dramatic Company will produce "Beggars' Venus" under the auspices of the Woman's Relief Corps, January 20th. The proceeds will go to the soldier's monument fund.

Negotiations are pending to secure Edwin Maro, the greatest "predigapato," at least that's the way Manager Wilkinson pronounces it, with his company, consisting of a mandolin club and impersonator, to give the final number of the Columbian Course, in the place of Laura Dainty. Mr. Maro has been one of the shining lights in the leading Y. M. C. A. courses in the United States this season and has given universal satisfaction, his entertainment changing the monotony of the usual concert course.

That Started Him.

One of Chelsea's young men, who has been going to see the girls long enough to know that when he hears the "old gentleman" up stairs drop first one boot on the floor and then the other, it is time to go home, made a call last week at a new place for the second time, and finding it pleasant stayed pretty late. About 11 o'clock he heard a suspicious movement on the floor above and became intent.

"It's only papa," said the girl. He had never met her papa, and her statement conveyed to him only a vague information. Just then he heard three familiar thumps on the floor and he jumped up suddenly.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed in sur-

prise, "is your father a three legged man?" and before she could reply intelligently he was gone and had taken the old gent's hat, in his haste. Future developments are anxiously waited for by those of his friends who are "on."

The Local Market.

The market continues dull and arrivals of grain small though prices have materially advanced since one week ago. The foreign markets are higher and large purchases for export have put more activity into the markets. The dealers here, and the millers, are slow to follow the advance too close for fear of a reaction. The western receipts continue large and there is yet a blockade of wheat in St. Louis and other western centers.

In this market wheat stands at 68c for red and 67c for white; rye has advanced and now brings 52c; oats 35c, barley inactive at \$1.15; clover seed still advances and brings \$7; dressed pork is on the upward road and now brings \$9; beans dull and slow sale at \$1.35 for a good article; wood comes in freely and finds ready sale at \$3.50 to \$4.50 according to kind and quality; chickens bring 7c per lb; eggs 23c; butter 22c; fat sheep and cattle do not improve much yet but will before long; pelts come now in large quantities and are low on account of the low price of wool, 25c to \$1 being about the range; furs of various kinds are offered on our streets daily but are so varied in quality and kind that no figures can be given. Trade is active in most lines, everything bringing a fair price but wheat and there are now indications of better prices for that. The outlook is much improved and farmers are feeling more hopeful than they have for months past.

To My Patrons.

"After a six years' trial to please you all, I feel that I need a vacation. Have therefore made arrangements with Geo. Ward to take my milk and pass it around and get your cash. If he uses you better than I have, let me know. Thanking you for your past patronage, I shall try to keep you good natured by furnishing you with pure, clean, good milk as usual.

C. M. BOWEN.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Wanted—A division of the botany class.

Miss Ella Morton is absent this week.

The A grammar room has been partially resented.

Allen Tucker, of the A. Grammar room, has left school.

Miss Cora Wurster, of the high school, has left school.

Tracy Sweetland began school in the A grammar room, Monday.

Otto Steinbach, of the class of '92, visited the high school Monday.

A new desk has been added to the furniture of the recitation room.

Miss Alice Mullen and Lena Foster are now classed as high school scholars.

The subjects for the first set of essays for the rhetoric class have been called for.

Herbert Dancer, of the class of '91, called at the high school Monday afternoon.

There was a general scrubbing up time Monday as the janitor had forgotten to dust the seats for a couple of weeks.

The spelling down contest in the fourth grade on the last day of last term resulted in victory for Euid Holmes.

The book-keeping class were greeted Monday morning with the cheerful news that they were to have an examination in the afternoon.

The architect who conceived the idea of using shelves instead of hooks for wraps, ought to become a member of some asylum for the weak minded.

The election of officers of Harrison Club, No. 167, L. L. A., resulted as follows: Pres., Max Moon; Vice Pres., Chas. Miller; Rec. Sec., Geo. Beckwith; Cor. Sec., Eda Armstrong; Treas., Jennie Woods; Marshal, Lewis Vogel.

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of letter remaining in the office January 9, 1893.

G. Fletcher John Snyder
Albert Welsh John Williams
Miss Nellie Cronk Jas. McCormick
Wm. Judson, P. M.

A Heroly Little Body.

A delicate little woman, who has for years supported four persons by giving music lessons, feels her health failing. Her physician tells her that she will soon be blind and may become insane as well.

No one outside the home has heard the statement from her own lips, and she has taught her family to view the blindness and insanity as remote possibilities. She has others to help while she may, and she will waste no time in self pity, nor will she accept anything that she does not earn. While sight and unclouded mind are hers she labors on, now, as she has ever been, the good angel of the household.

She sees two things demanded of her—that she do the work of today, trusting God for the morrow; that she maintain a resolved and patient cheerfulness, making no addition to the world's burden. It is not easy for her to suffer and make no sign, but she can bear anything so long as her loved ones do not suffer because of her.—Youth's Companion.

M. Renan's Library Coat.

When arranging his books Renan was accustomed to put on an old coat, almost in rags. On the day when he was for the first time to meet the Duc d'Aumale at the academy he remembered the appointment while thus busied, and without remembering how he was dressed took a cab to the academy. There he had the usual cordial reception, and had a long talk with the new academician.

On returning home, before Mme. Renan had time to make any remark, he said to her, "I am just back from the academy, and I don't know what there is about me, but all my colleagues, while exceedingly friendly, had a surprised look." Mme. Renan then called his attention to his library coat.—M. de Blowitz in London Times.

A Hindoo Belief About Owls.

The Hindoos declare that the flesh and blood of an owl will make a person insane who eats or drinks it. On this account men who are devoured by jealousy of a rival or hatred of an enemy come furtively to the market and purchase an owl. In silence they carry it home and secretly prepare a decoction, which an accomplice will put into the food of the object of their malignant designs.—All the Year Round.

SOIL FROM MANY LANDS.

More Than Half the Nations of the Earth Represented at Erie Basin.

There is a spot at Erie basin, South Brooklyn, where in a few minutes' walk you can tread upon the soil of half the countries of the globe. Yet this rather bewildering piece of national aggrandizement has been accomplished without any of the customary diplomatic formalities. It is chiefly due to the force of circumstances, aided slightly by the amateur engineering tendencies of Dockmaster Knapp.

Erie basin is a favorite docking place for ships. The place has an extremely nautical air. Shipyards and docks abound. It is one of the places where the American merchant marine, when driven from the sea, goes to hide itself. There are a number of these interesting relics there. There are innumerable vessels, too—foreign vessels—that go there to discharge their cargoes. The wharves are lined with them. At several points old battered ships' figureheads view the scene with evident consternation. One faded young woman in particular, in a robe of faded blue, looks over a fence at the sight, and falls half back in wooden dismay.

It is here that Dockmaster Knapp has spread his collection of foreign soils. It covers several acres. The spot looks like an unimproved Harlem block with the customary dumpings from various excavations littering its uneven surface. On one side several Brooklyn streets cautiously edge their halcyon black pavements out into the tidewater.

The inest land-man knows that vessels require ballast. He does not know, as a rule, that in more instances than the owners care to enumerate they carry heavy cargoes only one way, and are compelled to carry ballast only either on the out or return trip.

A vessel of 800 tons requires in the neighborhood of 200 tons of ballast. Vessels generally ballast with earth or broken stone, and when they take on their cargoes the ballast naturally has to be disposed of. This is the circumstance that Dockmaster Knapp has taken advantage of and by its aid reclaimed several acres from the tidewater. Vessels having ballast to discharge have been encouraged to dump it there, and the result is a veritable patchwork of nationalities.

The geological formation of the ground is naturally a trifle mixed. Geographically, too, it is a hopeless jumble. Send from Madagascar and debris from the chalk cliffs of England he heaped together. Red sandstone from Norway, sandy loam from Japan, the virgin soil of unheard of South American ports, and the worn out, sun baked earth of India are heaped and piled together with truly democratic abandon. But whatever your nationality, you can go there and by tramping about with sufficient assiduity be reasonably sure that in some part of your tramp you have again set foot upon your native soil.—New York Times.

Satisfied Them Both.

