

The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. IV. NO. 51.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1893.

WHOLE NUMBER, 207.

LOOK THIS WAY!

New Clothing.
New Furnishing Goods.
New Hats and Caps.
New Boots and Shoes.

New Goods opened up every day. The largest and most complete lines ever shown in Chelsea.

In fact we can show you as good an assortment in these goods as you can find in the county and save you money on every dollars worth you buy.

You not only have a chance to select from the most complete assortment but you get the correct styles, and the most reliable goods that can be produced. Everything is marked low.

Clothing Department.

More nobby suits than we have ever shown. We have the latest in Frock Suits and Cutaway Suits. Single and double breasted Sack Suits with square or round corners.

Men's suits we start at \$4.50.
Boys suits we start at \$3.00.
Children's suits we start at \$1.00.

Hats and Caps.

All the latest styles in stiff and soft hats. If you will take the pains to compare the goods and prices, we are sure to sell you.

Boot and Shoe Department.

Don't fail to see our line of men's and women's dress shoes. Better made goods, better fitting goods and more stylish goods than you ever looked at. Keep your eye on this space for prices later on.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

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

State of Michigan, County of Washenaw, 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.

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

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

WASHINGTON LETTER.

An Interesting Budget from the Nation's Capital.

From Our Special Correspondent.
Within two weeks President Cleveland will have a new cabinet, but who will compose it no one really knows. There are three or four appointments which are certain, but the cabinet of 1893 will probably be as much of a surprise as was that of 1885. You can never bet on a cabinet until the names go into the senate, and many of the slates that are laid before the president gets to Washington are broken after his arrival. Gen. Grant reorganized his list again and again before he sent in the list of names which were confirmed. James A. Garfield made some changes after he left Mentor, and there were a number of statesmen who had the right to expect to be in President Lincoln's cabinet who found themselves left out. President Harrison did not decide as to three of the members of his cabinet until he was on his way to his inauguration, and President Cleveland's last official family was a disappointment to some of his party at the time its members were selected.

The traditional attractiveness of brass buttons for women is not a circumstance to the fascinating quality of the title of Congressman. Three-fourths of the audience of congress during the sessions is made up of women and often there are few others in the galleries. Except strangers, few men listen to the proceedings of the house and senate. For some reason the senate, while not entirely neglected, is not as popular with the gallery goddesses as is the house. It may be because the senators are older and less gallant, though there is surely gallantry enough in that decorous body of sages. But in the house there are a great many young men, and a few of the youngest and handsomest are unmarried. This may account for the preference that is shown that branch of congress. There are always women in the gallery known as the "Speaker's gallery" and the "members' gallery" though often there is not a man to be seen anywhere above the floor of the house.

It is now, during the closing days of session that the index finger of Mr. Kilgore, of Texas points most directly the way to disappointment. Members with their little bills, which they have been waiting all the session to pass, look upon it as a sign, "danger ahead." Holman gladly gives away and sees that index pointed in the place of his own finger, which has punctured so many schemes. With all his power as a kicker and a filibuster, displayed during the course of the session, it is now that he is most powerful and most dreaded. Kilgore has done what no man before him has done. He has "held up bills" in truly western road agent style and caused the bitterest disappointment to many of his colleagues almost without loss of popularity. He is one of the most amiable and sociable men in congress, always perfectly frank and courteous, and is probably one of the best liked men in the house. About two-thirds of his colleagues on both sides of the chamber call him "Buck" when addressing him.

The family of the coming secretary of state, Mr. Gresham, are no strangers to Washington. Mrs. Gresham is a lady of rather quiet, retiring manners, and, her health having been more or less delicate, she was never able, had she been so inclined, to take a very active part in social matters. Judge Gresham during his frequent visits to this city, has kept up his acquaintance with his old friends and has always been a welcome visitor to their homes. Mrs. Carlisle is also well known in Washington. She is in the midst of a wide circle of acquaintances, each one of whom would always have been proud to be named among her friends. Mrs. Lamont is another of the coming cabinet ladies who is well known to every body who has been known themselves for the past eight years. She came here a comparative stranger and she left the capital one of the most admired women in the administration circles. Mrs. Wilson S. Bissel, wife of the coming postmaster general, is a stranger to Washington. Mrs. Bissel is a young lady and her marriage with Cleveland's former law partner occasioned something of the same surprise as did that of the

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 & SHAVER
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.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, Jan.-8, 1893.

