

The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. IV. NO. 48.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1893.

WHOLE NUMBER, 204

ODDS AND ENDS
At CUT PRICES.

Broken Lots! . . . Broken Sizes!

Clothing, Flannel Shirts, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Boots, and Shoes, in fact, everything in the shape of Winter Goods, at greatly reduced prices during the month of

February, 1893.

First-class Men's Rubbers, 50c.
" Women's " 25c.

Don't fail to see them.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Chelsea Savings Bank.

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

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

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.
W. J. KNAPP
H. M. WOODS
F. P. GLAZIER
Directors.
Correct—Attest:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of Dec., 1892.
THOS. 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.

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

RIEMENSCHNEIDER & SHAYER
Proprietors of the "City" Barber Shop. Kempf Bros. old bank building.
CHELSEA, MICH.

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

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

ATTENTION KOPFF'S NEW STORE
Corner Main and Middle sts.
Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Etc.
A splendid assortment of everything in our line.

OYSTER PARLOR
Oysters served in every style.
Give us a Call.

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

School Report.
For month ending Jan. 27, 1893.
Whole number enrolled - 336
Aggregate tardiness - 41
No. of non-resident pupils - 33
No. neither absent nor tardy - 150

A. A. HALL, Supt.
Roll of Honor includes all who have not been tardy, and whose standing in scholarship, attendance and deportment have been 90 or above. The star indicates the pupil as having been absent during the month.

HIGH SCHOOL
Minnie Allyn Effa Armstrong
Nate Bowen *Matie Conaty
Nina Crowell *Lena Foster
Mabel Fletcher Dorritt Hoppe
Nerissa Hoppe LeRoy Hill
*Ida Keusch *Laura Lane
*Lucy Leach *Nora Miller
Max Moon Hattie McCarter
Faye Moon Julius Schmid
*Henry Stinson *Jennie Taylor
*Agnes Wade Erick Zuicka
Lewis Zincka Hattie Spaulding

IDA FAY HOPKINS, Teacher.
"A" GRAMMAR
Nellie Bacon George Bohnet
Agnes Cunningham Charles Carner
Mary Goodrich Paulina Gierbach
Linna Mills Tracy Sweetland
Gussie Steger Satie Speer
Burnett Sparks Thirza Wallace
May Wood Lettie Wackenhut
NETTIE STORMS, Teacher.

"B" GRAMMAR
*Marie Bacon Beatrice Bacon
*Sabina Barthel Edith Boyd
Willie Freer Lillie Gerard
Helen Hepfer Minnie Schumacher
Helena Steinbach Fred Welch
Helen Hepfer Ethel Cole
*Mary Wunder

FLORENCE BACHMAN, Teacher.
INTERMEDIATE
Warren Boyd Edith Bacon
Ralph Holmes Bennie Haab
*Eddie Keusch Inez Leach
*Rose Mullen Florence Martin
Leigh Palmer *O. Riefenschnieder
*Lulu Steger Phillip Steger
Addie Snyder Geo. VanHeusen
Lillie Wackenhut

ELIZABETH DEFEW, Teacher.
FIRST INTERMEDIATE.
*Lizzie Alber Clara Snyder
Maggie Pottinger Bertha Schumacher
*L. Schwickerath Bessie Winans
Eddie Williams

CORA BOWEN, TEACHER.
PRIMARY.
*H. Armstrong *Henry Ahnemiller
Gussie BeGole *Anna Buchanan
Warren Geddes Louise Heber
*Enid Holmes Willie Tarbell
Lena Williams

DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.
THIRD PRIMARY
*Mabel Bacon Julia Bahmiller
Nina Carpenter *Emily Steinbach
*B. Schwickerath Rosa Zulke

MARA L. WHEELER, Teacher.
SECOND PRIMARY
*Stella Bailey Emma Mast
M. Bahmiller Nellie Martin
Clair Congdon *Dwight Miller
*Mary Eder *Emmet Page
Austin Easterle Arthur Rattrey
*Leland Foster Mina Steger
*Leila Geddes *Mamie Snyder
*Howard Holmes *Blanche Stephens
*Fred Hutzler Rollen Schenk
*Ottie Lane Herbert Schenk
R. Kantlehner *Bessie Wade
*Willie Wilkins

MARY A. VANTYNE, Teacher.
FIRST PRIMARY
Arthur Armstrong *Howard Boyd
*Annie Cory *Emmett Carpenter
*Joseph Eisele *Flossie Eisenman
*Fred Easterle *Susie Gilbert
Arthur Pottinger *Clayton Schenk
*Lois Smith *Elmer Winans

S. E. VANLYNE, Teacher.
With pure, vigorous blood coursing through the veins and animating every fiber of the body, cold weather is not only endurable but pleasant and agreeable. No other blood medicine is so certain in its results as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. What it does for others it will do for you.

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

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

INVENTORY SALE!

From Saturday, Feb. 4, to Monday, Feb. 20.

Our annual inventory will be taken and completed by Feb. 20th, but we find we have a quantity of broken lots in our Curtain Department and will offer them at

One-Half Price.

If you are needing Lace Curtains this spring it will pay you to call and look them over. They must be sold.

In Shoes we have a quantity of "Broken Sizes

One-Half Off.

Bargains in Rubbers, Wool Boots, Etc. Our prices are not "Matchable in Chelsea."

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

"Front Table." All Suits and Pants 1-2 OFF

A lot of Hats 1-2 price to close before inventory.

Grocery Department.

Our prices are the lowest. Our goods are first quality.

Butter and Eggs wanted. Highest price, cash or trade.

H.S. HOLMES & CO.

March 1st we open our Spring Goods. First purchases

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

WE are with 'em in selling groceries. We guarantee the price and goods satisfactory.

19 lbs granulated sugar	\$1.00.
Good raisins	8c per lb.
Best lb. can baking powder	20c.
24 boxes of matches	25c.
Arm and Hammar brand soda	6c
Best salmon	15c per can.
3 cans pumpkin	25c.
Sugar canned corn	10c per can.
Best canned tomatoes	10c per can.
7 lbs rolled oats	25c.
Good roasted coffee	19c.
A splendid Japan tea	30c per lb.
4 lbs rice	for 25c.

We also have some great bargains in boots, shoes hats, caps, gloves and mittens.
Highest price paid for butter and eggs.

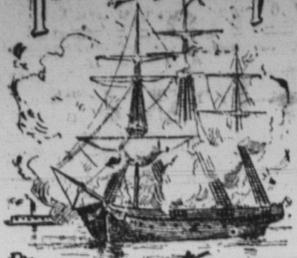
W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.

SHORTHAND 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

In Sheep's Clothing.



By Capt. Ormond Steele

CHAPTER III—Continued.

"I am William Fox, Captain of her Majesty's cruiser Wanderer, and right honored am I, dear sir, to salute and welcome you," replied the captain, grasping the Squire's hand.

"And my friend," said the Squire, with another bow and a wave of his left hand, as he turned to the gentleman in the bottle-green coat, "is Dr. Nehemiah Hedges, late representative of this county in her Majesty's Provincial Assembly, surgeon to the First Suffolk Volunteers, and our chief physician at this end of the island."

"And may heaven long spare him to keep health to the people and to reflect honor on the crown," said Captain Fox, giving both hands to the doctor, who, being a very modest man, blushed at the complimentary words of his friend, and the almost forgotten titles of which he found himself the possessor.

Captain Fox presented his visitors to the officers not on duty, and then adjourned to the cabin, where the lamps were lit, and, under the directions of Lieutenant Frenaud, had set out crystal flagons of wine, with a great array of such glasses as the provincial gentlemen had never put eyes on before.

"Gentlemen," said the Captain, when all the glasses were filled, "permit me and my officers to drink to your long life and continued prosperity, and to welcome you with all heartiness on board the Wanderer."

"I but seldom drink wine, and never prescribe it," said Doctor Hedges, looking over his wing ass at the captain, "not that I object to the fluid in moderate quantities, but that it is so difficult to find on this coast the pure vintage in which our fathers delighted. I drink to you."

The glasses were drained, and the captain hastened to say:

"You cannot find that fault with the wine you have just tasted, for it has been twice around the world in the wood, and like sherry, burgundy improves by travel, and unlike some of ourselves, it grows better and purer as the years pass over it."

"Ah, it is rare wine, in truth," said Squire Condit, smacking his lips, and raising his glass to inhale the aroma. "But though our wines cannot be praised, we feel that our brandy is not inferior, and Governor Dungan, who honored us with a visit not long since, assured me that our speed rum was superior to anything of the kind he had ever tasted."

"I hope to confirm the governor's judgment before I sail hence," said the captain.

"You shall have a chance to do so tonight," said the Squire, with more enthusiasm than he ordinarily manifested, for being a law officer and a deacon, he felt that reserve was essential to sustain the dignity of his dual honors. "I am the guardian—or rather I was the guardian—of Captain Ralph Denham, whom I have grown to look on as a son; and Doctor Hedges is the brother of the first officer, and the uncle of the second officer of the Sea Hawk."

"Then let me congratulate you both," said the captain, again shaking hands with his visitors, "for though I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with the officers of the Sea Hawk, news of their brave exploits in the West Indies has reached me at the other side of the world, where the Wanderer has been cruising till order to these waters."

"You must come and dine with them to-night," said the doctor. "After dinner at my house we adjourn to the squire's, where there will be music and dancing."

"A concession I make to the brave sailors who have been so long away," exclaimed the Squire. "There will be those who, on the morrow, will say, 'Deacon Goodwill Condit has done that for which he should be disciplined by the congregation.' But should they do so, I will reply, 'I danced not, and I was not my own master on the occasion.'"

"An excuse that should exonerate you with the most rigid," laughed Captain Fox, adding as he waved his hand to Don, "we must try one more glass before you leave."

Both visitors protested that they had had enough.

"Then you will honor me by permitting me to send each of you a cask tomorrow."

The captain said this in a way that gave no chance for refusal, and then he described the squire and doctor to the deck; and at his command the sailors sprang into the rigging and cheered as the little yawl bore the delighted old gentlemen away.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PLAN OUTLINED.

After the boat had gone a few seconds, Captain Fox named the officers he expected to accompany him ashore "that night," and then told them to report at once in his cabin.

"Gentlemen," he said, when the officers were gathered about the table, from which Don, the cabin boy, had removed the flagons and glasses, "this is a night to test each man's power of self-control. I shall expect you all to drink, or to seem to do so; but the man who becomes drunken must take the consequences. I cannot forget that at Merida, Cartagena and Para, some of you so far forgot yourselves as to get drunk and bring on fights with the natives,

who drove you to your boats, and who in their just anger, would have seized our ship had I not turned the guns on them. We cannot avail ourselves of such a remedy here. Each man must appear to be what the people believe us, officers and gentlemen in the service of England. At one o'clock I shall expect you to be on board; in the meantime remember—sealed lips and open orders."

Captain Fox waved his right hand, and the officers, Frenaud excepted, withdrew.

"Ha, Frenaud," said the Captain, when he and his chief executive officer had the cabin to themselves; "as of old our good luck follows. By the spirit of Blake, sir! things could not have happened better."

"I am glad for your sake," replied Frenaud.

"Aye, aye, my lad, and for your own sake, too. Sounds! Lieutenant, are we not to be sharers in the great prize?"

"Yes, Captain; but you will not act without seeing his lordship?"

"Do not say 'lordship,' say 'Col. Graham.' Why, man, if these provincials knew there was a live lord among them they would eat him up with adulation. Remember, we must speak of Col. Graham as the French at the battle of Walcourt. Ha, ha, ha! This cruise has its comical aspects; it is play instead of hard work. Why, I expected to blow yonder ship out of water before this. But the Colonel will come down, as per arrangement from Boston, and he will be thunderstruck to find us side by side."

"And very naturally. I must say you will never have a better chance to get rid of him."

"To get rid of this Denham, eh, Frenaud?"

"I said to get rid of him, Captain."

"But, confound it, I don't want to get rid of him."

"I thought the Colonel wanted him out of the way?"

"So he does, but I don't. His lord—confound my slippery tongue, I mean the Colonel, wants him disposed of, and we must make him believe that we have earned the money; but Denham, alive and in our power, is worth more to us than the richest galleon that, silver-freighted, ever plowed the sea."

"Ah, but to get him in our power without a fight; that, in truth, would be an exploit worthy of yourself."

"And it shall be done, Frenaud; it shall be done. Oh, I will court the youth. He is generous, brave, and unsuspecting. I will flatter and dazzle him. If he loves wine, as a good sailor should, may I be shot if I have him not at sea before six tides have flooded this bay."

"My heart beats faster at the thought," said Frenaud, with unaffected joy.

"Aye, my lad, and it shall leap with perpetual delight after the crowning exploit of our cruise is finished. Now, caution, prudence, patience, and our object masked, like a Dutch battery, with evergreens, roses, and floating swans; eh, Frenaud?"

"That is it, Captain."

"Come; we have no time to spare. The dinner awaits us ashore, and if tonight the officers of the Wanderer make no impression on the hearts of the fair dames of this island, then have they forgotten in works of war the ways of love, and it will be the first time in all my experience that I ever knew such a thing to happen."

Capt. Fox was in high spirits, but Frenaud did not presume on this, for he well knew that the smile could change in the space of a lightning flash to a frown, and that the sentence begun in the softest accents might end in tones of thunder.

CHAPTER V.

BY THE SHORE.

There were bonfires along the beach, and swarms of boats passing, with happy crowds aboard, between the ship and the shore.

When the Wanderer's cutter grated on the sand, the people cheered the officers and crew as if they were old friends.