A funny story is being told of two French noblemen and a favorite actress. The Frenchmen were suitors of the lady, and both seemed to be equally esteemed by her. It appears that in France, as well as in many other countries, a lock of hair is considered a signal pledge of tender passion. Mile. Bertha glories in the possession of auburn ringlets, and would not part with one of them for less than a duchy. Her admirers, however, happened to have hair of the same golden hue as that of their common love.

Each begged a tress of her hair in exchange for a lock of his own, to which the charming creature readily assented, and without touching a single hair of her head cunningly managed to effect an exchange of parcels by which each gentleman received a curl of his rival's capillaries. The count now wears the baron's hair next his heart, and the baron sleeps with the count's locks under his pillow.—Buffalo News.

Perfectly Real.

The affection known in hot climates as "prickly heat" is not confined to the tropics. Certain occupations induce it. For example, cooks, bakers, grocers, bricklayers and washerwomen have it, and in a very painful and serious degree sometimes. It is a noncontagious disease of the skin, characterized by the appearance of small, hard papules, slightly red, accompanied by severe itching. This disease appears on different parts of the body, but generally on the front of the forearms and hands, the sides of the neck and face. It is often due to irregularities in diet or habits. The best treatment is simple, unstimulating food and drink and proper attention to the general health. A daily cold or tepid bath should be resorted to. This affection is the cause of the peeling of the skin

of the hands of some people in the fall, apart from the effects of sunburn.—Exchange.

Struck Forcefully.

First Masher—Well, did you make the acquaintance of that strange girl you were raving over?

Second Ditto—Yes, followed her home.

First M.—How did she strike you?

Second Ditto—She didn't at all; she got her big brother to do it.—London Tit-Bits.

From Chicago.



Frenchman—That lady to whom you introduced me is charming. Is she well connected?

Chicagoan—Well, I should say so. She's the wife of several of our first citizens.—Harper's Bazar.

A Dog with a Passion for Papers.

A friend whose factory is not far from London bridge had a fine retriever which suddenly contracted a habit of bringing in all the daily papers and latest periodicals. The owner was much exercised in mind as to where the dog obtained this literature and had a watch set upon him.

It was soon discovered that the animal went to London bridge station to meet the people on their way to business, selected an unsuspecting victim, snatched the paper or book from his hand or coat pocket, and hied off to his master in high glee. Swift punishment soon cured him of his thievish propensities, and he was not allowed even to carry any parcel or stick—an accomplishment which had evidently incited him to robbery, with violence.—London Telegraph.

Practical Charity.

A closer alliance between public and private charities must be secured. If the public authorities continue to administer outdoor relief they ought to be in constant communication with the private agencies engaged in the same work. There is no reason why there should not be hearty co-operation between the overseers of the poor and the agents and visitors of the benevolent societies. The lack of such co-operation is one of the gaps through which mendicancy creeps in.—Rev. Washington Gladden in Century.

Go to C. E. Whitaker's hardware store to get your saws filed and your crosscut saws gummed. All work warranted.

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

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



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.

Notice to Creditors.

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 27th day of Dec. A. D. 1892, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William Donner 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 27th day of June next, and that all claims will be heard before said court, on the 27th day of March and on the 12th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days. Dated, Ann Arbor, Dec. 27, 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 Saturday the seventh day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate, in the matter of the estate of John M. Birchard deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Hiram Lighthall, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to himself, the executor in said will named or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 29th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the devisees and legatees hereof 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 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 CHICAGO 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.) W. G. Doty, Probate Register.

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 27th 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 held 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 CHICAGO 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.) W. G. Doty, Probate Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage bearing date the first day of October, A. D. 1891, executed by George Lutz and Madeline Lutz, his wife, to Reuben Kempf, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, on the 14th day of December, 1891, in Liber 62 of mortgages on page 640, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred thirty-one and 91/100 dollars and fifteen cents as an attorney fee as provided in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, and no proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt so secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday the 10th day of April, A. D. 1893, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, said court house being the place of holding the circuit court for said county of Washtenaw, by sale at public auction to the highest bidder of the premises described in said mortgage, which said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate in the township of Lima in the county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit: The west half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township two south of range four east in the sixth range of townships. Also commencing sixteen rods south of the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight (28) of said township and running thence east thirty rods, thence south sixteen rods, thence west thirty rods thence north sixteen rods to the place of beginning, containing in all twenty-three acres of land. Dated Chelsea, Mich. January 10th, 1893. REUBEN KEMPF, Mortgagee. ARCHIE W. WILKINSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.



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THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

STARTLINGLY REAL.

DIES FROM THE THRUST OF THE HEROINE'S DAGGER.

Chicagoans May Now Discover the Real Size of the Feet of Kansas City Fair Ones—Long Terms for Mail Thieves.

A Home Talent Company Tragedy.

MASON JONES, the man who was stabbed by Rosa Schultz at the village of Hampshire, Ill., died in the Sherman Hospital at Elgin. The accident which resulted in the man's death occurred at a village theatrical. Miss Schultz in the last act of the play was required as the heroine to avenge wrong by use of a dagger. In the rehearsal a tin sheath had been used. During the play Miss Schultz neglected the covering for the dagger and in response to a request from Jones that "she strike hard and make the scene realistic" she plunged the blade into his lungs. Both of the people in the tragedy were school teachers at the village. Miss Schultz is nearly distracted over the affair.

Resolve to Cut Their Skirts Short.

At Kansas City, Mo., the Kansas City Society of Women Suffragists had an important meeting. A resolution was adopted pledging the members of the association that "As for me and my house, we will wear street dresses that hang above the ground three inches or more." The only opposition vote was cast by a woman who said she voted against the resolution because she wanted dresses worn still higher. The women are now prepared for the June rise, and the resolution is so worded as to admit of almost unlimited further retrenchment.

Left His Family Destitute.

ABOUT two months ago Professor H. A. Mahood, of the University of the Northwest, Sioux City, Iowa, went East to visit some friends. For a month nothing had been heard of him, and his friends became convinced that something serious had befallen him. They instituted a movement to disover his whereabouts, but learned nothing till a letter was received from him in England, saying he had gone there to spend a year. His family is destitute, and no motive can be imagined for his going abroad.

Postoffice Robbers Sentenced.

THE Cook-Hall gang of postoffice robbers recently convicted at Pittsburg of robbing postoffices in Northern and Western Pennsylvania were sentenced by Judge Huntington of the United States Court at Hall, who turned State's evidence, got six years in the penitentiary and \$100 fine, Coleman fifteen years and \$500 fine, and Hughes twelve years and \$400 fine.

BREVITIES.

CONGRESSMAN JUSTIN R. WHITING is seriously ill at St. Clair, Mich.

TWO MINERS were killed by falling slate in a coal mine at Seaford, Mo.

AN ice bridge has formed over the Niagara River below the American fall.

HUBBARD Bros., clothing dealers of Des Moines, have failed, with liabilities of \$50,000.

AT Durango, Mexico, a trial is in progress involving the ownership of the rich Candelaria mines.

D. W. HODGES, general merchant at Lehigh, I. T., has failed. Assets, \$29,000; liabilities, \$49,000.

AN explosion of illuminating gas at Troy, N. Y., blew up a four-story building and seriously injured Robert Seitz.

PAUL O. HANLON, of Dublin, Ireland, found his daughter in a "jacks" (Mich.) resort. She agreed to accompany her father home.

THE transatlantic oil steamer Bear Creek, reported lost in mid-ocean, was owned by the Bear Creek Oil Company, of Pittsburg, Pa.

THE agents of the Guardian Fire Insurance Company, of London, England, have received instructions not to renew policies or accept risks either in Halifax or Dartmouth after the expiration of the present ones.

RANSOM REED and his former wife, from whom he was separated sixteen years ago, Mrs. Reed having gone to California and obtained a divorce, were remarried last week at Vischer's Ferry, Saratoga County, N. Y.

WITHIN the last few days the Palatine Insurance Company (limited) has gained control of the Manufacturers and Builders' Fire Insurance Company in New York, and hereafter the Palatine Company will manage its new acquisition, although the two companies will not be consolidated but will each retain its own offices and have its own officers.

THERE is great indignation expressed among the ultra-loyal English in Montreal because Lieutenant Governor Chapleau paid an official visit to Cardinal Tascheriau at the latter's palace. It was the first visit in years. The English residents say that the Lieutenant Governor's action is a recognition that the church holds chief power in the Province of Quebec.