TRAINS EAST:	
No. 12—Detroit Night Ex.	4:58 a. m.
No. 10—Atlantic Express.	7:12 a. m.
No. 14—Grand Rapids Ex.	10:13 a. m.
No. 4—Mail	3:52 p. m.
No. 2—Day Express	5:02 p. m.
TRAINS WEST:	
No. 1—Mail	10:10 a. m.
No. 15—Grand Rapids Ex.	6:17 p. m.
No. 1—Night Express	10:10 p. m.
No. 9—Pacific Express	4:05 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 daily. All other trains except Sundays. No. 3 stops only for passengers to get on or off.
No. 2 stops only to let off passengers.
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
W. M. MARTIN, Agent.

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.

GRAND OPENING SALE!

We have finished our annual inventory and are through house-cleaning, and are now ready to commence the greatest opening of Spring Goods ever in Chelsea.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25

IS THE DATE

Fixed for the opening of the largest and most complete stock in all departments, in the history of our business. Don't forget the date.

Just Arrived

HATS HATS HATS

NEWEST STYLES

NOBBIEST SHAPES

LOWEST PRICES

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.



STOVES AT COST

To Reduce Stock

Our stock is complete in Axes, Crosscut Saws, Skates, Pork Barrels and Rock Salt. We sell Eugene Evans' Axe Helves. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

W. J. KNAPP.

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO SELL { An advertisement in THE STANDARD will work for you Sunday and holidays, and will bring in large returns for money invested } **ADVERTISE IT IN THE STANDARD**

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

president-elect himself. Socially, Mrs. Bissel has all the personal and intellectual attributes to contribute to her success here. Another stranger in one sense will be Mrs. Hoke Smith, wife of the coming secretary of the interior. Both husband and wife will be charming additions to the social life of the administration.

All probabilities of legislation compelling government clerks to remain in their offices for an hour longer each day than they are now required to remain are rapidly fading away. The house propositions both as to the hours of toil and the annual leave of absence appeared with the meteoric suddenness were discussed with uncommon haste, and thoughtlessly disposed of as a mat-

ter of no real importance. But things were different in the senate. The more experienced legislators at the northern end of the capitol knew something about departmental work and it is by no means likely that they will permit a great wrong to be done.

Mr. Cleveland's cabinet is going to present an exceedingly interesting group. As far as known it is quite out of the ordinary and it will require a good deal of study on the part of the average politician to determine the system followed in its composition.

The leaders of the majority in both houses have no doubt of the passage of the appropriation bills in ample time before the hour fixed by the law for the adjournment of the session.

FOOD FOR VISITORS.

HOW IT WILL BE KEPT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Big Cold Storage Warehouse on the Exposition Grounds—Interior Arrangements of the Place—Where Ice Cream Will Be Made.

The Week at Jackson Park. Chicago correspondence:

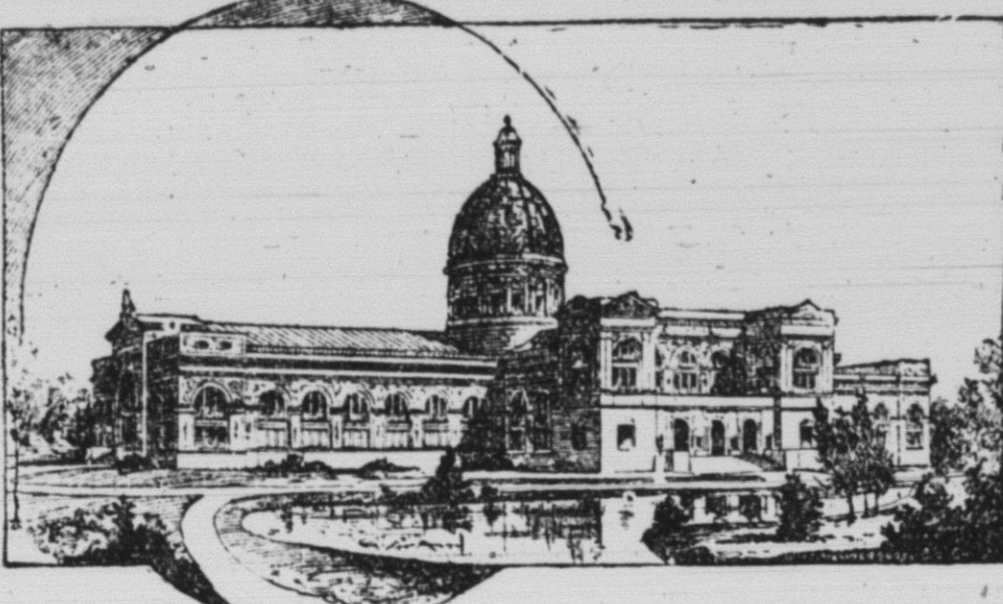
Directly south of the Transportation Building annex and close to the Stony Island avenue boundary of the Fair grounds stands a spacious five-story building covering an area of 130 by 250 feet deep. It is solidly built and with ornate details. It forms the cold-storage and ice-making plant of the Exposition, and will be a very necessary adjunct during the hot summer months of the great show. There will be numerous restaurants, cafes, ice-cream and soft-drink stands on the grounds, and these places will depend on the cold-storage warehouse for the preservation of their edibles. In it will be stored the tons of meat, vegetables, butter and eggs used. In it also will be manufactured ice-cream by the hoghead and ice by the ton. The whole apparatus will be so arranged that visitors may freely circulate through the building and see just how the various methods of ice production are carried on. One will pass through a high-arched and many-columned doorway into a circular gallery looking down upon a 900-horse power steam plant—the only steam plant on the grounds. It will furnish the power for the large elevators placed in each end of the building, for the ice-hoisting apparatus and the dynamos for the arc and incandescent lights. A door leading to the ice-machines opens to the left. Here may be seen the full workings of an ice-plant with a capacity of 105 tons a day. On the opposite side of the building are the storage-rooms. Provision will be made for the storage of 3,000 tons of ice. The walls separating the rooms are what are technically known as "insulated." They are composed of alternate layers of heavy paper and cleated boards, with a double air space intervening. Around each room run the coils of pipe by means

of her State. The fair sculptor is Miss Nellie Farnsworth Mears, whose peculiar talent was fortunately brought to the recognition of the State Fair Commission, who immediately gave the Oshkosh maiden her first order. Her figure stands in repose, lightly leaning on a mass of rock symbolizing firm foundation. The figure affectionately rests her left arm on the neck of an eagle perched on the rock, and from under the protecting outspread wing, gazes upward with a trustful air. The right hand gathers up the folds of an American flag.

The Japanese Exhibit. The Japs have begun work on their pavilion in the Liberal Arts Building.



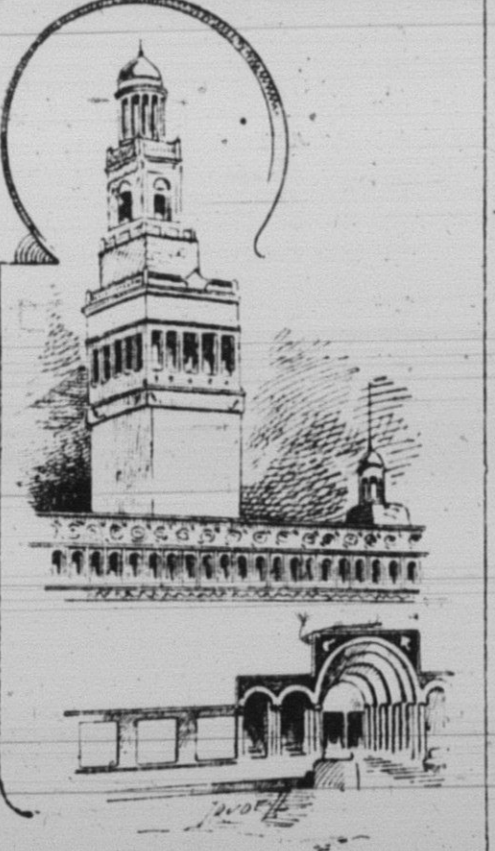
The structure now being unpacked in sections promises to be a very neat and handsome affair. It is constructed of hand-carved native hardwoods, with metal ornaments in the way of figured nail-heads, chairs and a bronze image of the sacred phoenix. On the wooded island their ho-o-den begins to assume the palatial aspect intended. Over at the Horticultural Building the Japanese gardeners are putting in a stone well top near their rustic bridge. The