And the Squire and the Doctor, with Captain Denham and his officers were there to meet them. And after introductions that seemed unnecessary, and salutations full of honest heartiness, a procession was formed and all marched to Doctor Hedges' house, which was now illuminated from the door of the summer-kitchen to the highest of the little dormer windows, that looked like single eyes set in the brows of the quaintables.

Mrs. Hedges and Mrs. Condit, with their blooming daughters, welcomed the strangers in the wide hall that ran directly through the comfortable old building, and then led them into the low parlor, the red hangings of which had not yet been removed for the summer. Mrs. Hedges thought this was fortunate, because the evening was cool, and then, with a mother's pride in the beauty of her daughter, she thought the dark crimson curtains reflected something of their warmth on Lea's cheeks.

But a greater master than ever gave color to a fabric had limned the hues of youthful health on the cheeks of Léa Hedges and her friend, Ellen Condit; and Captain Fox thought as he watched them, without appearing to do so, that their eyes were more brilliant and beautiful than the gems which he and his officers wore when on duty, to excite the cupidity of their sailors.

The officers, with the frankness that characterizes sailors the world over, were soon talking as familiarly as if they had been away together for years on the same ship.

Captain Denham had heard of Captain Fox and the cruiser Wanderer, and he was delighted to meet in America a man he had supposed on the east coast of Africa.

"I must say that when I first sighted the Wanderer," said Captain Denham, "that I supposed she was the Adventure Galley, which was sent from New York some time ago to suppress the pirates."

"Let me see, the Adventure Galley was commanded by Captain William Kidd," said Captain Fox, reflectively.

"Yes, he took command of her in Bermuda, and there can be no doubt about the loss of the ship. The Sea Hawk went out to take her place."

"And she did it well, Captain Denham. I heard of many of your exploits against the pirates in the West Indies and I am glad of this opportunity to meet you," said Captain Fox, whose officers watched him for their cues.

"But how did you happen in here, Captain?" asked Captain Denham.

"I simply obeyed the orders received in Jamaica. I am to receive further instructions from Colonel Graham, who should have been here by this time."

"I pray he may not be in a hurry, for I know of no place where you can spend a few days more pleasantly," said Captain Denham. This was the only conversation, which might be called at all professional, that the young officers had on this occasion.

Lea Hedges was the soul of animation that evening, without being at all forward; and Lieutenant Frenaud escorted her to dinner, the Captain having the honor of leading in Mrs. Condit, Ralph Denham and Mrs. Hedges brought up the rear, and Ellen Condit and Lieutenant Hedges preceded them, evidently well pleased with the arrangement.

The dinner might be called provincial in its arrangement and large-handed abundance; certain it is, no other part of the world could have afforded a greater variety of life's good things, nor could any cooks in the great capitals surpass the black women, who, though slaves themselves, were the complete mistresses of all the Hampton kitchens.

Shell fish from the Great South Bay, blue fish from the Atlantic, wild fowl from the Great Peconic Bay; wild turkey, grouse and woodcock from the neighboring forests; venison, better than ever royal forest produced, early vegetables, most grateful of all food to the sailors; preserved fruits and nuts, imported and domestic; butter like fanciful gold ingots; these and many other things came in regular and seemingly endless courses; and the dishes steamed amid masses of flowers gathered from garden and field; and old-fashioned wax candles of many colors lit up the whole.

All were on good terms before the meal began, but during its progress the thin walls of reserve melted away, and when the banquet—for such we call it—was concluded all felt like old friends.

Wine and spiced rum were passed around in abundance, and Captain Fox and his men appeared to drink as did the others—and this was a time when it was thought a man could be neither a good sailor nor a brave soldier if he did not drink—but they did not drink, or even sip, each time they lifted the silver goblets to their lips.

After dinner, the musicians, who had been playing in the vine-covered porch outside, struck up a march, and another procession was formed; and Squire Condit, with Mrs. Hedges on his arm, led the way to his own house, where the festivities were to be continued.

Sailors in the service of the British Government were always sure of a welcome in the best society of the colonies. Their commissions implied that "officer" and "gentleman" were synonymous; and it can be said that a knightly courtesy ran through the service at this time, for England had entered on that grand career for supremacy of the ocean which was afterwards to leave her for a time its undisputed mistress.

The officers of the Wanderer were made as welcome by the people of Sag Harbor as if, like the Sea Hawk's crew, they were their own sons and neighbors.

With the exception of Captain Fox and Lieutenant Frenaud, the officers of the Wanderer were not, judging from their awkward and constrained manners, much accustomed to ladies' society, for only the two named could dance, or at least attempted to do so.

This, however, only made the non-dancers the more acceptable to such staid citizens as Squire Condit and Doctor Hedges, who were not so strict in church matters as not to enjoy a game of whist.

But Captain Fox and Mr. Frenaud more than made up for the deficiency in the others. The former, now that he was in his magnificent uniform, and his expressive face and strange blue eyes beaming and flashing with animation, was conspicuously fine-looking, even in the presence of such men as Captain Denham and Mr. Valentine Dayton. Mr. Frenaud, though dark, and with eyes that a physiognomist would call "sinister," presented a good foil to his light-haired commander, whom he equaled as a brilliant conversationalist.

TO BE CONTINUED

Nature's Cure for Cholera.

—Captain Alvin Hall, a seagoing man of Maine, tells of a remarkable experience with the cholera. He says he was at the Port of St. Jago, on the southern shore of Cuba, when the cholera was raging there with terrible violence, the deaths in the village numbering over 100 a day. In the midst of the plague there occurred a great earthquake that toppled over the houses and choked up the streets with debris, and from that moment the cholera was at an end, though nobody could tell why. In his interesting memoirs the Rev. Dr. Chapin, formerly of this city, relates a similar incident. It was in 1832, when the cholera committed such frightful ravages here, and one-sixth of the entire population died within twelve days. At the very height of the plague, when the mortality amounted to 500 a day, there came up a tremendous thunder-storm. The rain poured in torrents and the lightning was terrific. Shortly the storm passed away, succeeded by a cool breeze from the north, and it carried the cholera with it. There was no other death.—New Orleans Picayune.

All Heathens.

The Chinese empire and dependencies, Mongolia, Manchuria, Chinese Turkestan, Kokonor, and Tibet, occupy an area of at least 5,000,000 square miles, or about one-third of Asia. The population is estimated at from 350,000,000 to 450,000,000.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

LITTLE MYRTLE VANCE'S HORRIBLE DEATH AVENGED.

Henry Smith, the Negro Fend, Tortured with Red-Hot Brands for His Awful Crime—Preparations Deliberately Made and Thousands Take a Willing Part.

A Terrible Punishment.

Henry Smith, the Paris (Tex.) negro who first abused then killed 4-year-old Myrtle Vance, has expiated in part his awful crime by death at the stake. Ever since the perpetration of his awful crime the city and entire surrounding country has been in a wild frenzy of excitement. When the news came that he had been captured near Hope, Ark., that he had been identified by B. B. Sturgeon, James T. Hicks and many others of the Paris searching party, the city was wild with joy over the apprehension of the brute. Hundreds of people poured into the city from the adjoining country, and the word passed from lip to lip that the punishment of the fend should fit the crime—that death by fire was the penalty Smith should pay. The curious and sympathetic alike came on train and wagons, on horse and on foot, to see if the frail mind of mind could think of a way to sufficiently punish the perpetrator of so terrible a crime. Whisky shops were closed, unruly mobs were dispersed, schools were dismissed by a proclamation from the Mayor, and everything was done in a business-like manner. Officers saw the futility of any effort to quell the almost riot. So law was laid aside, and the citizens took into their own hands the inhuman boast and burned him at the stake. Never before since the days of the Spanish Inquisition, when cruelty was law, has there been such terrible punishment meted out to any man; but so horrible was the crime, in its magnitude so inhuman and so ghastly, that the punishment inflicted upon him was infinitely small in comparison.

He was brought through Texarkana, where 5,000 people awaited the train, anxious to see a man who should receive the fate of Ed Coy. At that place speeches were made by prominent Paris citizens, who asked that the prisoner be not molested by Texarkana people, but that the guard be allowed to deliver him up to the outraged and indignant citizens of Paris. Arriving in Paris, the train was met by a surging mass of humanity 10,000 strong. The negro was escorted through the city so that all might see the most inhuman monster known in current history. Smith was placed upon a scaffold six feet square and ten feet high, securely bound, within view of all the beholders.

Tortured by Red-Hot Irons.

Here the victim was tortured for fifty minutes by red-hot iron brands thrust against his quivering body. Commencing at the feet the brands were placed against him inch by inch until they were thrust against the face. Then, being apparently dead, kerosene was poured upon him, cottonseed hulls placed beneath him and set on fire. In less time than it takes to relate it the tortured man was wafted beyond the grave to another fire hotter and more terrible than the one just experienced.

The cause of the crime was that Henry Vance when a deputy policeman in the course of his duty was called to arrest Henry Smith for being drunk and disorderly. The negro was unruly and Vance was forced to use his club. The negro swore vengeance and several times assaulted Vance. In his greed for revenge he last Thursday grabbed up the little girl and committed the assault, then tore the child limb from limb. The father is prostrated with grief and the mother lies at death's door, but she lived to see the slayer of her innocent babe suffer the most horrible death that could be conceived.

The negro for a long time after starting on the journey to Paris did not realize his plight. At last when told he must die by slow torture he begged for protection. What protection could he get with thousands of people from Hope to Paris demanding his life? He was willing to be shot and wanted Marshal Shanklin, of Paris, to shoot him. He pleaded and writhed in bodily and mental pain in anticipation. Scarcely had the train reached Paris than this torture commenced. His clothes were torn off piecemeal and scattered in the crowd, people catching the shreds and putting them away as mementos. The child's father, her brother and two uncles then gathered about the negro as he lay fastened to the torture platform and thrust the hot irons into his quivering flesh.

Every groan from the fend, every contortion of his body, was cheered by the thickly packed crowd of 10,000 people. After burning the feet and legs the hot irons were rolled up and down Smith's stomach, back and arms. Then the eyes were burned out and irons were thrust down his throat. The men of the Vance family having wrought vengeance, the crowd piled all kinds of combustible stuff around the scaffold, poured oil on it and set it afire. The negro rolled and wriggled and tossed out of the mass only to be pushed back by the people nearest him. He tossed out again and was roped and pulled back. Hundreds of people turned away, but the vast crowd still looked calmly on.

Every train that came in was loaded to its utmost capacity, and there were demands at many points for special trains to bring people to see the punishment of a fend for an unparalleled crime, and when the news of the burning went over the country like wildfire at every country town anvils boomed forth the announcement. Gov. Hogg telegraphed the officials at Lamar to protect the negro, Henry Smith, from mob violence, and after hearing of Smith's fate wired them to take the names of the parties principally concerned in the affair for prosecution.

Thurston Is Chosen.

At Lincoln, Neb., on the thirty-seventh ballot John M. Thurston was made the Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator. This insured him sixty-two votes in the Legislature, five less than is necessary to elect.

DAIRYMEN, stockmen, heavy-stable men, and horse-car men unite in saying that no such horse and cattle lujmest as Salvation Oil has ever been put upon the market. It should be kept at every stable and stock yard in the land. 25 cents.

THE dawn, like the life of a child, is fresh and bright.



A LONG PROCESSION

of diseases start from a torpid liver and impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures every one of them. It prevents them, too. Take it, as you ought, when you feel the first symptoms (languor, loss of appetite, dullness, depression) and you'll save yourself from something serious.

In building up needed flesh and strength, and to purify and enrich the blood, nothing can equal the "Discovery." It invigorates the liver and kidneys, promotes all the bodily functions, and brings back health and vigor. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Biliousness, and all Scrofulous, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, it is the only remedy that's guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is refunded.

About Catarrh. No matter what you've tried and found wanting, you can be cured with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of this medicine agree to cure you, or they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

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We mean your watch, because you didn't have proper tools. How would you like to become a watchmaker? We can teach you the trade in our book, and furnish you all the tools necessary. Book and tools, \$1.25. These tools (see picture) without the book cost at wholesale \$2.10. We also teach how to do plating, gilding, etc. All in the book. Tools are first-class jewelers' tools, not cheap trash. A great opportunity for profitable employment. Watchmakers make big money. Will be sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.25, or sent C. O. D. where it accompanies the order. Inclose stamp with letters of inquiry. HOWMAN SUPPLY CO., Importers and Wholesalers, Springfield, O.

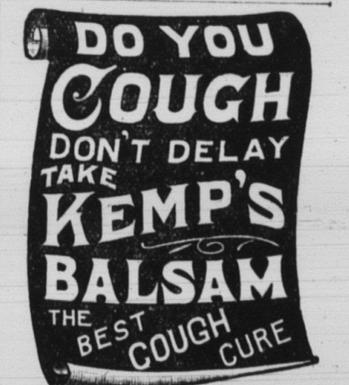


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ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and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

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample Free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 46th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

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BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.



DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Lawmakers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed, and Acted Upon.

Doings of Congress.