A BELL weighing 600 pounds is being manufactured at the bell foundry of Clinton H. Menckley & Co., in Troy, N. Y. The bell is designed as a gift of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, to the United States cruiser New York, in honor of the naming of the vessel for New York City. Much silver is added to the composition of the bell, which will doubtless be one of the handsomest ever sent out from the foundry.

EASTERN.

THE failure of Wayland, Trask & Co., the New York stock brokers, is said to be due to the secret speculations of Theodore Baldwin, one of the partners, who is reported to have lost \$150,000 of the firm's money.

A WOODMAN who died in Northern Maine confessed in his deathbed to having been the companion of a man who murdered a woodman by the name of Walker two years ago. Walker was killed for his money, \$300.

WHILE men employed on the Wilkesbarre and Eastern Railroad, near Tanagersville, Pa., were thawing dynamite for blasting purposes, four of them, two white and two colored, were instantly killed. One of the number was a gang boss.

PROF. CHARLES A. BRIGGS has been acquitted by the New York Presbytery of the charge of heresy. That body, sitting as a court Friday afternoon, returned a verdict in his favor on every one of the six charges by majorities ranging from six to twenty-one votes.

ONESIME MATHIEU has been arraigned before United States Commissioner Fiske at Boston charged with concealing smuggled opium at his hotel and aiding and abetting the smuggling. After several French witnesses had testified, the prisoner was held in \$2,500 for the grand jury.

THE last testimony was given at New York before the subcommittee of the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which is probing the Reading coal "combine." The man who gave this evidence, for which the committee had long sought in vain, was John C. Haddock, an independent coal miner and producer. He told the committee that the coal roads were regulating the supply and through that the prices by restricting the number of cars.

"UMBRIA" was the name the signal lights of a large two-funnelled, three-masted steamship flashed to the tower on Fire Island a little after midnight Friday. It was indeed the long overdue Cunarder, and the operator in the tower lost no time in sending the good news to New York City. Then he took another look through his glass at the belated steamship. There was no mistaking the black hull and clean outlines of the Cunard racer. There it was, sharply defined in the clear moonlight. Smoke was rolling from its enormous red funnels, and it was plain that Captain McKay had carried his point and was bringing the Umbria into port under its own steam. It was steaming directly for Sandy Hook, having a long white wake as its screw drove it on toward its destination. The news was immediately cabled to London, and was the cause of general rejoicing on both sides of the water.

WESTERN.

WILLIAM MORELAND, of Portland, Ore., came to Kansas City looking for Jennie Semond, sometimes known as Josie Earle and as Nellie Sherman, who is held to an estate of \$36,000 now being held by the Public Administrator in Portland.

J. M. BACON, a wealthy resident of Sioux City, Iowa, committed suicide at a sanitarium near San Diego, Cal. Melancholia was the cause. He had been there a week for despondency. He got a pistol from a night watchman's satchel and blew out his brains.

MRS. NELLIE BRUNDAGE, of Seattle, Wash., wife of C. N. Brundage, a real estate man, committed suicide in the room of S. E. Clute, an attorney, at the Grant View Hotel. Clute, not realizing what the woman had done, made an unsuccessful attempt on his own life.

SINCE the Bank of Fairfax, Minn., closed its doors rumors have been flying around the city concerning the liabilities of the bank, but the assignee would not give out any information, and it is felt that they are larger than at first supposed. A sensation was caused when the Sheriff of Renville County arrested J. A. Beard, President of the bank, and F. A. Gray, Cashier.

AT Lincoln, Neb., Lieut. Gov. Ma'ors, who is making an active canvass for the United States Senatorship, had a personal encounter with Dan Custer, an Independent politician, mistaking one of the latter's jokes for an insinuation that Ma'ors was implicated in the alleged State institution corruption. He struck Custer a severe blow in the face, but the latter did not respond in kind. A reconciliation followed soon after.

VALPARAISO, Ind., special: Fred Fritz, a well-to-do farmer, has just paid \$240 for eight lightning-rod points. He signed a paper represented to be a receipt, but which subsequently proved to be a contract. He is not the only victim of the practices of the swindlers, several other farmers having been duped for various sums, aggregating in the whole several thousand dollars. The plan of operation is to obtain a farmer's signature to a blank contract. These appear later in the form of negotiable notes and the victim has no redress.

THE lamp department and armature winding-rooms of the Fort Wayne Electric Works in Fort Wayne, Ind., occupying a three-story brick building, were almost totally destroyed by fire Tuesday night, causing a loss of about \$100,000. One hundred and fifty employees, mostly men with families, are thrown out of employment. The company, however, will rebuild this department as soon as the work can be done. The greatest one of the machine shops, a building 200 feet long, was saved, and also the office building, the foundry, the storehouses, 300 feet in length, and other departments. R. T. McDonald, President of the company, was in New York, but he wired his intention to rebuild at once. The insurance on the plant is \$592,500.

MARIE WAINWRIGHT and her own company will soon commence an engage-

ment of two weeks' duration at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, presenting the most famous of all old comedies, "The School for Scandal." Of "The School for Scandal," one of the most charming satires on social life ever put on the stage, it might well be said that Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety.

In this play Marie Wainwright and her excellent company need have no hesitancy in inviting comparison with some of an earlier day who have made themselves famous in it. "The School for Scandal" is one of the oddest of comedies, and when finely played, before a highly appreciative audience, it is one of the most attractive. The play is just 115 years old, and probably no year has passed since its birth in Drury Lane Theater, London, in 1777, that has not witnessed its performance in different parts of the world. Opie Read's "A Kentucky Colonel" will also soon be presented at this theater in Chicago. Mr. Read has gained quite a reputation as a writer, and, judging from what the papers say, his play will make him an enviable one as a dramatist.

SOUTHERN.

ONE HUNDRED masked men gained entrance to the jail at Greenville, Ala., and took John Hipp and Charles Kelly out and hanged them. These men were charged with the killing of tax collector Armstrong. They were found suspended from the balcony of the County Court-House in the morning. Armstrong was robbed of \$1,000.

THE two immense boilers of the Florence Ice Company on Levee street at Vicksburg, Miss., exploded, instantly killing Dan Webster, a negro fireman, and partly demolishing the building. Debris was hurled two blocks in all directions, and several persons were struck, but none seriously hurt. The smokestack broken in two portions, one of which fell 400 feet from the site. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

THE Rev. S. H. Buchanan, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister who recently defaulted as Treasurer of the Arkansas Insane Asylum, wrote a letter to his church acknowledging his guilt. He says he is short \$5,200 and that he used the money in church work and in the building of the State Cumberland Presbyterian College, located at Clarksville. The Legislature will doubtless order criminal proceedings against the minister.

WARDEN NORMAN at the Frankfort, Ky., prison, discovered and foiled a plan for an outbreak of prisoners. A hole had been cut through a workshop bench and led under the floor to the mouth of a tunnel that had been dug fifty feet in length and to within ten feet of a big sewer just outside the prison wall. The men, who climbed through a window into the shop and did their work Sundays, were evidently working toward the big sewer. This, once reached, fifty men could have walked single file down to the river bank, half a mile below the town.

SAM LEGGETT, a Denison (Texas) woodchopper, went into the woods on the banks of the Choctaw to cut a large red oak. After cutting into it for a few moments, a cavity was reached which extended to the ground. The tree was chopped down, and Leggett discovered a box made of bois d'arc. The box was secured by nails and wrapped with wire. When it was opened it was found to contain about \$10,000 in money and a silver watch and gold chain. It was undoubtedly secreted during the days of the rebellion.

A. J. HUDSPETH was executed at Harrison, Ark., for the murder of George Watkins in 1887. Hudspeth was hanged for the murder of a man whose body was never found. The murderer worked for Watkins on a farm in Marion County. One morning in the spring of 1887 Hudspeth and Watkins went to town. Since that morning Watkins has never been seen. Hudspeth was arrested on suspicion of murder. Mrs. Watkins was afterward incarcerated, charged with being an accessory to the taking off of her husband. She was taken fatally ill, but before dying confessed that Hudspeth killed her husband to get him out of the way so he could marry her.

AT Memphis, Tenn., fire destroyed the following property Tuesday night: Matthews Hardware Company, loss and stock \$70,000, insurance \$50,000; I. Gedell & Bro., stock \$30,000, loss \$15,000, insurance \$18,000; S. Leary & Co., trunk company, stock \$18,000, loss \$18,000, insurance \$10,000; I. Goldsmith & Bro., clothing (by water), stock \$9,000, loss \$40,000, insurance \$80,000; Dean & Carroll, paints, stock \$17,000, loss \$13,000, insurance \$10,000. Total stocks, \$225,000; total loss, \$156,000; total insurance, \$168,000. The four buildings owned by Mrs. Kate Hamilton, valued at \$40,000 and insured for \$20,000, were damaged \$20,000. The property is located on Main and Union streets.

FOREIGN.

THE London Standard's Paris correspondent says that four fresh cases of cholera are reported in Dunkirk.

THE younger members of the St. Petersburg cholera commission are indignant at the farcical procedure of the commission.

THE London Standard's Vienna correspondent says that the first installment of the gold loan to be placed upon the market will be 6,000,000.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is reported to have held a conference with Chancellor Von Caprivi, the Minister of War, and the Chief of the Military Cabinet, in reference to possible concessions on the army bill.

MANY parents in Vienna have reported to the police in the last four days the loss of their daughters between 8 and 12 years of age. It is feared that the children are the victims of a criminal conspiracy.

THE finance ministers of Austria and Hungary met Albert de Rothschilds and

other bankers with reference to the new gold item, the proposed amount of which is 200,000,000 florins. No decision was reached.

THE Swiss tariff on cycles, nickel-plated articles, baskets, cigars and cigarettes, imported from France, have been doubled, while the tariff on many French articles, such as cotton, silk goods, clothing and cheese have been trebled, and in some cases quadrupled.

THE weather in and about London has been very wintry for several days past, and much ice has formed in the Thames. Traffic above and below London bridge is seriously impeded by pack ice. The upper reaches of the river are frozen over, and further obstruction in navigation is expected when the ice breaks up and floats down the river.

A DISPATCH from Cairo, Egypt, says: The body of dervishes which recently attacked Gemal, near Wady-Halfa, was overtaken near Ambigol Monday by a detachment of Egyptians, and a fierce battle ensued. The dervishes, who greatly outnumbered the Egyptians, made several furious onslaughts on the Government troops, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Many dervishes were slain. Capt. Pyn, of the British staff, and forty-five Egyptians, including an officer, were killed and many others wounded. Further re-enforcements have been sent to the scene of the conflict.

IN GENERAL.

IT is alleged that the Suez Canal Company has determined to retain Ferdinand de Lesseps and his son in their present positions in the company's service.

AT a meeting of a number of the leading citizens held in Montreal it was decided to form a Canadian National League to promote national sentiment. A large number gave their support to the movement.

THE big trust formed by the prominent wall paper manufacturers and known as the National Wall Paper Company, contemplates an increase of \$18,000,000 in its capital stock, which will make the whole amount \$38,000,000. A circular letter has been sent out from the company's headquarters to all the interested manufacturers, calling a meeting to discuss this plan. The trust was incorporated last August, under the laws of Pennsylvania, with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000.

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

The most prosperous year ever known in business has just closed with strongly favorable conditions for the future. From nearly all points comes the report that the holiday trade was the largest ever known, and while wholesale trade is not usually active at this season of stock taking, it is now exceptionally large. Foreign trade has been smaller than last year in the volume of exports, at New York \$7,800,000 less in value for the last four weeks, and at cotton points about \$10,000,000 less, but imports at New York have been larger, and the month still shows a great excess of exports. For the year the excess of merchandise exports has been not far from \$70,000,000, with the largest total of exports and imports ever known in any year.

ADVICES received from St. Michaels report a number of vessels at that port in a damaged condition. The British steamer Ambritz, Capt. Barclay, from West Point, Va., Dec. 12, for Liverpool, put in to St. Michaels after a most pestuous voyage. Its decks had been swept of everything movable and its forepeak was full of water. Its boats were swept away, its deck house stove, and its cabin deck and hatches damaged. The British steamer North Gate had a similar experience. The Italian bark Pellagra Madre, Capt. Olivari, from Philadelphia Dec. 5 for Naples, put into St. Michaels damaged and short-handed. Two of its crew fell from aloft while the bark was in a seaway and drowned. The Norwegian bark Solon, Capt. Pederson, from Old Harbor for Bowling, lost four of its crew on its passage. The German Aralla, from Hamburg, put into St. Michaels with its boats gone and bulwarks stove. Its position was so precarious at one time that a portion of its cargo was jettisoned.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.25 @ 6.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.50 @ 7.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	71 1/2 @ 72 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	40 @ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
RYE—No. 2.....	51 @ 53
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	29 @ 30
Eggs—Fresh.....	25 @ 26
POTATOES—New per bu.....	60 @ 70
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.25 @ 5.25
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.50 @ 7.00
SHEEP—No. 2 Spring.....	3.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	66 @ 66 1/2
CORN—No. 2 White.....	38 @ 39
OATS—No. 2 White.....	34 @ 35
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	3.00 @ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	67 @ 68
CORN—No. 2.....	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 2.....	32 @ 32 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	48 @ 50
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	3.00 @ 7.00
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	68 1/2 @ 69 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	40 1/2 @ 41 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	35 @ 35 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	55 @ 57
DETROIT.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.00 @ 6.50
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	71 1/2 @ 72 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	41 @ 41 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	36 @ 37
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	72 @ 72 1/2
CORN—No. 2 White.....	40 @ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
RYE.....	51 @ 53
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.00 @ 5.00
HOGS—Best Grades.....	4.00 @ 7.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	80 1/2 @ 81 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	65 @ 65 1/2
CORN—No. 3.....	36 1/2 @ 37 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	34 @ 34 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	55 @ 57
BARLEY—No. 2.....	65 @ 67
PORK—Mess.....	15 75 @ 16 25
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 5.75
HOGS.....	3.00 @ 7.00
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	79 @ 80
CORN—No. 2.....	46 @ 51
OATS—Mixed Western.....	35 @ 36
BUTTER—Factory.....	15 @ 23
PORK—New Mess.....	16.00 @ 16.50

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 Senate resumed business at the close of its holiday recess with a fair show of industry and an attendance of a few more than a quorum. Mr. Allison (Rep.), Iowa, made his first appearance this session, having been absent hitherto as a delegate to the international monetary conference, and had an opportunity of adding to his knowledge on the subject of gold and silver by listening to a speech of Mr. Stewart, (Rep.), Nevada, in opposition to the bill introduced by Mr. McPherson (Dem.), New Jersey, to suspend the purchase of silver bullion under the Sherman bill. The Senate took up the anti-option bill as the unfinished business. An amendment was offered by Mr. Washburn (Rep.), of Minnesota, and agreed to, inserting in section 2 the words so as to make the proviso read: "That such contract or agreement shall not be made, settled for delivery or settlement of difference, or by any other mode of performance or settlement in or upon any Board of Trade, etc." Mr. White (Dem.), of Louisiana, moved to insert in section 3 the word "floor" as one of the articles referred to. Mr. White's amendment was agreed to. The vote was taken, after further discussion, and resulted: Yeas, 12; nays, 30. As a quorum did not vote the roll of Senators was called. Forty-four Senators, just a quorum, answered to their names. But without further action on Mr. White's amendment the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

Notes from the Capital.

CONFIRMATIONS—Charles W. Dow, of Massachusetts, United States Consul at Zanzibar; John R. Herold, of Indiana, Second Secretary of Legation to Japan, George Creighton Webb, of New York, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

MR. ORTHWAITE of Ohio has interested himself in the attacks upon Representative Lodge and introduced in the House a resolution directing the Committee on Library to inquire into the use and control of certain documents in the State Department.

MR. OTIS, Populist, of Kansas, offered in the House a bill creating a department of transportation and providing for the construction of a Nicaraguan ship canal. The department is to have general supervision of the carrying trade of the entire country and to exercise all the powers of an interstate commerce commission, which is abolished.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a proclamation granting full amnesty and pardon to all persons in Utah liable to penalties by reason of unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriage who have, since Nov. 1, 1890, abstained from such unlawful cohabitation, but upon the express condition that they shall in the future faithfully obey the laws of the United States.