The House Thursday resumed in committee of the whole the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Pending a vote the committee rose and the bill a vote without concluding the bill adjourned. In the Senate Mr. Cullom (Ill.) introduced a joint resolution requesting the municipal authorities of Philadelphia to lend to the United States Government the Liberty Bell for exhibition at the World's Fair and asked to have it put upon its passage. The joint resolution was referred to the committee on the Library. Mr. Casey (N. D.) moved to take up and pass a bill for a commission of five persons (at \$10 a day and necessary expenses) with stenographer and clerk, to make a thorough investigation of the alcoholic liquor traffic. Mr. Vest (Mo.) argued against the bill, declaring himself utterly opposed to all such legislation. The question was one that was being preached upon written upon and prayed upon (in both forms of the word) in every part of the civilized world, and especially in the United States. How could a commission, he asked, advise Congress on such a matter? After further discussion the morning hour expired without further action on the bill. There were not many Senators in the chamber during the debate on the anti-option bill, but those who were present witnessed the remarkable circumstance of the States' rights Democrat, Mills (Tex.), having his argument against the constitutionality of the bill sustained by the stalwart Republican, Hiscock (N. Y.). In the course of his argument Mr. Mills said if by an india-rubber system of construction of the constitution commerce had a right to regulate commerce in States—as proposed in the pending measure—it could go further and regulate the production of the specified articles. Mr. Hiscock opposed the bill. The great volume of wheat, corn and cotton would not be diminished or increased by such legislation, and yet the proposition was to take possession of the markets of New York, Minneapolis, Chicago and New Orleans, and to control the manner in which contracts shall be made. He believed that all legislation like that proposed was vicious, and he believed that if the bill were crystallized into law it would become the basis of the most gigantic trust that ever existed in the United States.

In the Senate Friday the announcement of Mr. Blaine's death was made by Mr. Hale, who has been for many years one of the closest personal and political friends of the dead statesman. His remarks were followed by a motion made by Mr. Cockrell (Dem.) (Mo.) that the Senate adjourn out of respect for the memory of the deceased, and that motion was declared carried. The death of ex-Speaker Blaine also brought the business of the House to a sudden termination. A few committee reports were made, including a bill to repeal the Federal election laws, and then, after brief and affecting speeches by Miller (who represents Mr. Blaine's old district) and Holman (who served many years with him in the House) and who has always been his personal friend, the House, out of respect to the memory of the dead statesman, adjourned.

Monday Senator Chandler brought the Hawaiian question forward as a distinctive American issue. By a resolution which he introduced in the Senate he calls upon the President to enter into negotiation with the Provincial Governments of the late kingdom of Hawaii for the admission of the island as a territory of the United States. Mr. Chandler had hoped for the immediate consideration of the resolution, but Senator White interposed an objection, and under the rules the resolution went over.

The Senate got rid Tuesday of the legislative incubus under which it has labored since the first day of the session. The anti-option bill reached the point at which voting began at 3:15 p. m. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Vilas (Wis.) to the George substitute, and the amendment was rejected—yeas 21; nays, 50. Then the George substitute itself was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 51. And finally the bill was passed by a vote of 40 to 29. There were many members of the House of Representatives, at times almost as many of them as there were Senators, present in the Senate chamber during the votes and the preliminary discussion of the bill, and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings as well on the floor as in the crowded galleries. Representative DeArmond (Mo.) put a little spice into the proceedings of the House by making an attack upon the civil-service law. Then a controversy as to the Democracy of Mr. Enloe (Tenn.) and Mr. Bland (Mo.) entertained the House for awhile. The House returned, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The committee then returned to the section relative to public buildings. The next order to be taken up was that which appropriates for rivers and harbors. The ratification bill was the first of the general bills to come before the Senate Wednesday, and it was passed after a rather interesting discussion on the subject of coast fortifications. The army appropriation bill was then taken up and was passed with but a single amendment—increasing the monthly pay of sergeants of the army. The District of Columbia bill came next in order. All the committee amendments were agreed to, except one that was reserved for action Thursday looking to the erection of a \$500,000 municipal building in Washington city. The attention of the House was centered upon one item of the sundry civil appropriation bill. That item was one appropriating \$16,000,000 for carrying on the contracts already entered into for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The jurisdictional authority of the Committee on Appropriations was called into question. It was contended that the appropriations should have been reported to the committee on harbors, but although Mr. Holman was foremost of those who made that contention, against the power of the committee of which he was chairman, that committee came out victorious and the item was decided to be a proper one. Without finally acting on the bill the House adjourned.

Turkey Takes a Step Forward. The Sultan of Turkey has made a vigorous break through the trammels of national tradition and has given the order that Turkey shall take a place in the march of civilization. He has granted concessions for the construction of long railways which will open up his territory to the east, the north and the south, all having their termini at Constantinople. One road is to run to Damascus, and another, the Tigris and Euphrates Railway, to the Persian Gulf.

LONDON is in a furor over the petition of Lady Alice Gooch for a divorce from Sir Alfred Sherlock Gooch.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest food, and which expert pastry cooks declare is not obtainable by the use of any other raising agent.



Royal Baking Powder is shown a pure cream-of-tartar powder, the highest of all in leavening strength.

—U. S. Government Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder is superior in purity, strength, and wholesomeness to any other powder which I have examined.—New York State Analyst.

Mouth-Breathing Children.

The dangers to children accustomed to breathing through the mouth instead of the nose have been quite seriously treated of late in papers on the subject by physicians in Germany, France, England, etc., the principal disturbance accompanying the habit being described as inability to fix the attention on any more or less serious subject, and with this impairment of the attention goes feebleness of memory and tendency to headache, while in some cases the organs of sight and hearing are successively affected, conjunctivitis and hardness of hearing being the results. In Germany some time since Dr. Max Breggen placed before the minister of public instruction a request that a regular medical supervision should take place in schools, especially with regard to the state of the upper respiratory organs of the school children. In France also Dr. Raulin has published the same views, laying great stress on the necessity of regular medical inspection not only of the schools, but also of the school children, especially with respect to the state of their nasal respiration. Dr. Guye of London, also declares that, so long as medical school inspectors are wanting, teachers should be impressed with the importance of giving attention to the question of mouth-breathing, especially in children intellectually backward.

REMEMBER that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for indigestion, sick headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it: 25c, 50c and \$1.

Of Interest to Naturalists. About one hundred species of deep sea fishes have been obtained by the Albatross in the depths of the ocean off the continental slope of California. These creatures, as a rule, are very soft in body, covered with phosphorescent spots by which they can see their way in the darkness.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

THE London Times recently announced that President Cleveland was "hunting in the Adirondacks of Mexico."

Food Made Me Sick

"First I had pains in my back and chest, then faint feeling at the stomach, and when I would eat, the first taste would make me deathly sick. Of course, I ran down rapidly, and lost 25 pounds. My wife and family were much alarmed, and I expected my stay on earth would be short. But a friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon my appetite came back. I ate heartily without distress, gained two pounds a week. I took 8 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and never felt better in my life. To— C. C. Aber."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

day I am cured and I give to Hood's Sarsaparilla the whole praise of it." C. C. ABER, grocer, Canisteo, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Bloatingness. Sold by all Druggists.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostrils will be absorbed effectually, cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the nose, and restores the sense of taste and smell. TRY THE CURE. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 36 Warren Street, New York.

HIGH FIVE OR EUCHRE PARTIES

should send at once to JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. F. A., C. R. L. & P. R. R., Chicago. TEN CENTS, in stamps, per pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffled. For \$1.00 you will receive free by express ten packs. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.



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

How to Receive a Creditor.

The trials of a man collecting bills sometimes takes an annoying turn. One of those pleasant gentlemen stepped into an office, and seeing the debtor talking to a number of lady friends, waited till he had leisure. Whereupon the debtor turned to the collector with a very pleasant manner and said: "I will loan you this much to-day. Come again when you are hard up." And smiled one of those smiles that crack a looking-glass.—Hartford Post.

Important to Fleahy People.

We have noticed a page article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two-cent stamp for a copy to Betina Circulating Library, 36 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

CHILD is said to number among her population more poets per capita than any other nation in the world.

THE German Emperor has a rhinoceros skin walking-stick.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c and \$1 per package. If you cannot get it, send your address for a free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address ORATOR F. WOODWARD, Leno, N. Y. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies

Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WE PAY POST-AGE.

All you have guessed about life insurance may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth, send for "How and Why," issued by the PENN MUTUAL LIFE, 921-3-5 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Established 1850. 'Out of each nook by dingle and brook' The Healing bismore lean and look! A POT OF DR. O. P. BROWN'S

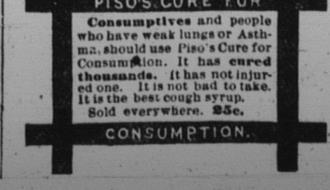
PRECIOUS HERBAL OINTMENT reaches and cures disease through the pores, arouses circulation, heals inflammation, banishes pain. 25 & 50c. Druggists' or by mail, J. Gibson Brown, 47 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

RIPANS TABLETS regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual; the best medicine known for biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, foul breath, headache, mental depression, painful digestion, bad complexion, and all diseases caused by failure of the stomach, liver or bowels to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one after each meal. Price, 25c, sample, 10c. At Druggists, or sent by mail, RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

C. N. U. No. 6-93

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



FREE COURSE BY MAIL WITH THE LEAVENWORTH BUSINESS COLLEGE.

To advertise our College we will give a thorough course of instruction in double and single entry bookkeeping and Commercial Arithmetic by mail FREE OF CHARGE to a limited number of persons. This course will be completed in forty lessons. No charge for diplomas. Address PROF. F. J. HANDEMAERS, Pres., 362, 364 and 366 Delaware St., Leavenworth, Kas.

ROOT, BARK AND BLOSSOM

As Root, Bark and Blossom is a Blood Purifier, it cleanses the system, cures all skin diseases, itching, dandruff, and all eruptions of the skin. It is a powerful cathartic, and cures all constipation, biliousness, and all diseases of the bowels. It is a powerful tonic, and cures all weakness, nervousness, and all diseases of the nervous system. It is a powerful sedative, and cures all headache, neuralgia, and all diseases of the head. It is a powerful antiseptic, and cures all ulcers, sores, and all diseases of the mouth. It is a powerful antipyretic, and cures all fevers, and all diseases of the system. It is a powerful antispasmodic, and cures all spasms, and all diseases of the muscles. It is a powerful antineuralgic, and cures all neuralgia, and all diseases of the nerves. It is a powerful antirheumatic, and cures all rheumatism, and all diseases of the joints. It is a powerful anticonvulsant, and cures all convulsions, and all diseases of the brain. It is a powerful antiepileptic, and cures all epilepsy, and all diseases of the brain. It is a powerful antipsychotic, and cures all insanity, and all diseases of the mind. It is a powerful antineurotic, and cures all neurosis, and all diseases of the nervous system. It is a powerful antineuropathic, and cures all neuropathy, and all diseases of the nervous system. It is a powerful antineurotic, and cures all neurosis, and all diseases of the nervous system. It is a powerful antineuropathic, and cures all neuropathy, and all diseases of the nervous system.

SEED

One Cent a pkg. UP, if rare. Cheap, pure, hot, 1,000,000 extras. Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue Free. S. K. SHUWAY, Rockford, Ill.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa.

MUSIC Anyone can play the Piano or Organ WITHOUT A TEACHER!

THE NEW YORK "WORLD" says: One of the wonders of the nineteenth century is Soper's Instantaneous Guide to the keys of the piano or organ—to teach any person to play upon either piano or organ at once, without the aid of a teacher, and the price asked for it (\$1.00) is a mere trifle when compared to the benefit to be derived. The thousands of flatter testimonials which have come gratuitously to the publishers from persons who are using the Soper Instantaneous music, speak none too highly of its merit. Price, \$1.00, including Set of Ten (10) Pieces of either Church Music or Popular Airs. ADDRESS, SOPER MUSIC, 62 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

REV. H. P. CARSON, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl."

W. H. GRIFFIN, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years, Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me."

ALBERT BURCH, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life."

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful."

E. A. ROOD, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure."

E. B. WALTHALL & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it."

J. A. JOHNSON, Medina, N. Y., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me."

MANUFACTURED BY F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O. Testimonials sent free. Sold by Druggists. 75 cents per bottle.

Justice to All.

It is now apparent to the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition that millions of people will be denied the pleasure of becoming the possessors of

World's Fair Souvenir Coins

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

The extraordinary and growing demand for these Coins, and the desire on the part of the Directors that equal opportunities may be afforded for their purchase, have made it necessary to enlarge the channels of distribution. To relieve themselves of some responsibility, the Directors have invited

THE MERCHANTS Throughout the Nation to unite with the Banks in placing Columbian Half-Dollars on sale. This is done that the masses of the people, and those living at remote points, may be afforded the best possible opportunity to obtain the Coins.

THE FORTUNATE POSSESSORS of SOUVENIR COINS will be those who are earliest in seizing upon these new advantages.

\$10,000 Was Paid For The First Coin

They are all alike, the issue is limited, and time must enhance their value. The price is One Dollar each.

HOW TO GET THE COINS:

Go to your nearest merchant or banker, as they are likely to have them. If you cannot procure them in this way, send direct to us, ordering not less than Five Coins, and remitting One Dollar for each Coin ordered. Send instructions how to ship the Coins and they will be sent free of expense. Remit by registered letter, or send express or post-office money order, or bank draft to Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

THE CHELSEA STADNARD.

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1893.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Geo. Purchase, of Detroit, was in town Wednesday.

Geo. Hunt, of Kalamazoo, was a Chelsea visitor this week.

Rev. J. H. McIntosh, of Grass Lake was in town Monday.

Mrs. B. Wight, of Detroit, has been spending the past week here.

The C. L. S. meets with Mrs. E. L. Negus next Monday evening.

Be sure and see "Bound by an Oath" at Town Hall Friday and Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley Hammond, of Chicago, have been spending some time with relatives here.