CONGRESSMAN OWEN SCOTT, of Illinois, introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the progress of public buildings in various parts of the country for which appropriations were made in 1890. Mr. Scott said that a building at his home in Bloomington, Ill., was authorized and an appropriation for the same made about two years and a half ago, but nothing has been done toward the erection of the building. Upon investigation and inquiry of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Mr. Scott finds that of seventy-five buildings, improvements and extensions for which appropriations were made in 1890 the contracts for the erection have been let for only fifteen.

Telegraphic Brevities.

THE St. Louis street railways have passed into the New York syndicate that purchased the system some time ago.

REPUBLICANS and Populists combined and organized the Montana Assembly, electing Matthews, a Populist, Speaker.

THE first officer of the steamer Glen-gail was swept overboard and drowned on the voyage between Newport News and Liverpool.

ANOTHER decision has been rendered at New Orleans against the petition for the probating of the will of Myra Clark Gaines.

THE residence of Dr. Bussery, at Clarksville, Tenn., was robbed of \$10,000 and burned. The building and contents were worth \$15,000.

MRS. BATES, who was divorced at De Smet, S. D., on New Year's Eve, was married the day following to ex-Mayer Ames, of Minneapolis.

IT has been found that the towline between the Umbria and Bohemia, by which the latter attempted to tow the Cunarder to New York, was cut.

THE Decatur, Chesapeake & New Orleans Railroad has been sold under a decree of the Federal courts, Judge Granville Haws, of New York, on behalf of the reorganization committee, bid the road in for \$100,000.

A DISPATCH from St. Paul imputing to the committee of investigation of the Northern Pacific Railroad a desire to effect a change in the Presidency of the company has been repudiated by members of the committee.

A. E. HUMPHREYS, George E. Milligan, and George J. Atkins, all of Duluth, have secured control of what is claimed to be the greatest gold deposit in the country, the Ophir, located near the famous Bruce mines in Ontario.

GOV. BARNER, of Wyoming, relinquished the executive office to John E. Osborne, who took the office some months ago, and the State which has had two governors for six weeks, has now only the customary number.

TYPHUS is raging in several of the interior cities of Mexico. The mortality is 25 to 30 per cent. In Zacatecas and Guanajuato the epidemic is at its worst, more than 500 cases being reported at present at the former place.

DEATH RODE THE PILOT

FOUR SLAUGHTERED AT A CHICAGO CROSSING.

A Loaded Street Car Hit by a Fort Wayne Train—But Five of the Passengers Escape Alive or Without Serious Injury—Criminal Negligence.

Crushed Out Their Lives.

Four people were killed and more than twice that number injured early Thursday morning by the collision of a Fort Wayne train with a crowded street car of the Chicago City Railway at the crossing of the Chicago City Railway at the 47th street and Stewart avenue crossing. The train which wrought such great disaster was made up of three cars containing laborers on their way to Colehour. The dead are: John Blaha, crushed to death; Archibald McBlaha, instantly killed; unidentified woman, supposed to be Mrs. M. Carson, address unknown; unknown man, horribly mangled.

The accident occurred at 6:10 o'clock, when the street cars were crowded with workmen. Car 197 going east on Forty-seventh street had at least fifty passengers on board. As it neared the tracks of the Fort Wayne and Wabash roads there was no warning of an approaching train. Within the ill-fated car sat the workmen smoking their clay pipes and chatting pleasantly, wholly unmindful of their impending danger. All at once there was a wild shriek of the engine, a clanging of the bell, and a construction train running at a high rate of speed crashed into the car, creating fearful havoc. There was no previous ringing of the bell, no conspicuous light on the engine which was moving backward, and the gateman and towerman at the crossing had failed wholly to do their duty. Neither was at his post.

The wreck occurred while it was still too dark for the driver or conductor of the street car to see 100 feet down the track. No one expected the construction train, and the first known of the danger was when the engine shrieked and the crash came. An instant later the killed and wounded were strewn along the frozen ground, the street car was a complete wreck, and the train rushed by, leaving a frightful scene of death and confusion behind. The horses broke loose from the car and ran away. Early risers in the vicinity rushed to the rescue of the passengers, and the alarm was turned into all the neighboring police stations. Three hundred yards south of the crossing the train came to a standstill, and the half a hundred workmen who were on board en route to work down the track hurried to the assistance of the injured.

Wildest Confusion Reigned.

Wild confusion reigned for the first few minutes. Those who had come to the work of rescue could hear the pitiful cries of the wounded and see the body of one dead man. Where to begin was a question which puzzled them. Five police patrol wagons arrived on the scene soon and policemen took charge of the work.

At first little attention was directed to the train which had done the damage, but after those about the car had been picked up it was found that the bodies of two men were under the tender. These were recovered.

The police at once placed six persons under arrest. These are Conductor Bernard O'Connor and Driver Patrick Stanley, who were on the street car; Engineer Rossup and Fireman Meager, of the construction train; "Old John" Uhlright, gateman and Peter Schwartz, towerman at the crossing. "Old John" was indicted last January for alleged carelessness when the freight car accident of Jan. 14 occurred at his crossing. Both the gateman and the towerman were in what is known as the ground case by the stove when the construction train came down the track.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG GAIN.

The Destruction of Paper Money Has Benefited the Government.

In all that has been recently written about the depleted condition of the United States treasury little or no account has been taken of the fact that with each passing year the treasury is a large gainer by the complete destruction by casualty of its outstanding obligations, says a Washington dispatch. How much this amounts to, what percentage each year, etc., the best statisticians of the treasury department have no means of definitely ascertaining. No two of their figures are alike. Since 1862, when the Government began to issue paper money, \$5,819,629,103 have been issued of all kinds and denominations up to July 1, 1892. Within the same period \$4,851,451,623 have been redeemed, leaving outstanding on July 1, 1892, as a liability against the Government, \$967,177,479. The basis for the redemption of this vast sum of paper varies—gold for the gold certificates, silver for the silver certificates—\$100,000,000 in gold as a reserve for certain notes, and so on.

All this money is kept in the vaults awaiting the present it on of the paper for redemption. But much of this paper will never be presented. In an exhaustive inquiry on this subject made by United States Treasurer Hyatt it was estimated that the aggregate loss on all the issues up to January, 1888, would not be less than \$8,700,000. This estimate did not include the fractional currency—10 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents and 5 cent shin plasters—in such extensive circulation for the few years following the war. Secretary Sherman construed the act of June 21, 1879, as stating that \$8,734 of fractional currency issued under various acts had been destroyed, and the debt statement as issued monthly carries as a debt bearing no interest but \$6,903,492.6 of this fractional currency. United States Treasurer Nebeker, however, carries the full amount on his books, and in a report this year states that more than \$15,000,000 of this fractional currency is outstanding, though it has practically gone out of circulation, and but little more than \$1,000 was presented for redemption last year. What is outstanding is held to a great extent by collectors of coin and paper cabinets,

and its value as such is greater than its face value as money.

The aggregate of United States currency, fractional and otherwise, estimated to have been destroyed and not likely to be presented for redemption, approximates by these figures more than \$14,000,000. A recent estimate prepared in the Treasury Department places the sum as high as \$20,000,000. This money can only be taken out of the liabilities of the Government by Congressional enactment. This will probably be attempted in the near future.

The investigations into this subject have shown that most of the money lost has been destroyed in railroad wrecks that caught fire, though no considerable quantity has been destroyed by fires that occurred in the country banks, postoffices and residences.

CIVIL-SERVICE EXTENSION.

Little Prospect That President Harrison Will Take Action.

Washington special: A gentleman who has talked with the President on the subject says that the people who are expecting a large increase in the classified civil service before the administration changes will be very sadly disappointed. He said that the President is strongly inclined to extend the civil-service rules in connection with the Postoffice Department, but that he has practically abandoned the purpose of any general extension, on such as the increase of the employees of the Government printing office or the customs service. All employees now outside the protecting lines of the civil-service regulations are using every endeavor to have themselves interposed against Democratic interference, but so far without success.