Wm. Hamilton, of Lima, was badly injured, one day last week by a colt slipping and falling on him.

Fitzie Barrus, aged about 35 years, died at the home of his mother in this place, Thursday, February 9th.

If you want the most complete "Life of Jas. L. Blaine," wait until B. Parker calls and shows you the one for which he is agent.

Died, Tuesday, February 7th, Matthew Farrell, aged nearly sixty years. The funeral was held Thursday from St. Mary's church.

The Chelsea Dramatic Company present "Bound by an Oath" at Town Hall, Friday and Saturday nights of this week. Don't miss it.

Tuesday, while hauling logs, Jacob Barrus, of Lima, had the misfortune to have a hand badly crushed by the sleigh sliding and catching the member between the log and tree.

The largest oak log in this neck of woods was hauled to Lighthall's saw mill this week. It is 52 inches diameter at the butt, twelve feet long and 48 inches in diameter at the top.

A very pleasant company gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Mohrlock, southwest of this place, Wednesday evening to witness the marriage of their daughter Carrie, to Mr. J. A. Palmer. Rev. C. Haag officiated.

The question has often been asked and answered, as to who was the greatest man, or the meekest man. But when we ask who is the meaneast man, scores of suffering people rise up (from where they have fallen) and say with one accord that it is the man who does not clean the ice off his sidewalk. —Herald.

The market the past week has been steady and just held its own. Wheat brings 68c for red and 67c for white, rye is dull and some lower, and would not bring over 55c now, barley \$1.18, oats 35c, beans are higher and in better demand and some higher, good stock would bring \$1.60, [clever seed continues to advance and prime would be worth \$8.50 but what comes here is No. 2 and worth \$7.50, pork \$9, chickens 8c, fat sheep 5c, cattle are scarce and advancing, as high as \$4 would be paid alive for good ones, butter is scarce and the best would bring 12c, eggs are scarce and bring 30c. Grain is moving more freely than last week. Hay comes in some and brings \$6.50 to \$7, for clover and timothy.

Each year the local paper gives from \$500 to \$5,000 in free lines to the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The editor in proportion to his means, does more for the town than any ten men, and in fairness with men he ought to be supported, not because you like him or admire his writing, but because the local paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be brilliantly edited or crowded with thoughts; but financially it is of more benefit to a community than a preacher or teacher. On the moral question you will find that most of the papers are on the right side. Today the editor of the home paper does most for the least money of any man on earth.—Ex.

CHURCH NEWS.

Revival meetings are in progress at the Baptist church.

During the special meetings, the Bay View Normal class has a vacation.

A very pleasant social was held at the Sylvan Centre church last week. Rev. L. P. Davis, of Ann Arbor, will assist in the special services at the Methodist church, part of next week.

The Loyal Sunday School Army Advance movement adopted by the Methodist Sunday School is a decided improvement.

For the sake of harmony and good taste, why cannot our church bells be rung more strictly in turn, in time and less tediously.

It is sad to notice how many church-goers are habitually too late to hear the text; and these are mainly residents of the village—not of the country.

Loud laughing and vociferous talking just before the opening of divine services or just after the benediction, greatly detract from the dignity and usefulness of public worship. See Eccl 5: 1, 2.

At the Methodist church, next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, a meeting for men will be held in the audience room. Theme: "A brotherly talk with the brethren of Chelsea." All men, old and young, in and out of the church, are invited. A meeting for women will be held in the League parlors, at the same hour.

SCHOOL NOTES

Miss Storms was ill Monday.

Miss Ella Morton is again among us.

The second set of rhetoric essays are due Friday.

Wm. Chadwick, called at the Professor's office Wednesday.

There was no school Friday in the high school and A Grammar.

It is very surprising the number of musicians the high school has developed within the past month.

Some of the quotations that were given last Friday morning were very interesting and thoroughly digested by the majority.

If you see a student go shambling along with a look of terror on his face, do not be surprised, for he is only a member of the geometry class.

When passing through the hall a person, judging from the smells and sounds that come from the recitation room, would think he was in close quarters with the infernal regions.

One of the teachers in the lower departments, delights in sending her bright pupils up to visit the high school, but she forgets to have them wash their faces and comb their hair before they are presented to the high school students.

Fred Freer, of Detroit, spent Sunday at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hammond, of Bannister, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Foster.

Representative Mills has given notice in the legislature that he will introduce a bill to appropriate funds to defray the expense of marking the positions of the Michigan troops at the battle of Gettysburg.

Columbian Hive, L. O. T. M., was organized at this place this week with about forty charter members. The following are the officers elected.

Commander—Mrs. Ella Drislane.
Lieut. Com.—Mrs. Ettie Sparks.
Past Com.—Mrs. Minerva Davis.
Record Keeper—Mrs. Lucy Stephens.
Finance Keeper—Mrs. Mary Boyd.
Chaplain—Mrs. Mary Congdon.
Sergeant—Mrs. Hattie Chandler.
Mistress at Arms—Miss Nettie E. Hoover.
Sentinel—Mrs. Ada Speer.
Picke—Mrs. Hattie Wedemeyer.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy. All the elements that nature requires, to make the hair abundant and beautiful, are supplied by this admirable preparation.

Notice.

There will be a Republican caucus at the Town Hall, February 18th, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention. By order of Town Com.

Henry J. Drake
Died at his home in Lyndon, January 15, 1893, Henry J. Drake, aged 75 years, less 39 days. He was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y. February 24, 1818, being the second of eleven children.

He was married to Margaret A. Woods, December 24, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Drake moved to Michigan in 1844 into the town of Lyndon upon the farm where he was living at his death.

He was elected and served as treasurer for the town of Lyndon for 15 years. He was also elected as clerk of the Baptist church of Waterloo in 1853, which he held and filled until January 7, 1893, when he resigned the office.

He was the father of one child, who is now living in Lyndon. The loving wife, daughter and four grandchildren deeply mourn his loss. He, with his wife was converted and joined the Baptist church at Williamston about 40 years ago and at his death both were members of the First Baptist church of Lyndon. For 36 years he has been a cripple, having lost one foot.

Three years ago he retired from active work on his farm and deeded his property to his granddaughter and husband who were to take care of himself and wife in their declining years.

He was sitting in his easy chair, reading, when the death messenger came. The cause of his death was apoplexy and heart failure.

Card of Thanks.

We extend our thanks to the kind neighbors and friends who so nobly came to us in our great bereavement. MARGARET DRAKE AND CHILDREN.

Didn't Want to Play.

Two boys were having a mimic battle with snowballs, on Pearl street the other day. They sheltered their bodies behind friendly tree-trunks, as we have seen men do where the missiles were more deadly, and fired with as careful aim as caution would allow. Finally, one thought he was getting the worst of it, and retreated behind some steps that came down to the sidewalk. There he was perfectly sheltered until his antagonist moved to the middle of the street, whence he poured his ammunition straight into the front of the steps, and raked the position with such effect that the other cried out, "Here! I won't play 'f you 're going to do that!"

The circumstance recalled very vividly to our mind an incident in another arena, thirty years ago last December, in which we had the part of the boy behind the steps, and most decidedly wished not to play, if they were going to do that. It was at Fredericksburg, on the second day of the battle. Our regiment lay on the left of the field, stretched out in line of battle, flat upon our faces and trying to find such shelter as we might from the scant winter grass upon the ground. It could not cover us from the eyes of the rebel gunners, who all that day poured down upon us from the wooded heights a half a mile to the front, a plunging fire of shot and shell that plowed up the ground around us, and every little while sent some poor fellow, and not infrequently two at a time, beyond the reach of pension laws.

All we could do was to lie still and take what came, watching with straining ears the roar and shriek of each dreaded missile, to see if its howling course through the air seemed more threatening than its predecessor, and often wincing and hugging the ground closer when one passed so near as to pull the clothing up from the back with a sudden jerk by the vacuum it left.

There had been several hours of this, vastly more trying to the nerves than active engagement would have been, when our Colonel received orders to move his command farther to the left. He had been chafing under the situation, seeing his men a target for the enemy, without protection on that smooth plain, and without the ability to do anything in their own defense. His quick eye took in the advantage of the moment, and as the line moved toward the left he formed the regiment in close column by division, so that it occupied a space hardly two rods square. By the time evolution was completed, we had reached a position directly behind an enormous straw

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To accommodate the public we have lately added to our extensive banking business a

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in which deposits will be received in all sums of \$1.00 and upwards, and interest paid according to the rules of this department.

To help you save the dimes, give you a chance to have a BANK ACCOUNT and in this manner encourage you to save money we will offer

SATURDAYS FROM 3 to 4 P. M.,

receive in the CHILDREN'S DEPT. deposits of TEN CENTS and upward. Now see how many boys and girls can save 10 cents or more a week. Interest paid after the amount equals \$1.00.

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having funds in their possession for investment or safe keeping or awaiting the happening of certain events can make favorable arrangements with this bank for Special Accounts on which proper rates of interest will be allowed, to be agreed upon.

The most careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Special facilities enable us to receive on favorable terms accounts of all individual, firms and corporations.

The Messrs. Kempf, the cashier and his assistant will be pleased to extend every courtesy in their power to anyone desiring to transact business at this bank.

Yours resp'y,

J. A. PALMER, Cashier

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Watches and Clocks at bottom prices

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Please call and investigate before buying. Warranted the best and cheapest

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Best Perfumes in market.

E. C. HILL, The Jeweler.



stack, and the Colonel shouted, "Halt! Front face! Lie down!" and every man was safely sheltered from those horrid howling shells. We well remember the dread with which we obeyed the command. "Battalion! Rise up!" when the movement began, for it seemed impossible that a head could stay on its shoulders a minute, if lifted from the ground; but the movement was effected without loss, and the sense of relief when we lay down behind that friendly stack was most grateful.

Our gratulation was short lived, however. Away to the left extremity of the plain, three miles below the city and a mile beyond us, was a creek and beyond the creek the rebels had been getting a gun into position to produce a cross fire upon us. It was a long range Whitworth, and they opened her upon us in a few minutes after we laid down behind the stack, and one of her long, craggy shells ricocheted and came tumbling along the ground right among us and broke a man's leg. Whew! Our situation was worse then before, and we were emphatic in our preference not to play, if they were going to do that.

The batteries that we were supporting turned their attention at once to the offensive stranger, and after a few exchanges an awful roar was heard somewhat to our left and rear, and a big shot from a gunboat that had been lying in the river unknown to us dropped close to the Whitworth gun. The rebels wanted none of that, and immediately abandoned the position, while we held our comfortable place behind the stack until night fall, and then advanced to the front and formed line along the ditch of the Bowling Green road, which we held all the next day and until the retreat the third night. The gunboat had probably escaped the notice of the rebels. She was painted a uniform, invisible gray, and was known among us as the "Gray Mare." We remember her yet with a very grateful feeling.—Ypsilantian.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the office February 6, 1893. Jennie Wellond.

WM. JUDSON, P. M.

Notice.

A democrat caucus will be held at the town hall Saturday February 11th at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention for the selection of delegates to the state and judicial convention.

By Order of Town Com.

Attention, Maccabees.

Assessment No. 48 is now due, and should be paid before February 15th. O. T. HOOVER, Finance Keeper.

Go to Geo. Ahnemiller and invest twenty-five cents in a package of Kool-spar, which if used according to directions, will save one-fourth of a ton of coal.

For Sale—Building lot five minutes' walk from Chelsea Saving's bank. Inquire at this office.

House to rent—On Main street. Apply to A. W. Wilkinson.

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.

Probate Notices.

Friends of the STANDARD who may desire their probate notices published in this paper, can secure that object by making request to that effect of the probate officer. Our charges for these notices are much less than the statutes prescribes, and much less than the prices exacted in most places.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL



The Niagara Falls Route.

EAST—5:02, 7:28, 10:13 A. M. 3:52, 7:00 P. M.
WEST—10:10, A. M. 6:17, 9:43 P. M.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Sylvan. Homer Boyd was in Ann Arbor Tuesday on business. The icy roads are the worse than any time before this winter. E. Burden, of White Oak, visited H. McNally Monday night. R. J. West has his ice-house filled with fine ice taken from the pond here. Geo. Hunt and sister, Mrs. Wight, came here to see their father, who has been ill. The cold is freezing more in cellar and houses now around this place than at any time before this winter.

Lima. Our Special Correspondent. John Cooley has returned home. There will be a party at the hall Friday night. About fifty people attended the masquerade last Friday night. They were nearly all masked and well disguised.

Mrs. W. H. Guerin and daughter Grace, of Ypsilanti, spent Friday and Saturday with Mrs. O. B. Guerin and family.

The young people gave Fannie Hammond a very pleasant surprise January 31st, it being her eighteenth birthday. The company presented her with a rocking-chair.

North Lake. Special Correspondence. Miss Tirzah Twanley returned home Monday.

B. H. Glenn will occupy his farm this coming year. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Townsend, of Webberville spent Sunday at E. J. Whalian's.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Isham will occupy the Brokaw farm near Pinckney this summer. Mrs. Crane and daughters, of Munith, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Whalian.

E. S. Prudden, of Chelsea, was at this place Tuesday and Wednesday repairing the well of Wm. Wood.

R. C. Glenn's family are going to extremes this winter. Mr. Glenn writes from Florida that the fruit trees are loaded with luscious fruit and the thermometer registers 110 degrees in the sun, while his son Fred writes from Marquette telling of five and one-half feet of snow on the level and the mercury stands at 25 degrees below zero.

Waterloo. Special Correspondence. Mrs. Fred Croiman has gone to Marson for a visit.

Jacob Rummel went to Ionia on business Monday. John Hubbard and wife spent Sunday at his parents.

Wm. White and wife, of Ypsilanti, are visiting relatives here. David Bohne has returned and is staying with Edward Wessels at present.

The infant son of Thomas Collins has been dangerously ill, but is now recovering. The ladies aid society of the U. B. church will be held at Geo. Rowe's next Thursday.

Mr. Rosencrans, who recently purchased Wm. Sherman's place, has erected a new wind mill. Minnie Strause returned home from Detroit Saturday on account of her mother's accidental fall on the ice.

A ladies' shawl was found at the Waterloo store some time ago but up to present date, no one has called for the same. Geo. Archenbron took his mill engine to Jackson recently, and had it thoroughly repaired. He will need a good engine to saw some of those large logs.

Around the County. It is said that a new bank will be started in Dexter at an early date, the stock for it being nearly all placed. Dexter is feeling pretty good these days. Coal is said to have been discovered while driving a well on a farm near there.

Only one of the legislative committee investigated the dissecting room at Ann Arbor, and he wore a patent clothespin on his nose.

It is said that people fear to complain of the frequent kerosene flavor in their water for fear the company will put in a meter and charge crude oil rates.—Ann Arbor Register.

Now watch out for a long string of weather predictions from the editor of the Dexter News. He has succeeded in capturing a couple of caterpillars and has engaged them to verify his predictions.

Ann Arbor people are kicking because the street car company clean off their tracks and throw the snow in beautiful heaps on each side of the track. Ann Arbor is finding out what it is to have a grasping monopoly in its midst.

There will be no full moon this month, a thing that has not happened before in many years. January had two full moons, and April will have two. The cause of the inability of the moon to get "full" this month may be accounted for by the unusual activity of the temperance people.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Once a man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves wounded and "held him up" for the four bits in his pocket and compelled him to pawn his revolver for money to get home. Christian Bruestley, the other day, went down from Jerusalem to Ann Arbor; and because he insisted on having a little fun with the boys, a cop jumped the Christian, and a justice jumped him into jail. He has since been "peeking" through the grate, longing for the good samaritan and the loan of \$7 to pay his fine. History repeats itself with slight variations.

A small boy in one of the public schools not a thousand miles from Ann Arbor, was required to write a composition on King Henry, the VIIIth. He valiantly tackled the job, and the following was the unique result: "King Henry VIII. was the greatest widower that ever lived. He was born at Annie Domino in the year 1666. He had 510 wives besides children. The first was beheaded and afterwards executed, and the second was revoked. Henry VIII. was succeeded on the throne by his grandmother, the beautiful Mary Queen of Scots, sometimes called the Lady at the Lake or the Lay of the last Minstrels."—Ann Arbor Argus.

Didn't Like the Idea of the Singing. In the Kennebec valley, or toward that way, there lives a gentleman of the old school, in a handsome homestead that stands a mile or more from the nearest village and railroad station. This gentleman is of a convivial turn of mind, and for a long time found it necessary to go to Portland at frequent intervals—sometimes as often as two or three a week. From every one of these journeys he returned on the latest train that he could get, and this was one that invariably landed him at his station as late as 11 o'clock. As he was not in the least in a condition to walk home it was necessary every night for the local livery stable keeper to harness a horse and take him home. This went on until the livery stable keeper resolved that the man must be remonstrated with. Therefore, the gentleman having arrived one night from Portland at the usual hour and in the usual condition, and the horse having been put into the conveyance and the man loaded in, as usual, the livery stable keeper turned to his passenger and remarked shrewdly: "Look here, square! If you don't quit this kind o' business pretty soon there'll be singin down to your house some day, and, begad, you won't hear a word of it!"

Something about this admonition—the grim picturesqueness of it perhaps—caused it to sink into the man's mind, and he left off his trips to Portland for some time.—Boston Transcript.

Latin Races in South America. If North America is the adopted home of the Teutonic races, not less so is South America the goal for which the Latin peoples make. The great preponderance of English, Irish and Germans which we see in the northern continent has no existence in the southern. It is to Italy, Portugal and Spain that the countries south of the equator look for their reinforcements. Twenty years ago the foreign born Portuguese in Brazil were 49.8 per cent. of the whole, the Germans 18.8, but of late years the relative numbers have undergone a change. The overflowing population of Italy has chosen Brazil for its settlement.

with surprising results. From 1883 to 1887 the Italian immigrants were 33.5 per cent. of the whole number; the Portuguese come next with 29.9, and the Germans have dropped to 5.9 per cent., being almost equaled by the Spaniards with 4.7. In Argentina the Italian ascendancy is even more marked. From 1879 to 1888, 67.4 per cent. of the immigrants were Italians, 13.3 were Spaniards, 8.9 Frenchmen and but 1.7 Englishmen. In 1887 the population of 600,000 in round figures contained no less than 280,000 Italians, and in 1890 alone 39,122 were added to it.—Edinburgh Review.

Didn't Object to the General. Colonel Burrows, of Texas, was at the Great Northern yesterday and was indulging in some reminiscences of the late unpleasantness while he was in General Magruder's command. "We were all hungry one morning," said he, "and General Magruder, going up on a hill, saw a white house in the distance. He sent an aid to ask the mistress of the house if she could not oblige him with a meal for himself and staff.

"While the woman, who was a southern sympathizer, was preparing the meal, a private of a Virginia regiment came along and asked for food. He was informed that the meal was being prepared for the general and his staff. 'If there's anything for you when they finish,' she said, 'you are welcome to it.' The Virginian, who was a man of good family, waited humbly till the expected guests arrived and then crowded in beside the general and began to eat. Magruder turned to him a little sharply and said, 'Do you know with whom you are eating, sir?' 'No,' said the private, 'I don't. Before the war, sir, I was very careful with whom I associated, but now I don't care a darn.'"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Wanted—Two Good Murderers. Some curious letters passed between Garrick and a man named Stone. The latter was employed to get recruits for the low parts of the drama, and one night he wrote to Garrick, "Sir—The Bishop of Winchester is getting drunk at the Bear and swears he will not play tonight."

At first sight this seems peculiar conduct for a bishop, but it should be explained that the communication only refers to the man engaged to take that character in the play of "Henry VIII."

On another occasion Garrick wrote to Stone: "If you can get me two good murderers I will pay you handsomely, particularly the spouting fellow who keeps the apple stall on Tower hill. The cut in his face is just the thing. Pick me up an Alderman or two for Richard if you can, and I have no objection to treat with you for a comely mayor."—Chambers' Journal.

No Rival. Mr. Blinks—Who has been here? Mrs. Blinks—No one.

Mr. Blinks—Huh! Who's been smoking those cigars you gave me Christmas? Mrs. Blinks—No one, my dear. The lamp was turned up too high; that's all.—New York Weekly.

A Caretaker of Schools. The following story relates to Superintendent Daniels, of the Malden public schools. A few days ago one of the primary scholars in the Judson school came home and said: "Mamma, a real nice old gentleman came in today and heard us read. I guess he must have been the janitor, for some of the children said he had the care of all the schools."—Boston Traveller.

Mortgage Sale. Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage bearing date the first day of October, A. D. 1883, executed by George Lutz and Madeline Lutz, his wife, to Rouben Kempf and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, on the 4th day of December, 1883, in liber 62 of mortgages on page 610, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became 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 dollars as attorney fees 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 mortgage premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated 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 south west quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township two south of range four east in the state of Michigan. Also commencing sixteen rods south of the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of 1/4 of 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.

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TO THE SUPREME BENCH

JUDGE JACKSON, OF TENNESSEE, A DEMOCRAT.

Two Murderers Sentenced to Death—Short Hours for Coal Miners—Moshier Indicted on Thirty-three Counts—Cleveland on the Sherman Law.

Jackson Is Appointed.

JUDGE HOWELL E. JACKSON is appointed to the Supreme Court vacancy. The President Thursday nominated him to fill the place. The appointment was an agreeable surprise to Democrats, who had expected President Harrison to name a Republican to succeed the late Justice Lamar.

BREVITIES.

The young King of Spain is ill with scariatina. Press riots in Bogota state, Panama, have been quelled. ILLINOIS' compulsory education law has been repealed. THE First National Bank, of Little Rock, Ark., has failed. THE liabilities of the failed Erie (Pa.) Car Company are estimated at \$1,000,000. A DISPATCH from Paris says that a decree of divorce has been granted Edward Parker Deacon. PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND in an interview says "the repeal of the Sherman silver law is the great necessity of the hour."

EIGHTEEN miners were instantly killed and seventeen injured by an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine at Weshalia, Germany. RUSE MORGAN, a Kentucky desperado with a record of seventeen murders, has just died with his boots on and a bullet hole through his body. On account of a conflict in dates with the opening of the World's Fair the Trans-Mississippi Congress will open at Ogden April 24 instead of May 2. THE steamship Peking is now eight days overdue, and it is probable that the Pacific Mail officials will send another steamer in search of her within a day or two. ALL the mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, Pa., employing about 13,000 persons, were put upon eight hours per day. C. F. WAHL, prospector, claims to have discovered a rich vein of gold and silver, over a mile in length and four feet wide, in the New York Mountains, San Bernardino County, Southern California. At the Brick and Tile Convention, in session at Des Moines, Iowa, the topic discussed was the effect of drainage on yard roads. J. J. W. Billingsley, of Indianapolis, Ind., presented a paper on the subject. THE Canadian Pacific Company has acquired the line of the Alberta Railway Company, better known as the Galt line, as far as the Lethbridge road, which connects with the Hill system at Great Falls, Mont. GILLETTE, Wyo., was nearly wiped out by fire. The loss is \$100,000. A conflagration at Little Falls, N. Y., destroyed the Hotel Rockton, Grand Central Hotel, Metropolitan Block and other buildings, causing a loss of \$200,000. THE American extension-table manufacturers organized at Toledo, Ohio. The officers of the association are: D. S. French, of St. Johns, Mich.; Vice President, G. M. Hodgkins, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer, John L. Connable, of Springfield, Ohio. SAM SMITH, a 19-year-old negro, was hanged at Birmingham, Ala., for the murder of Isaac Burger nine months ago. Martin Foy was sentenced at Ballston, N. Y., to be electrocuted at Dannemora Prison during the week beginning March 13. PRESIDENT C. W. MOSHER, of the collapsed Capital National Bank at Lincoln, Neb., has been indicted on thirty-three counts. The charges include the appropriation of \$250,000 of the bank's funds to his own use and falsifying the books.

EASTERN.

THE Palace of Poverty, the palatial headquarters of the Knights of Labor at Philadelphia, was withdrawn from sale after \$71,000 had been bid for it. POLICE have found another case of typhus in a New York tenement occupied by twenty-two families, and great excitement prevails over the discovery. GOV. WERTS, of New Jersey, has nominated William Walter Phelps, the present United States Minister to Germany, as a Judge of the State Court of Errors and Appeals. It is thought that Phelps will accept. NEILS OLSEN, a Bridgeport, Conn., jeweler, found his sight deserting him and offered nightly prayer for relief. At a meeting the other night he announced to several hundred worshippers that his sight had been restored fully. REV. DR. HENRY Y. SATTERLWE, rector of Calvary Church, New York, and Rev. W. B. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, in that city, are prominently mentioned in connection with the Massachusetts Bishopric made vacant by the death of Bishop Brooks. THERE still remain in the State of New York forty-one schoolhouses built of logs. This is a decrease of fourteen within the last five years. The number of frame schoolhouses during the same period has decreased but one, the total number being 10,127, while the brick structures have increased 112, to a total of 1,523. The stone schoolhouses number 317, a decrease of forty-six in five years. THE old Philadelphia liberty bell, that has become so famous the world over, will be sent to the World's Fair. All that is asked is a guarantee that it will be well protected from vandals. The Philadelphia Council's Committee on World's Fair considered the subject. It was recommended that the bell should be hung in the rotunda of the Pennsylvania State Building, and that it be suspended from a pulley for prompt removal in case of fire.

WESTERN.

THE Portsmouth (Ohio) Wheel Works were burned, causing a loss of \$100,000. ST. LOUIS brewers have made another cut of a dollar a barrel in the price of beer. OVER 1,600 people visited the unknown man found in the ice near Columbus, Ind., but no one can identify him. OVERCOME by losses in financial transactions, William Drain Miller, a large property owner of Chapman, Kan., shot and killed himself. THE Northwestern Lumberman's excursion train was derailed at Kent, Ill., and many were seriously hurt, one of whom will probably die. WILLIE HARPER shot and fatally wounded Willie Lewis, at Cincinnati, Ohio. The boys, aged 15 and 16 years respectively, were playing duel. ARTHUR FOUL, a notorious desperado and horse-thief, was killed by a convict guard while making a daring attempt to escape from the Kansas penitentiary. THE literary societies of the University of Wisconsin have accepted a challenge from Michigan University to a joint debate to take place in March. THE Supreme Court of Indiana denied the petition for a rehearing in the appointment case. The Legislature will now have to make a new appointment.