There is a snag in the way of the extension of the civil-service classification to the Government Printing Office. It is understood to be the desire of the President and of the Civil Service Commission that the office should be brought within the civil service classification, but there is trouble before them in the form of opposition by the Typographical Union. The objection to the extension of the service is raised that if appointments are made upon any form of examination which does not recognize membership of the union as a necessary qualification it will result in what the union would call "rats" getting into government employ. The government is hardly prepared to declare that none but union men shall be qualified for employment, and the union will certainly object to any employment within that class of persons not belonging to the union.

UPSET THE PLAN.

The President Vetoes Secretary Foster's Arrangements with Wall Street.

A New York correspondent says that Secretary of the Treasury Foster's trip to New York City was not on private business, as was given out officially, but was for the purpose of consulting Wall Street magnates on the proposition to relieve the money market and check the export of gold by having the government issue from \$5,000,000 to \$100,000,000 of bonds. The Wall street men were in favor of the scheme and the speculative contingent were in high feather. The President's co-operation had been counted on as sure, but this confidence was suddenly discovered to be delusive. The President not only refused to approve the deal, but he went further and expressed himself with unusual force and declared that he could see no excuse for issuing bonds, and, what was more, he did not propose that any should be issued while he was President.

According to Wall street reports, Secretary Foster, before he suddenly left town to go West, is credited with having received a dispatch from Washington couched in pretty stiff language and running substantially as follows:

"I want no new bonds issued under any administration. Take up steps. No nothing."

He says that Mr. Foster met the Wall street men at a club house and a prolonged conference was held. Some of the most notable men in the street are said to have been present, and an agreement was formed on the financial policy of the Government. The action of President Harrison upset their plans entirely.

NO MERCY TO THE JEWS.

Barbarism of a Grand Duke—Cruel Edicts Being Enforced Relentlessly.

The latest advices from St. Petersburg and other parts of Russia show that the persecution of the Jews and the inhumanity of the Czar's officials toward that unhappy race are greater than ever before. Six edicts have been issued, aiming to disperse the Jewish subjects of Russia, weaken their position at trading centers and crush out their religion. These edicts are enforced with the utmost rigor in many parts of the empire and with severity everywhere.

The Moscow papers boast that, since the beginning of 1891, 20,000 Jews have been converted to orthodoxy. The unhappy converts who have been driven to a pretended denial of their religious faith in order to escape intolerable persecution, have been deported to the district of Tcherkassk, about five miles from Moscow. There they are rigorously governed by priests of the Russian orthodox church, who require them to comply with its various rules, watching narrowly for any sign of evasion or repentance. These priests have entire supervision of the wretched colony, and the alleged converts from Judaism are only allowed leave to return to Moscow upon a certificate from the priests vouching that the convert holding such document is assured in the faith of the orthodox church.

ARRESTS of persons supposed to have been concerned in the plots against the government at Santiago continue. One of the most prominent prisoners is a nephew of Archbishop Casanova.

The revolutionary sentiment in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is subsiding. It is now known that the Federal Government intends to interfere.

HALF A HUNDRED SLAIN

AWFUL BATTLE OF MOB AND SHERIFF'S POSSE.

Seventy-five Deputies and Five Hundred Mountaineers Dispute with Rifles the Possession of a Prisoner—Frightful Scenes of Carnage.

Hostilities Continue.

A mob of 500 masked men entered the jail at Bakersville, N. C., and took Calvin Snipes, who had murdered Isaac Osborne, a prominent citizen of Mitchell county, to a dense forest about half a mile distant and lynched him. Eleven of the sheriff's posse were killed in their efforts to defend the prisoner. About twenty-five of the mob were killed, and among the dead and wounded were some of the most prominent men in the county.

The jail is a frame building and little calculated to withstand an assault. But Sheriff Moomaw had it garrisoned with about seventy-five determined men, who declared they would see the law upheld or die. The attack was expected. A formal demand was made upon Sheriff Moomaw for Snipes by a messenger from the mob, who approached the jail under a flag of truce. To this the garrison responded: "We will die first." Then they knew there would be a fight. Winchester rifles were loaded and the wait for the final struggle began. At least five hundred armed men marched up the road and then with a howl broke on a run for the jail. The garrison was ready for them. "Halt, or I'll give the order to fire," rang out Sheriff Moomaw's voice. No attention was paid to the warning.

Fought Like Demons.

"Fire!" rang out the order, and seventy-five rifles poured a direct and flanking hail of bullets into the determined lynchers. They wavered a moment as a score of them went down, but with the steadiness of veterans closed up their ranks and rushed forward again under the leadership of a gigantic mountaineer who urged them forward. Again the rifles of the besieged rang out, and this time they were answered by a concentrated fire from the mob. The aim was deadly and a dozen deputies fell wounded and killed. Their bodies hampered those who were unharmed, and only a few could close up to the windows and return the volley before the mob was upon them. There was a short struggle. What were seventy-five men against 500? A few revolver shots, 100 clubbed rifles and all was over. The deputies, with their leader, Sheriff Moomaw, mortally wounded, were in the hands of the mob. There was no hope in further resistance, and the face of the murderer was sealed. Without waiting to pick up the dead or care for the wounded, the mob made a rush at the door of the jail, and it went down before the shoulders of a score of stalwart men. The prisoner, half dead with fear, was dragged out into the open air, where a rope was passed around his neck.

Lynched at Awful Cost.

He was dragged over the ice-covered rocks to a piece of woodland half a mile away. Behind followed the remainder of the mob, firing at the prostrate form at every step. The victim was undoubtedly dead before he had been dragged twenty yards, and it was the mere semblance of human form that was strung up when the woods were reached. Then the mob returned to look for the dead and wounded.

In the little inclosure and on the roadbed in front of the jail twenty-five bodies were found and in the three buildings eight more were rigid in death. About thirty others were wounded, some of them fatally, among these being gallant Sheriff Moomaw, who was shot twice through the chest and three times through the abdomen. Bakersville is miles away from a telephone office and all news must go to Johnson City, in Tennessee, by carrier. Since the first news was received four more of the sheriff's posse are reported dead and five more of the mob.

Twenty-five More Killed.

Later advices from Bakersville say that the mob, instead of dispersing, as was expected, remained upon the ground, and the scattered handful of the sheriff's posse also remained under arms, and they are being rapidly re-enforced. All through the following day they continued to receive accessions to their ranks, which increased to 600. Feeling ran high, and after a few speeches he posse resolved to avenge Sheriff Moomaw's death. Another battle took place shortly after noon, in which at least twenty-five more were killed, and the firing is still going on. What will be the result no one can tell. Troops are expected.

Story of the Murder.

The facts which led up to the terrible affair were as follows: Aaron Wiseman and Calvin Snipes were partners in an illicit distillery in Mitchell County, North Carolina, and had told William Osborne and Isaac Osborne, brothers, where the distillery was situated. William Osborne reported the distillery to the officials at Bakersville, N. C., and helped them to destroy it. Wiseman and Snipes suspected Isaac Osborne of being the informer. On the night of Aug. 27, 1892, Snipes and Wiseman, armed with Winchester rifles, went to the house of Isaac Osborne and called him up. Mr. Osborne came to the door, and the moonshiners opened fire, almost riddling him with bullets. Wiseman and Snipes were arrested, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained against Wiseman and he was released. Snipes was bound to the Superior Court on purely circumstantial evidence. He was placed in jail, and after being confined about two weeks confessed to the killing in the manner above related.

ROBBERS' PLUNDER FOUND.

The Police of Erie Make an Important Discovery.

Erie, Pa., special: The only development to-day in the car robbery cases was the finding of forty yards of Brussels carpet and a quantity of silverware hammered out of its original shape and ready for melting. An important arrest

at Buffalo by the detectives engaged on the case was that of Mrs. Rose Moore, on the charge of receiving stolen goods and harboring members of the car-robbing gangs. Her disappearance from Erie Christmas eve was simultaneous with that of "Bull" Trainor, Frank Kupps, "Lawrence" Red, and "Seranton" Red, all wanted as principals. Detectives have followed them East and their early arrest is probable. John Morrison, well known as a ball-player, was also arrested, making three of the profession involved. Twenty-two arrests have been made up to date and upward of sixty search warrants executed.

SENATOR ALLISON ON SILVER.

He Believes the Nations Will Reach an Agreement at Brussels.

According to a Washington correspondent Senator Allison enters an emphatic denial of the intimation that his intended resignation from the chairmanship of the United States international monetary conference indicated an abandonment of the conference or was, in fact, to be taken as an indication that the commissioners of our country believe the work of the conference will avail nothing.

"It is my intention to send in my resignation, not precipitately, but after awhile, before the time of reconvening the conference, simply because I think that the Democratic party is entitled to the chairmanship of our commission," said Senator Allison to the correspondent. "While it is probably true that Mr. Cleveland does not hold views upon the silver question which are especially different from those of President Harrison, and while it is also true that the commissioners selected by President Harrison were named with regard to familiarity with the subject and not on political lines, it is due to Mr. Cleveland that the head of our commissioners should be a man in sympathy with him, politically and otherwise. I shall not go back to Brussels under any circumstances."

"Do you believe the repeal of the Sherman law requiring the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of bullion would help to precipitate action at the hands of the international conference?"

"Yes, I believe it would actually precipitate final action, and probably such as we are trying to get. But I do not believe Congress will repeal the law. The House would have to take the initiative. It is not likely that it would do so under present conditions, when a large majority is pledged to free silver, or what approximates free silver. Then a free-for-all discussion of the proposition to repeal the law might create an impression upon the mind of Europe that would be to our advantage, in that it would show the division of the sentiment existing in this country. It would take up the bill to repeal the Sherman law and push it through without debate it would no doubt have the desired result. Europe would see that we were not inclined to bull the silver market. Now she is more or less indifferent, and yet I believe we will succeed in reaching an agreement. All European nations agree with us that something must be done upon the silver question. It cannot run along as at present. We will ultimately suffer from it."

CLASSES TO BE EXCLUDED.

Senator Chandler's Bill to Restrict Undesirable Immigration.

Senator Chandler has introduced a second bill restrictive of immigration designed to supplement or supplant the first bill. The features of the new measure are the designation of four new classes of excluded persons, a requirement for a declaration by every immigrant of name, place of departure, former residence, and other information; the issue of certificates by United States consuls upon voluntary application of immigrants, a requirement of more cubic space for immigrants aboard vessels and better ventilation, and, lastly, a new naturalization clause requiring sixty days' notice of the application before trial.

The excluded classes are additional to those persons excluded by the present law, and are as follows:

1. All persons physically capable and over 12 years of age who cannot read and write with reasonable facility their own language; except that an aged person not so able to read and write who is the parent or grandparent of an admissible immigrant may accompany or be sent for by such immigrant.

2. All persons not provided, in addition to means of reaching their final destination with sufficient money of their own or of the heads of their families for their comfortable support for two months after their arrival, the amount to be required not to exceed \$100 for each single person or head of a family and \$25 for each member of a family accompanying or sent for by such head of a family.

3. Persons blind or crippled, or otherwise physically imperfect, so that they are wholly or partially disabled from manual labor, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such persons are sure of an abundant support and not likely to become a public charge.

4. Persons belonging to societies which favor or justify the unlawful and criminal destruction of property or life.

AS IF FROM THE GRAVE.

After Twenty-three Years' Absence James Samuels Is Found.

Dubuque special: James Samuels, brother of Giles Samuels, of this city, was for twenty-three years considered dead. He has been found in the soldiers' home in Grant County, Indiana. He was a member of the famous filibustering expedition against Cuba in 1873, and received a wound in the head which dethroned his reason. He was reported among the dead, but finally recovered, having escaped the massacre of the crew of the Virginus, which followed its capture. For over twenty years he has wandered about in a dazed condition, and it was only by an accident that his whereabouts were discovered. He will be brought to Dubuque and cared for by friends.

LANSING IS INVESTED.

LEGISLATORS ARE AGAIN AT WORK.

Organization Effected in Both Branches by the Republicans—Seats of Two Democratic Representatives to Be Contested—To Repeal the Miner Law.

Making Our Laws.

Both branches of the Legislature convened at noon the 4th, every member-elect of the House being present and subscribing to the constitutional oath of office. Objection was made to the swearing in of Representatives Griffin and Rusch, the two Democratic members from Detroit, but they were allowed to take the oath and given notice that their seats would be contested. Organization in both houses was effected by the Republicans. William Aldrich Tatum, of Grand Rapids, being chosen Speaker of the House; L. M. Miller, of Macomb, clerk; J. Q. Stover, of Lansing, sergeant-at-arms, and Mrs. Adele M. Hazelton, of Hillsdale, postmistress. In the Senate the officers are: Secretary, Dan E. Alford, Clare; assistant, S. W. Hopkins, Isabella; Sergeant-at-arms, George H. Bussey, Wayne; assistants, D. G. Cratly, Muskegon; John Bretz, Ionia; engrossing and enrolling clerk, W. S. Carpenter, Washtenaw; assistant, Florence C. Betts, Detroit; postmistresses, Mrs. M. Adele Hazelton, Hillsdale; assistant, Mrs. A. G. Mosher, Kent. Senator Joseph Weiss, of Wayne, gave notice of a bill to repeal the Miner electoral law. It is said the seat of Senator Mugford, Dem., will be contested, on the ground that he was elected by the counting of defective ballots. The Supreme Court recently decided this claim to be erroneous.

News of the State.

LOUIS SMITH, a Saginaw Alderman, wants to be postmaster.

SAGINAW's fire record during the year has been smaller than for fifteen years.

GRAND RAPIDS business men are beginning a war on transient merchants.

MIDLAND women collected enough money to build a new house for a poor woman.

MEL D. SLY, of Pontiac, wants to succeed Warden Davis at the Jackson prison.

A CHICAGO firm has ordered 10,000 views of the Sault, for sale during the World's Fair.

The residence of Will Jackson, of West Fort, was destroyed by fire, with all contents.

MR. AND MRS. R. CRANDELL, of Cornua, several days ago celebrated their golden wedding.

PAT BARRY, of Carrollton, has fallen heir to \$20,000 by the death of a rich relative in Ireland.

BURGERS at Milford entered Weaver & Watkins' store. The got \$40 worth of cigars and tobacco.

THE project of obtaining her water supply from Saginaw Bay is again being agitated at Saginaw.

THE number of marriage licenses issued in Macomb County since the new law went into effect is 1,341.

MRS. GEO. COMIERRE, of near West Bay City, was fatally shot by a boy who was fooling with a gun.

WHILE out hunting near Carsn City Orson Padwin accidentally shot and killed Bert Savage, aged 20.

THE Common Council of Mt. Clemens declared that no more sparrows shall be shot inside the city limits.

JAMES MACKIN, of the Sault, the other day for a second time broke his leg in the same place. Being 50 years of age, he died of his injuries.

THREE Chinamen captured at the Sault while trying to sneak into the country, have been taken to San Francisco, and will be returned to the Celestial Empire.

THE putting in of water meters is proving an expensive thing to big water consumers at Mt. Clemens. One hotel used a million and a quarter gallons in a month and paid \$100.

THE Shore Line railroad project is again being briskly agitated at Mt. Clemens. President Loss says that as soon as the right of way is secured the money is ready for building the road.

ARTHUR GAMBLING, clerk in the Hotel Horton, Mason, shot himself shortly after receiving a letter. The ball passed through his heart, lodging between his shirt and suspenders on the back of his body.

FRIENDS of Benjamin Dixon and E. C. McCarty, of Saginaw, do not believe that either one of the two had a hand in the burning of the Saginaw Lumber Company's Mills at Coeur d'Alene.

A GIRL giving her name as Emma Williams, aged 14, is at the House of the Good Shepherd, at Chicago. She claims to live at West Bay City, and says she walked to the Windy City in four days.

MICHAEL TOOMEY, of Warren, disappeared from his home over a year ago, and up to the present time no trace of him, whereabouts has been discovered. He left considerable property. A temporary administrator of the estate has been appointed by the Judge of Probate.