BERT WIDLAK, formerly chief clerk in the engineer's department of the Northern Pacific Road, is arrested at Tacoma, Wash., charged with defrauding the road by bolstering up the pay rolls in his care and drawing salary for a lot of imaginary men. THE boiler in Stewart's factory, in the western portion of Pontiac, Mich., exploded about 7 o'clock in the morning and destroyed the entire works. Four men were seriously bruised and injured. Had the explosion occurred fifteen minutes later the loss of life would have been great. McMANUS, FARLEY & Co., grain buyers and elevator men of Crookston, Minn., are in financial difficulty and called their creditors together to agree upon what shall be done. An investigation showed that assets amounted to \$41,000 and liabilities to \$31,000. They have not yet made an assignment and probably will not be compelled to do so. A TERRIBLE explosion occurred at the Delhi fireworks plant in Ruding, a suburb, eleven miles from Cincinnati. The charging house was completely shattered and blazing timbers shot into the air, setting fire to the surrounding buildings. One man was instantly killed and fifty were injured, one fatally. The cause of the explosion is not known. The men and women employed in the charging house had been at work but a short time when the powder let go. The works are owned by the Consolidated Fireworks Company of North America, of New York. Fifty persons were employed at the plant. WILSON BARRETT, the eminent English actor, will commence a brief engagement at McVicker's (Chicago) Theater following that of M'Le Rhea. His repertory will include "Pharaoh" (his very successful new play), "Ben-my-Chree" (Girl of my heart), "The Silver King" (the new "Hamlet"), "The poetic atmosphere of "Pharaoh" is added marvelously beautiful scenic effects. The company, too, is eminently suited in the distribution of parts. Miss Maud Jeffries is especially noticed and appreciated. She is young, beautiful and talented, and the latter may be said of Mr. Cooper Cliffe, Mr. Austin Medford, Mr. Stafford Smith, and Miss Gwendolin Floyd. A remarkably clever piece of acting is that of Mr. Franklyn McLeay (an American), who plays the part of a dwarf. THE death of two well-known Davenport, Iowa, citizens by asphyxiation, the narrow escape of four others, and

an explosion in the largest store in town, Monday, have failed of a satisfactory explanation. Whether the cause was illuminating gas, sewer gas or coal gas is under consideration by the Coroner's jury. The dead are: Louis Franklin and Charles C. Rapp. A working girl found her store, No. 211 Main street, closed, and while looking for the cause went up stairs. There she found Mrs. Phil Daum, the proprietor, two children and a domestic stupefied in their beds. They were taken out into the fresh air and were soon beyond danger, except the children. Two hours later it was learned that the occupants of an adjoining room had not been seen. The koor was forced. On the bed was one lifeless body and on the floor another, partially dressed. The former was Louis Franklin. He lived in Davenport and was a traveling salesman for Hart & Co., gentlemen's furnisiers, of Chicago. The latter was Charles C. Rapp, formerly traveling agent for a Chicago house, but later a clerk in a local store. The sewer on Main street was examined and was found to be full of illuminating gas. It is asserted that there was enough gas in the sewer to cause an explosion if a lighted match had been dropped. In the Petersen Block, next north of where the fatal accident occurred, while trying to locate the cause of the odor of gas, an explosion occurred. It is feared that a main has burst and that the deadly gas is finding its way to the surface, where the resistance from frost is least. Stores and offices a block away from the scene of the deaths were charged with gas.

WASHINGTON.

THE Senate has passed Washburn's anti-option bill by a vote of 40 to 29. The measure now goes to the House, where a strong effort will be made by its opponents either to prevent its acceptance or change it to incorporate some of the features of the Hatch bill, which has already passed the House. Mr. Hatch is said to be willing to accept the Washburn bill entire, as if any attempt is made to change it indefinite delay is sure to occur, with the possibility of defeat. THE President issued the following proclamation immediately after the death of Mr. Blaine: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON. It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city Friday at 11 o'clock. For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the nation. His first public service was in the Legislature of his State. Afterwards for fourteen years he was a member of the National House of Representatives, and was three times chosen its Speaker. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate. He resigned his seat in that body in 1881 to accept the position of Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief, he resigned from the cabinet and devoted himself to literary work, giving to the public in his "Twenty Years of Congress" a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1889, he again became Secretary of State, and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability, and his exalted patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the world. In the varied pursuits of legislation, diplomacy and literature his genius has added new lustre to American citizenship, and his noble expression of the national approbation of his great public services and of the general sorrow caused by his death. I direct that, on the day of his funeral, all the departments of the executive branch of the government at Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half-staff; and that, for a period of thirty days, the Department of State be draped in mourning.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, By the President: JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State. "We cannot allow any other country to take possession of Hawaii; and so long as I am President of the United States we shall not do so." President Harrison thus replied to a close personal friend who called on him to discuss the all-absorbing topic of the day. The President has not fully made up his mind on the question of annexation. He has an opinion based on the telegraphic reports, but nations do not act on reports except they be official. He said further: "In settling this Hawaiian question this Government has certain duties to discharge. It should discharge those duties without regard to the wishes of Great Britain or of any other power. In short, this government should act as if there was no other power in existence. My opinion is that we should guarantee to the provisional government a protectorate until we can make a careful examination into the whole affair. If we should find that the natives are qualified they should be allowed to vote on the question of annexation. I hear, however, that they are not qualified. If that be so, then we should, I think, endeavor to revive the old relations which ended with the dethronement of the Queen, but upon a permanent basis. If that be impractical or unsafe we should favor a permanent protectorate with the Queen nominally reinstated, and if that, too, be deemed unsafe, we should, without hesitation, annex the islands. At all events we cannot allow any other country to take possession of them, and so long as I am President of the United States we shall not do so."

POLITICAL.

MR. HARRIS denies that he has been offered the Postmaster General's portfolio in Cleveland's Cabinet. GEN. EDWARD S. BRAGO, the defeated Wisconsin Senatorial candidate, is again an aspirant for the Mexican mission, the same position he held under Cleveland's previous administration. The Mexican mission pays a salary of \$17,500 a year. General Bragg was appointed Minister to Mexico early in 1883 by President Cleveland, and held the office until after the inauguration of President Harrison.

FOREIGN.

COMPLETE success attended the final contractors' trial of the new United States practice vessel Bancroft. ARNOLD MORLEY, Postmaster General, and his brother, Samuel Morley, have been awarded \$700,000 by an English jury in their suit against the Longmans for obtaining money under false pretenses. THE lion has begun to roar. The British Government has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote, its Washington Minister, to protest against the action of the United States officials and forces in Hawaii. AN explosion took place in a coal mine at Tokod, near Grauth, Austria, Friday morning. Fire broke out immediately. About 150 men were in the mine at the time. The shaft was not impaired, but the cage was sent down at once. The bodies of nineteen men who had been killed by the shock were found near the bottom of the shaft and were brought up. The cage went down again, but returned, as the smoke was so dense that the rescuing party were unable to remain below. The whole party were unconscious when they reached the top. About 150 men are still in the mine. THE Queen of the Sandwich Islands has been deposed, a provisional government formed, and Saturday morning a deputation arrived from there at San Francisco, en route to Washington, to negotiate with the United States for annexation. One United States war vessel was in Honolulu harbor when the revolt took place, and landed 300 marines, taking such measures as were necessary to protect American residents and prevent riotous outbreak. Immediately upon receipt of the news at the State Department, two more United States war vessels were ordered to the scene, and the general impression, induced by utterances at Washington, is that the Hawaiian kingdom will soon be a part of the United States. FRENCH Deputies, Deroulede and Pichon, fought a duel with swords Monday afternoon. The duel was the result of an insult offered by Deroulede to Pichon in the Chamber of Deputies Saturday, when Deroulede called out to Pichon: "You are M. Herz' sleeping partner." Swords were the weapons, and the two men fought with much vindictiveness, Pichon, who is a collaborator with M. Clemenceau on La Justice, being evidently anxious to injure Deroulede. The latter succeeded in wounding Pichon seriously in the ribs, while Deroulede himself received a scratch from Pichon's sword in the face. The seconds then declared honor satisfied, and Pichon's wound received immediate attention. Deroulede was warmly congratulated by his friends.

It is now estimated that the deep water canal proposed to run from Lake Superior to Lake Erie will cost \$500,000,000. The canal would be 345 miles in length, have thirty locks, and a large number of costly aqueducts. The canal will have to be 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide. R. G. DUN & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: There has been some increase in the distribution of products during the last week, and the demand for manufactured goods is distinctly larger, so that business has perceptibly improved at many points. Yet the output of gold, expected to exceed \$3,000,000 this week, reduces treasury reserves, causes increased nervousness about the future, and renders men more reluctant to engage in new undertakings. The liquidation of some great speculations has set free large amounts, so that money everywhere is comparatively easy and cheap, but nevertheless there is more sense of uncertainty about the future than appeared a month ago. BRADSTREET'S report says: Available supplies of wheat, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increased 1,750,000 bushels, an extraordinarily large quantity at this season of the year. About 4,650,000 bushels have been accumulated by one Northwestern elevator company within a month, in addition to its other supplies; but this additional amount was not included in last week's increases of stocks, because it represented four or five weeks' accumulations. Exports of wheat, both coasts, equal 2,531,000 bushels, against 3,557,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and 2,093,000 two years ago.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table with columns for Market Reports, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toledo, and New York. Lists prices for various commodities like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wheat, Corn, etc.

A New Employment. Talking of the numerous avenues of employment now open to women, Mrs. Crawford predicts that the woman courier will soon be at the front. One whom I recently met informed me that she spent most of her time in steamboats and cars. As her life is a wearing one she stipulates for handsome fees. They are often given ungrudgingly to her, and she is boarded and lodged sumptuously when traveling with rich and delicate ladies. The woman courier is expected to be as well posted as the man courier. The one I had the pleasure of talking with is sometimes employed to escort young ladies from one end of Europe to the other, and is sufficiently well born and educated to go with them, if need be, into society. She made a number of sea voyages as an assistant stewardess to make herself proof against seasickness, with which she is no longer troubled. One of her troubles is being expected, when she travels with dull persons of her own sex, to amuse them. As they only care for gossip, and like to be ill-natured, she backbites to their hearts' content. But to guard against the danger of mischief making she invents her characters. They do quite as well as if they were real. When she deals in eulogium she no longer draws on her imagination. The halcyon days of this lady courier were when South American republics were being boomed on the stock exchanges, and the money flowed in a steady stream to Buenos Ayres. The ladies who came thence to see life in Europe were indolent, spent freely the capital which their husbands found means of getting for the asking. They never quarreled with her for high charges, but she had to spare them every kind of trouble, and even that of choosing their confessors in cities where they were strangers. She has found her occupation so profitable that she hopes soon to be rich enough to retire from active life. Completely Uprooted. How many remedies there are which merely relieve without uprooting disease. The contrast with sterling medicines which such palliatives afford, not only enhances the dignity of the former, but serves to emphasize the folly of employing half-way measures when thorough ones are available. A marked instance of this is the effect, on the one hand, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of chills and fever and bilious remittent, and on the other of ordinary remedies in maladies of this type. By the Bitters, malarial complaint in every stage, and of the most malignant type, are completely conquered and lose their hold upon the system. They are rarely, if ever, displaced by the ordinary resources of medicine, although their symptoms may unquestionably be mitigated through such means. The same holds good of indigestion, biliousness, kidney complaint, rheumatism, nervousness, and debility. By the Bitters they are cured when many remedies fail. An Immense Lumber Contract. A contract for the cutting and hauling of 200,000,000 feet of fir timber was entered into in Tacoma recently by a mill company and a railroad company. The former is to cut the timber on its lands in the interior, and the latter to haul it to the mills. It is the largest logging contract ever made in the State, and will take five years to execute. WEAK LUNGS ARE STRENGTHENED. Pleurisy Pains relieved, and Asthmatic symptoms subdued by Dr. D. Jayne's Expecto-rant, a sovereign remedy for all Coughs and Colds. THE prettier a woman is the more she needs something else. THE Innocence of childhood is sacred. FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN. So said old King Solomon years ago, and he was very nearly right. The other day they unearthed an Egyptian mummy and found it encased in corsets. So of disease. The ancients had as true a theory of disease as we. It was Hippocrates who said the proper method was "to assist Nature." The world lost sight of this truth for many hundred years, but they have now adopted it. The true theory of fighting pulmonary troubles is to stimulate the system. For this purpose there is nothing that equals REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE. It contains no poison; and is healing, stimulating, soothing to the congested blood vessels and a certain cure for all pulmonary troubles. Get it of any dealer. The small bottles are twenty-five cents, the large ones fifty cents. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

YOUR HEALTH. May depend upon the way you treat the warnings which nature gives. A few bottles of S. S. S. taken at the proper time may insure good health for a year or two. Therefore act at once, for!

IS IMPORTANT. That nature be assisted at the right time, never fails to relieve the system of impurities, and is an excellent tonic also. He Wants to Add His Name. "Permit me to add my name to your many other certificates in commendation of the great curative properties contained in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). It is certainly one of the best tonics I ever used." JOHN W. DANIEL, Anderson, S. C. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. DENSON JOHN W. MORRIS, Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Office. 5 yrs in last war, adjudicating claims, sixty since. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS. FAT REDUCED. From 15 to 25 lbs a month. Harmless treatment (by stamp). O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., Mail Dept. 2, McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill. JOHN B. PAGE'S SON, Dressed Calves, Poultry, Eggs, etc. 102 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

REBELLION IN HAWAII.

THE KANAKA GOVERNMENT IS OVERTHROWN.

The Queen Deposed Without Bloodshed and Foreigners Are in Control—A Delegation Comes to the United States to Ask for Annexation.

Monarchy Abrogated.

Little Hawaii's turbulent history has come to a climax. Queen Liliuokalani has been deposed and four citizens, two of them Hawaiians of American parentage, one an American, and one a Scotchman, are in charge of the provisional government which has replaced the monarchy. The overthrow of the government was accomplished without bloodshed or violence, and was the work of a few hours. The crisis came as a bolt from the blue sky, though those who knew and feared the dusky Queen's intrigues were not wholly surprised.