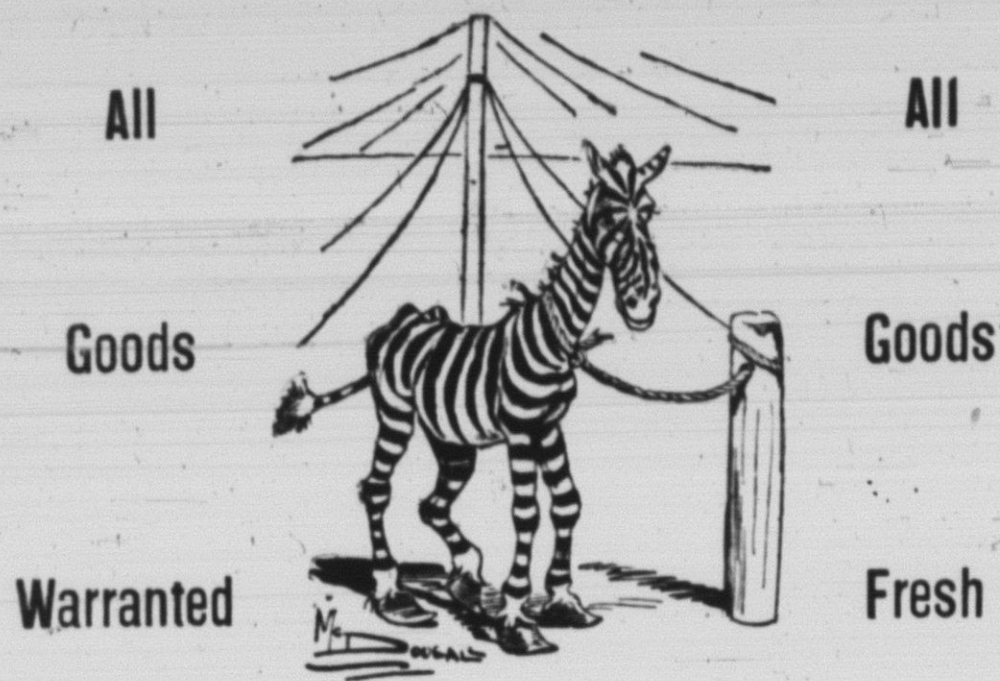
THE Farm Home Reading Circle, of Michigan, has been organized, as a result of the late meeting of the State Grange. Five courses have been prepared—"Soils and Crops," "Live Stock Husbandry," "Garden and Orchard," "Home-making," "Political Science." Upon completing three of the five courses a person will be entitled to a diploma from the agricultural college stating the amount of work done.

FRANK WERNER, driver and trusted employee of J. N. Branch, a Jackson confectioner, according to a written confession made by him, has for the last two years been systematically robbing his employer, the sum taken being estimated at \$2,000. He has been drawing a salary of \$12 a week, and recently purchased a residence, which has been nicely furnished. Extravagant living is given as the cause for his downfall.

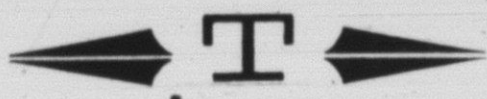
COLD FIGURES!

What Glazier's Prices have got to say for themselves.

20 lbs Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.
Java Coffee 19c per lb.
Good Muscatel Raisins 8c per lb.
Fine Sugar Syrup 25c per gal.
7 lbs. Rolled Oats for 25c.



Gloss Starch 6 c per lb. Best Florida Oranges 25c doz.
Oysters 18c per can.
Do you like a Good cup of



We have it at 25c per lb.
Best Coffee in the world 28c per lb.

"Is life worth living?"

Yes, just to take advantage of Glazier's bargains, if for nothing more.

Don't sample our Syrups

unless you wish to purchase some, for you can't resist the price and quality.

Verily, merrily, more and more,
It pays to trade at

GLAZIER'S STORE.

WHEN IN NEED

--:--OF:--:--

Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Bill Heads,
Statements,
Receipts,
Envelopes,
Invitations,
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CHELSEA, FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1893.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Interesting Budget from the Nation's Capital.

Senator Allison says of the monetary conference at Brussels, that while in some respects it was very satisfactory, in others it was not, but he is convinced that the questions under discussion have assumed a greater and more general importance than attached them previously. The real trouble with the conference was found in the number and diversity of the plans that were proposed for bringing about harmonious relations between a monometallic system and a bimetallic system, and herein the trouble is likely to continue.

A not unreasonable plan, possessing both simplicity and feasibility, is that of the senator himself, who advocates the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, at a ratio between the values of the two metals as coined into dollars and established by law. That such a ratio could be legally fixed and maintained, Mr. Allison firmly believes for the reason that the values of gold and silver used as money are purely fictitious, and that the ratio has never fluctuated to any considerable extent with the varying production of these metals.

At any rate, whether anything be done or not by the present congress toward the repeal of the Sherman bill, it is not likely that the next congress will wait upon the motions of any international monetary conference for a guide to its action. Something may have been accomplished by the recent conference, but as Mr. Allison says, it is purely of a tentative character, and contains no promise for the future on which this American government can afford to rely or which will justify it in postponing necessary legislation.

The recent conference between the president-elect and speaker Crisp was expected by some to result in some authorized announcement on the subject of an extra session. These anticipations have not been realized. Speaker Crisp has not given out any statement as to what passed between Mr.

Cleveland and himself. Yet from other sources is made a statement on "good authority" which is being passed around among the democratic leaders. This is to the effect that while no final decision will be made on the question of an extra session of Congress until February, the probabilities are decidedly against an extra session before next autumn.

The effort to get the consent of congress to opening the world's fair on Sunday will be resumed immediately after the holiday recess. Up to this time the canvass of the house upon the subject has not been such as to give much encouragement to the friends of the fair. Some members of congress think that the opening of the fair on Sunday is a question with which congress has nothing to do. They say that the fair is an Illinois corporation and that the matter is purely one for the state to regulate, and a number express surprise that the managers of the fair did not go direct to the legislature of Illinois and have the difficulty settled.

The past year in a social way has been rather momentous at the capital. The season of '92 opened with the brightest prospects for those most prominent in the administration. Especially did it seem full of pleasant auguries for the White House family. The year closes with the wife and mother of that house-gone to her eternal reward, and the venerable grandfather is also missing. The worry of sickness has again entered the old mansion, and now it is a little child, Martena Harrison, the president's favorite granddaughter.

For the Blaine family the year opened with a promise of compensation for all blows that had been dealt them in the losses of members of the family during the three preceding years. In the middle of it came another blow in the death of a son, and now for weeks the statesmen has battled with death. It has been said time and time again of the social world of Washington that while it is glad to be glad with you, there is no limit to its tender and respectful sympathy when you are in sorrow or pain.

People who have occasion to go into the post office to purchase stamps will now probably be surprised to see the unusual looking pieces of paper that will be shoved out from the stamp window in return for their money. The explanation which no doubt will become monotonous to the patient individual who faces the public at stamp windows is that on the first day of the year the new series of stamps were issued to the public. This is one of the ways the United States government celebrates the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. The new stamps are also known as the "jubilee stamps."

All work on the eleventh census will be completed and the matter turned over to the secretary of the interior by the 31st of December, 1893. This shows a great improvement in census affairs. Congress was appropriating money for the tenth census up to as late a date as 1885, and the publications were not all distributed until after the present census was organized, the last two volumes being sent out as late as 1889. The tenth census cost, in round numbers was about \$500,000, and the present will cost about \$8,100,000, the increases, of course being largely due to the enlarged scope of the census.

Washington starts out this New Year day with a population of probably not less than 265,000. And this estimate does not include those who have come here to await the Fourth of March.

Speaker Crisp conducts himself just like an individual who feels assured he knows exactly where he is at.

AN ADVERTISING LETTER.

A Scheme That Often Does a Firm More Injury Than It Does Good.

Speaking of advertising brings to mind a very prevalent nuisance which is being inflicted just now on long suffering New Yorkers. I refer to the advertising letter—the circular letter which asks you to trade with somebody or other. They are directed by hand, put in plain envelopes, sealed and stamped with two cents' worth of terra cotta paper. The uninitiated can't tell them from a genuine letter until the envelope is torn open. Then they are unmasked. They are revealed in all their uninteresting disappointment.

These people who send them out are sharp, I tell you. They only send them to private houses and apartments, where women will most likely receive them, and they know the weakness of womankind for anything in the nature of a letter. Women always just ache to get letters, and these confounded circulars fool them every time.

If it happens that the victim lives in a flat the wife, mother or sister will gleefully trip down the four flights of stairs when she hears the postman's short, sharp ring on the electric bell in the kitchen. She knows the ring perfectly, and it is

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