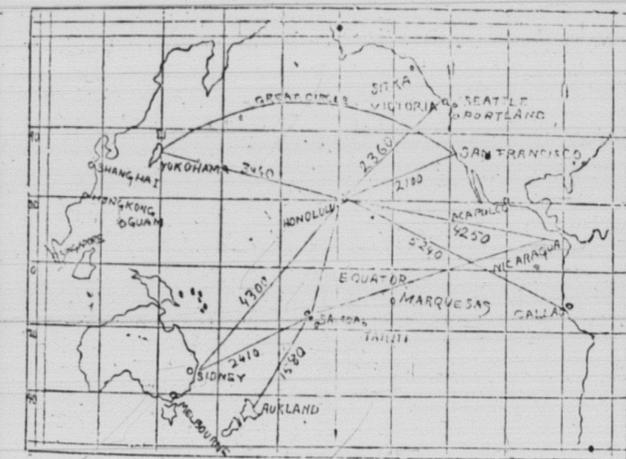
Mail advices via the steamship Claudine to San Francisco say that the revolt began on the forenoon of Saturday, Jan. 14, and by the following Tuesday



DEPOSED QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

afternoon it was ended. The four men who rule the islands are: Sanford B. Dole, in charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs; P. C. Jones, Finance; James A. King, Department of the Interior; William G. Smith, Attorney General. They were appointed by a citizens' committee of thirteen, to which the people gave entire control of the government.

The deposed Queen at last accounts was in her private residence in Honolulu, and at her own request was under an honorary guard of sixteen men. The palace stands empty, and in place of



HAWAII, THE CROSS-ROADS OF THE PACIFIC.

the native household guards companies of volunteer citizens occupy the barracks.

From Monday, Jan. 16, 300 marines and sailors from the United States cruiser Boston have been ashore under arms to protect the United States Legation and Consulate and the lives and property of American citizens.

Five Commissioners were dispatched Wednesday to the United States to ask this government to annex Hawaii. The Commissioners are: Lorrin A. Thurston, Chairman, who was Premier of the first Revolutionary Cabinet of Hawaii in 1888; William C. Wilder, head of the Wilder Steamship Company, which does a transportation business among the islands; William R. Castle, a lawyer who is largely interested in real estate in the islands; Joseph Marsden, a sugar planter; Charles I. Carter, the son of a former Hawaiian Minister to Washington.

How the Revolution Began.

The Queen attempted Saturday, Jan. 14, to promulgate a new constitution, depriving foreigners of the right of franchise and abrogating the existing House of Nobles, and at the same time giving her the power of appointing a new House. This was resisted by the foreign element of the community, which at once appointed a Committee of Safety of thirteen members, who called a mass meeting of their class, at which 1,200 to 1,500 were present. That meeting adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Queen, and authorizing the committee to take into further consideration whatever was necessary to protect the public safety.

Monday the Committee of Public Safety issued a proclamation to the Hawaiian people recounting the history of the islands and calling attention to the misrule of the native line of monarchs. The Queen, in an address from an upper balcony to crowds outside the palace, denounced what she called the perfidy of the ministry. Representative White from the steps of the palace, told the crowd that the Queen had betrayed them, and demanded her death. It was at this juncture that the Committee of Public Safety was formed, and shortly afterward troops were landed from the United States steamer Boston. The armed uprising of citizens and the proclamation of a

provisional government followed. The ex-Queen, seeing resistance was hopeless, retired to her private residence, where a guard was stationed by the new government.

There was no bloodshed. Annexation to the United States as a territory is desired, not as a state. The Boston is the only warship the United States has at present on the Pacific Ocean, but a late dispatch from San Francisco says that the United States flagship Mohican is now on her way to Honolulu and the Ranger and Adams are expected to immediately leave the Mare Island Navy Yard for the scene of revolt.

BURIAL OF MR. BLAINE.

Thousands Pay Homage to the Memory of the Dead Statesman.

America through its highest dignitaries has paid the last tribute of respect to the remains of James G. Blaine, says a Washington correspondent. Every effort was made to comply with the wish of the dead and his family and make the funeral a private one, but the surging wave of public interest swept over the barriers imposed and made his private funeral one of the most impressive of public demonstrations in honor of the dead. The most eminent men in the nation stood around his bier. All business in the nation's capital was suspended while the funeral services were in progress. The presence of the President and his cabinet and Supreme Judges and high officials of Congress and of the diplomatic corps was not more significant than the homage of the waiting crowds who in respectful silence lined the streets through which the funeral cortege passed.

The body of the late ex-Secretary was removed Sunday evening at 5 o'clock and placed in the parlor on the north side of the second floor of the Blaine residence. The windows of this room open out upon Lafayette Square, one of the most delightful spots in Washington. Across this plat of ground stands the State, War and Navy Building, where the dead man achieved his latest triumphs in statecraft and diplomacy. During the afternoon and evening a number of Mr. Blaine's friends called at the house and took a last look upon the face of the departed. The expression of the face was peaceful, and the lineaments of that well-known countenance showed but few traces of the ravages of the disease that carried him off.

Services at the House.

The ceremonies inside the house were impressively simple. Before the hour of 10 the invited guests began to arrive and take their seats in the front part of the mansion. There were no chairs reserved, except for the President and for the immediate family of the deceased. Eleven o'clock was the hour named for the simple service of prayer which was

to precede the removal of the body to the church for the more public rites. It was only a few minutes after that hour when the mourners entered, and the President and all the distinguished concourse rose to pay fitting honor and sympathy to the sorrow of the deceased statesman's relatives. The family was followed by Rev. Dr. Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant, who, standing beside the casket, in a low tone delivered the Presbyterian service for the departed soul. As he did so, Walter Damrosch touched the keys of the piano to a slow dirge, and the scene was an impressive one. Dr. Hamlin returned thanks to God that by his power this life was ended only that the life of immortality might be begun. He besought the Almighty that comfort might come to every member of the stricken household, because the one that had gone out of this life had gone to immortality. Let the consolation that came from above fall tenderly and sweetly upon them. "Speak to them words of comfort such as Thou alone can teach. This we ask in the name of our Saviour, amen."

This completed the brief and impressive services, and the casket was closed and tenderly borne to the hearse. Solemnly and in silence the family and the mourning guests left the house which has been so frequently invaded by the angel of death, and the procession wended its way slowly to the church. Outside the house the street was thronged with spectators, who reverently doffed their hats as the pall-bearers deposited their sacred burden in the hearse, and while the attendants temporarily buried it under as many flowers as could be placed therein. The cortege then started for the church.

At the Church.

The interior of the church was appropriately draped, all about the pulpit and chair rail were banked huge masses of flowers, below which the casket rested. The services, which were brief, were delayed somewhat by the rush of the people in the street preventing the mourners from getting into their seats on time. At 1:30 the funeral procession took up its march to Oak Hill Cemetery, in Georgetown, where the body was interred beside those of the dead man's son Walker and his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Nehemiah's Prayer.

The lesson for Sunday, Feb. 12, may be found in Neh. i. 1-11.

INTRODUCTORY.

Seventy years have passed since the dedication of the temple recorded in our last lesson. With the close of the sixth chapter of Ezra, from which that lesson was taken, there comes an interval of silence that is broken, a half century later by the voice of Ezra himself as he leads another loyal company from Babylon to Jerusalem (Ezra vii. 9). It is thus to be observed that Ezra's first six chapters are the fruit of observation and investigation into events before this day of active participation (536-515 B. C. From chapter VII. and on we have the journal of his own personal experience in the work. Ezra, the scribe, is followed presently by Nehemiah, the King's cup-bearer, with whom this lesson deals. The book of Esther falls between Ezra VI. and VII., the scene being laid in the land of the captivity.

POINTS IN THE LESSON.

Nehemiah means comfort of Jehovah. Take this book as a message to us from the God of all comfort. "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God." "And prayed." Thank God for that. Had Nehemiah stopped with mere weeping it would have amounted to little or nothing. But tears and prayers—they count. Some one may say, all tears and prayers. No, they are not. They may be tears of petulance, of selfish complaint, of angry protest. For one of Old Testament days there was found no place of repentance though he sought it "carefully with tears." Even Job wept unavailingly through forty chapters. It was the tear of self-abasement joined with humble prayer at the last that turned his captivity and affliction. It is well to remember it. Tears will not save; the "mourner's bench" is not enough. Bend stubborn knees down before God in prayer. "Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall lift you up"—and your people.

"For I was the king's cup-bearer." Yes, and cup-bearer to a higher than earthly king. He is to bear a cup of cold water for the refreshing and comforting of weary Israel yonder on the hills. A long, long journey as King's messenger it is, but the passion of his heart will take it, and already it is purposed in the divine counsels. For the prayer is ended and yet not ended. There is no end to a true prayer, no more than there is an end to a circle. It is a part of God. Presently we shall see the enginery of God's universe working out the answer to the earnest supplication. O, to see more of such petitions! It put a new element into Nehemiah's life; it put new power into Israel's life. Presently Nehemiah is himself en route across the plains. Brethren, do you want the people to be interested in foreign missions? Get them to praying. The feet and hands follow after the prayers.

HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Revival blessings ought to accompany these lessons in church and Sunday school. The writer recalls a series of papers prepared for these columns several years since, on "an awakened church," and the inspiration of the series was this great revival of old, under Ezra and Nehemiah. Human nature remains the same under various dispensations, and saith the Lord, "my Spirit remaineth among you." It is the Spirit ever calling back to a closer walk with God. If these chapters but conduct us back to a higher and holier walk on the hills of Zion they will accomplish their best purpose under God.

It is a happy thing that some one cares for the city. Even when Jerusalem was seemingly very indifferent to her condition God laid it as a burden on the heart of Nehemiah. Our friend and classmate yonder, in his city of the West, took us with him to see his field. And such a field. "The only respectable family in the neighborhood," the policeman said to him when he came, "belongs to the man who keeps that saloon over there!" As you may suppose, there was no very urgent call extended by the denizens of this mission locally to our brother. The call came, as with Nehemiah, from higher up. That and the cry of the broken walls themselves.

The best hints and helps come when on your knees. Russell Conwell was telling, in his stimulating way, of how Williams came to write the hymn we so love to sing. He was lost in the night, and kneeling he saw in the woods and the darkness he saw, away yonder, underneath the boughs and branches, the lights in a distant cottage. He sought the shelter thus afforded him, and there and thus wrote the soulful lines:

Guide me, O thou great Jehovah,
Pilgrim through this barren land;
I am weak, but thou art mighty;
Hold me with thy powerful hand.

Thank God for the royal cup-bearers who still are humble enough to be door-keepers in the house of our God, Charles Spurgeon was stopped one time at the steps of the Tabernacle by a blustering stranger, who said: "Do you think I could see Mr. Spurgeon tonight?" "I know he is very busy," said the great preacher; "what do you wish to see him about?" "That is my business," was the rude response, "and I am not going to tell you. I want to get a private interview with him. He is a great man, and I hear he has influence with the Queen." Said Mr. Spurgeon, still incognito: "I know that is not true; he is neither a great man, nor has he any influence whatever with the Queen; and unless you tell me your business, you must go off about your business." The man went off muttering: "I suppose you're like the rest of 'em about the place, depending on Mr. Spurgeon for your bread and cheese." And he hit it exactly.

Next Lesson—"Rebuilding the Wall."
—Neh. 4: 9-23.

BALLOT ON ANTI-OPTION.

The Vote in Detail on the Washburn Measure.

The vote in detail on the Washburn anti-option bill which passed the Senate Tuesday is here given, Republicans in roman, Democrats in italic, Populists in small capitals:

YEAS.	YEAS.	YEAS.
Allison	Blackburn	Call
Carey	Chandler	Cockrell
Cullom	Davis	Dubois
Faulner	Felton	Frye
Gallinger	Gordon	Hale
Hansbrough	Hawley	Higgins
Huntton	Irlby	KYLE
McMillan	Manderson	Mitchell
Morgan	Morrill	PREFFER
Perkins	Pettigrew	Proctor
Sherman	Shoup	Squire
Stockbridge	Teller	Turpie
Voorhees	Wallball	Washburn
Wilson—40.		

Pairs were announced between Messrs. Carlisle and Paddock, Aldrich and Quay, Bate and Allen, Jones (Nev.) and Saunders, Pasco and Casey, Vance and Warren.

The bill is one passed by the House of Representatives on June 3, 1892, with various Senate amendments thereto.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, according to a Washington correspondent, opposed the anti-option bill as not sanctioned by the constitution, as vicious in principle, calculated to work injury to the people in whose interest it professed to be framed. The anti-trust law of a few years ago ought to be a lesson to Senators. That law had been long enough in force to show that it in no wise affected prices. He did not care to discuss the anomaly presented by such a situation. Senator Gray, of Delaware, argued, on constitutional grounds, against the bill. In his opinion the measure would overturn the American form of government and throw down every barrier between absolute power and the liberty of the citizen—the liberty of contract on which civilization, in a large measure, depended. Senator Higgins of Delaware made an argument in favor of the bill. He argued that the system of "future dealings" as practiced in the exchanges was a continental and world-wide interference with the law of supply and demand, and that under it the producers of the country were made the sport of those who chose to gamble in their products. Senator Harris of Tennessee made a statement of the reasons which controlled his vote. He regarded the measure as palpable and admitted fraud on the constitution. It would destroy home rule, local self-government, and the last vestige of the reserved rights of the States. Senator Vest spoke of the action of the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature instructing the United States Senator from that State to vote for the bill and said that he preferred his own self-respect to personal or political applause. There was sunshine in other places besides Washington City; and the air of the prairies was purer than that of the Senate chamber. He should therefore vote against the bill.

WORST OF THE SEASON.

A Howling Blizzard Sweeps Through the Northwest.

A blizzard has raged all over the Northwest, and, according to a late dispatch from St. Paul, is still at it. Reports from the country further to the northwest are meager owing to the prostration of the wires by the storm. It has moved rapidly from Denver in a northeasterly direction, accompanied by snow and high winds. At 8 o'clock Tuesday night at Helena it was 48 below zero, while at Missoula, a little over a hundred miles north, it was 10 degrees above. At the former place there was a high wind from the west. Missoula was simultaneously catching a small hurricane from the east. It was 54 below in Helena at 6 a. m. All through Montana, with the exception of one point, the cold was intense. In Portland it was 25 above, and in St. Paul 15. In Duluth it was 6 below, Winnipeg 10, and Jamestown 9, while at Fergus Falls, Grand Forks, and Fargo it was fully twenty degrees warmer, with high winds from a different point in each one of the six places. The snowfall in the Northwest was not enough to cause serious delays, but the high winds caused drifts that kept back through trains three or four hours. Reports from the lines running north to the lakes and east to Chicago show uniform weather, with high winds, causing the snow to drift quite badly.

Late dispatches give additional details of the blizzard, which seems to have been very severe and general. Fine snow fills the air at Benson, Minn., and business has been abandoned, though it is not cold there. Mankato reports a blizzard howling and temperature rapidly falling. A sudden change of wind at Fergus Falls, Minn., was followed by a quick drop from 15 above to 10 below zero. Blinding fine snow at that place has compelled a suspension of business, and as the temperature is rapidly growing colder much suffering is feared. All trains have been abandoned at Watertown, S. D., on account of the storm. The blizzard is now raging throughout Southern Minnesota, and mercury rapidly falling.

At 7 o'clock the signal-service observer in St. Paul reported 10 below zero. At the same time it was 20 below at Pierre, S. D.; 25 below at Moorhead, Minn.; 32 below at St. Vincent, Minn., and Bismarck, N. D.; 30 below at Winnipeg; and 38 below at Helena, Mont. The wind at that hour was blowing from ten to forty miles an hour in different sections.

Telegraphic Brevities.

THE Ohio River is free from ice from source to mouth.

FOURTEEN inches of snow has fallen at Tacoma, Wash.

THE Collegiate Institute at Ottawa, Ont., burned. Loss, \$40,000.

THERE are fifty cases of small-pox at Cleveland, Ohio. Ten deaths have occurred.

THE WEEK AT LANSING.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING.

An Impartial Record of the Work Accomplished by Those Who Make Our Laws—How the Time Has Been Occupied During the Past Week.

The Law-Makers.

In the House Monday evening bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Chamberlain: Prohibiting the sale of liquors from "bumboats" on the waters of the State. By Mr. Bathey: A joint resolution for a constitutional amendment looking to a State, county and township highway system. Bills noticed: To enlarge the powers of the Village Board of Watersmeet in Gogebic County. A general bill for organization of companies for furnishing gas, electric, and other lights in cities and villages; for organization of the township of Covington, Baraga County; repealing the act making an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for the care of sick soldiers in Harper's Hospital, Detroit. They will be cared for hereafter at the Soldiers' Home Hospital. Also, a bill abolishing the present State Military Board, and constituting the Adjutant, Quartermaster and Inspector General as such board. The Senate passed a highly eulogistic concurrent resolution upon the death of the Hon. James G. Blaine, which was also unanimously adopted by the House.

Representative Sumner Tuesday introduced in the Legislature a new bill reappportioning the Congressional districts of the State. In the Senate a concurrent resolution asking Congress to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the people was laid upon the table. The bill repealing the Miner electoral law, which passed the Senate before the vacation, was reported favorably by the House judiciary committee, and has been made a special order.

The Senate, Wednesday, passed the Clapp bill fixing the salaries of legislators at \$500; also a bill fixing the residence of persons in the State at six months before becoming voters. The House passed the Senate bill repealing the Miner electoral law passed by the Legislature of 1891 by a vote of 64 to 29. Other bills passed the House: appropriating \$4,000 for each of the years 1893 and 1894; for a compilation of records in the Adjutant General's office.

Thursday, Senator Sawyer gave notice of a bill to compel all railroad corporations doing business within the limits of the State to grant free transportation to legislators. State officials and the judiciary. It is probable that this bill will be substituted for one of the numerous anti-free pass measures which have been noticed. A bill was noticed by Senator Pierce which provides for the sale by the State Railroad Commissioner of mileage books good on any railroad operating in Michigan, the use to be restricted to the purchaser of such ticket. The price provided is \$20.50 for 1,000-mile tickets, the 50 cents to be retained by the Commissioner as a fee for his services. A bill providing for municipal suffrage for women and a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the establishment of an intermediary appellate court were noticed. An attempt to reconsider the vote by which the bill repealing the Miner electoral law was passed was made by the Democrats, but the motion was tabled.

A MULE THAT REMEMBERED.

She Tried to Punish the Boy Who Had Fired Her Stable.

"Last summer some of our boy mule drivers asked me to let them off the next day so they could go to a game of base-ball," said a Lackawanna Valley coal operator, "and I told them they could not go. They quit work, however. When the fire boss went down the shaft the next morning he found one of the mules braying near the foot of the shaft. She was lashed in the left hip and shoulder, and the fire boss found the mule barn, fifty yards from the foot of the shaft, had been set on fire. Fanny had yanked her halter in two, kicked the door down and ran to the shaft for air.

That afternoon I went down the shaft to see how Fanny was getting along. While I was there the thirteen base-ball loving youngsters got the engineer to let them down the shaft. They wanted to see me about going to work in their old places the next day. Fanny was standing without any halter on, and when the boys spread out in a row to talk to me the mule gave a glance along the faces, uttered a bray of anger and made a vicious lunge at the last boy but two from the right end of the row. The lads yelled and scattered, but the mule kept after the one she had picked out, paying no attention to the others. She chased him through the gangway to the foot of the shaft in spite of me, and before I could get to her she had bitten the boys shoulders till the blood came through his clothing. Fanny had undoubtedly seen the boy set fire to the barn and she meant to get even. That was the first time the mule had been the least bit fierce, and her evidence of the incendiary was convincing to me, though I could not use it against him in court."

Personal Paragraphs.

MR. GOODLANDER is an undertaker at Fort Worth.

IT is twenty years since Pasteur began his notable experiments in germ culture.

"OTIDA" thinks that the shake-hands, as she terms it, is the most vulgar form of salutation.

THE present Speaker of the House is the third Mabrey who has served in the Missouri Legislature.

IT is said that his success in various enterprises is making Secretary of War Elkins one of the wealthiest men in the country.

THE two editors of the Topeka (Kan.) Lance were married the other day, and their names now appear at the top of the column: "Eugene L. and Zora Cook Smith, editors and publishers."

MRS. CHALONER, a Newmarket (Eng.) woman, has a license from the jockey club and personally conducts a horse-training establishment, perhaps the only one in existence that is run by a woman.

SIGNOR CRISPI, it is said, intends to spend some time in Paris, his object being to convince Frenchmen that no one is more anxious than he to bring about a close alliance between France and Italy.

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 2lb cans sugar corn 10c per can.
 3lb cans tomatoes, 10c
 Sardines in oil 5c per can.
 23 boxes matches 300 to box 25c.
 6 doz clothes pins, 5c.

Rising Sun Stove polish, 5c per pkg
 25 lbs sulphur \$1.00.
 Dates 8c per pound.
 Peanuts 8c per pound.
 19 lbs granulated sugar for \$1.00.
 4 lbs V. and C. crackers for 25c.
 Three Crown Raisins, 8c lb.

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CHELSEA, FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1893.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Interesting Budget from the Nation's Capital.

From Our Special Correspondent.

The death of the ex-premier was like the fading of a spark, and the premonitions came unexpectedly, as the doctors predicted. The news did not create that ripple in the life of the city which it would have made had it been unexpected. For more than a month Mr. Blaine's death has been a matter of daily anticipation. The flags upon the government buildings were already at half mast for ex-president Hayes, and the departments were draped in black, as they have been so often during this administration.

Immediately upon hearing of the death of Mr Blaine, the President and members of his cabinet visited the Blaine mansion to express their sympathy with the family. Mr. Harrison's message to Mrs. Blaine, saying that he could sincerely and thoroughly appreciate the great loss which she had sustained, carried a tinge of personal sadness.

The funeral was as unostentatious as it was possible to make it. Mr. Blaine had a great repugnance to public exhibition of sorrow, and in accordance with his often expressed opinions, Mrs. Blaine determined to have a private funeral. At her earnest solicitation it was eventually arranged that no additional emblem of mourning would be displayed at the state department.

The mortal remains of the "Plumed Knight" were interred in Oak Hill cemetery, a beautiful resting place of the dead, situated on the slopes of Rock Creek banks, in West Washington. Although Mr. Blaine's name and fame are inseparably connected with the state of Maine, but one of his family lies under its soil. His eldest son and daughter, Walker Blaine and Mrs. Coppinger, are interred in Oak Hill, in a lot that the dead man himself selected and purchased three years ago. The view from the grave is towards a beautiful stretch of suburban country, and within its range lie Sheridan Circle and Kalorama Heights, in one of the most attractive portions of the Capital City.

No event since the acquisition of Texas and the subsequent war with Mexico is so fraught with significance to the future of the United States as the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy, the news of which was suddenly flashed around the world last week. Here, in the capital, where the slightest shock to the sensitive nerve of government is most keenly felt, the information awakened the liveliest interest. The official information received by the Secretary of state was instantly conveyed to the president, and led to an immediate conference between Secretary Foster and Secretary Tracy relative to the naval strength of the United States in Hawaiian waters. In the Senate, too, the importance of the event was quickly appreciated, and an executed session at once resolved itself into a four hours' discussion of the startling developments in Hawaii. The general tenor of the speeches favored annexation, and Senator Sherman and Senator Dolph expressed themselves strongly in favor of the position.

It is generally conceded that if the United States does not take some definite action toward Hawaii, the island will pass into the control of some European power. The contest would be between Great Britain, France and Germany, and the two latter nations could hardly be successful. Among the leading democrats in the house of representatives, however, there is a strong feeling expressed against annexation. At the same time there was an equally unanimous opinion that no other nation should be permitted to step in and control the destinies of the island.

Secretary of the treasury elect Carlisle's visit to Cleveland this week is for the purpose of talking over with him the condition of the treasury. It is understood that the President-elect does not think that there is anything in the condition of the treasury that is alarming, and that Carlisle agrees with him on the subject. Cleveland is still pressing for the repeal of the law for the purchase of silver, and that is a subject the two men will confer on. Carlisle thinks that there are enough democrats in the senate who will vote for it to secure the repeal if a vote is not prevented by filibustering on the part of the silver men.

Only about thirty working days remain of this session of congress. The

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senate has not yet passed a single appropriation bill, and the house has several on the calendar and unreported. Speaker Crisp does not, however, fear that there will be any trouble about concluding the necessary business of congress before the session expires by limitation. There is always more or less talk toward the close of every session regarding the critical condition of appropriation bills, but it always happens that they are passed and approved before the gavel fall.

A gentleman whose stooping, slender form was garbed in a fashionable Oxford walking coat and whose clear, black eyes looked straight ahead from beneath contracted brows and the pitched rim of a dark derby, hurried over the marble floor of the Arlington the other morning as if his life depended upon covering just so many alternating black and white squares in just so many seconds. The gentleman was Thomas G. Platt the republican leader of New York, and so great was his haste that he omitted to register. Your correspondent caught Platt on the fly with this result: "Am here on public business? What are my views upon the silver question? Do I think Hill will op-Cleveland in the senate? etc. Why, my dear fellow, you are asking too much of a limited express. Next time I come—not now." Thus is the passing of a busy man.

Who Fired the First Gun?

As we understand it the statement of General Beauregard and Colonel Chisolm does not conflict at all with Mr. W. H. Gibbs' claim to have fired the signal gun for the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861. Colonel Chisolm says only that Captain James offered the honor of firing the first gun to Roger A. Pryor, who declined it, and that Captain James then said that he would not offer it to any other man. Colonel Chisolm then left Fort Johnson, where this conversation occurred, and was not present when the gun was fired a little while afterward.

Mr. Gibbs' claim is that as the lieutenant in command of the firing battery he was intrusted with the duty of firing the gun and pulled the lanyard with his own hand, and it is not contradicted by either General Beauregard or Colonel Chisolm. The explanation appears to be simply that Captain James did not offer the honor to any other man, but left it to be performed by the officer on duty, who happened to be Lieutenant Gibbs.—Charleston News.

Jay Gould's Early Business Tact.

To show Mr. Gould's shrewd business tact Mr. Woolhiser said: Jay proved himself a sharp business boy. He had a habit of getting old pocketknives, much the worse for wear, and going to a person whom he knew to own a fairly good knife he would say, "I'll swap knives 'unsight, unseen' with you." If the man or lad did not know Gould he would trade and in nine cases out of ten would get much the worst of the bargain.—New York World.

Probate Notices.

Friends of the STANDARD who may desire their probate notices published in this paper, can secure that object by making request to that effect of the probate officer. Our charges for these notices are much less than the statutes prescribes, and much less than the prices exacted in most places.

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