THE ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

of which the rooms are cooled. Each room is supplied with an automatically acting thermostat, which keeps up a thorough ventilation and preserves a uniform temperature of any degree required. In the rooms practical tests will be made with a view of ascertaining what the proper temperatures are for the storage of different kinds of produce. On the fifth floor will be placed the ice-cream plant, where all the ice-cream used on the grounds will be manufactured. The freezers will be immense concerns, operated by steam and cooled by ammonia vapors. The roof will be surrounded by a heavy balustrade, including a promenade, and at each corner will be placed a tower 100 feet high.

The Illinois Building. The work of construction on the Illinois building is complete, and the closely following decorators will soon have finished their task. The building presents a very handsome appearance both within and without. The main floor is once more strewn with shavings and bits of wood left by the several score of carpenters who have moved in to begin the work of erecting pavilions. The State Agricultural Department has opened up offices in the building close to where its pavilion is being erected and a large pile of samples from the forestry division await the completion of a set of shelves before their complete installation. Each variety of wood is to be shown, with the bark covering one side. The other



THE COLD STORAGE BUILDING.

side will be cut and planed in such a way as to show the longitudinal, cross and oblique sections. In the south end of the building, in what will be used as the kindergarten, may be found a rosy-cheeked Wisconsin girl absorbed in a creation entirely her own, which she calls the "Genius"

well-casing used is from one of the oldest Japanese wells, and shows the primitive method there of drawing water. The stone used is a sort of red sand-



MONSTER TRUCK WAGON AT THE GROUNDS

stone, neatly mortised together at the four corners. Led by a Canine Pilot.

A blind man, piloted about the center of the city the other day by a dog, attracted a good deal of attention. The man was neatly dressed, and carried a sachel containing articles to sell swung over his shoulder. He carried a stick in order to enable him to feel his way up or down a step. The dog, a plump, well-fed, brown animal, had on a sort of harness, to which a stout cord was attached from his back. He was, apparently, in a hurry to do business, for he tugged at the cord vigorously as he went along. Every few steps he would look around at his master in the most intelligent way, as if to discover whether he was coming along safely.

As soon as he got to a door he stopped and looked up at his master. If the door was one on which was posted the sign, "The other door," the man would try the knob, and as soon as the dog saw that his master could not go in he would immediately move on to the next door. When a door was opened the dog appeared to understand exactly how to transact business. He would pilot his master straight to the office, in the back or front part of the house, stop, and look up. When anybody bought anything and "Good-day" was said, the animal would lead the way out again, often looking around at his companion, and, when the street was reached, he would be sure to start exactly where he left off and try the next door. If the animal was not fond of that man, the looks and actions of a dog go for nothing.—Baltimore American.

DERAILED AT A BRIDGE

BAD WRECK ON THE FT. WAYNE NEAR COLUMBIA CITY.

Two Coaches Whirled from the Track—One Man Killed, Many Persons Hurt—Bimetallic League Convention at Washington—Secretary Foster Resigns.

Down an Embankment.

The two rear coaches of train No. 20 of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, eastbound, left the track at Eel River bridge, one mile east of Columbia City, Ind. One man was killed and twenty persons injured. The cars rolled down a rocky embankment twenty feet high. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The rim on a driving wheel of the locomotive came off and broke the rail. The train ran over the bridge on the ties, and the two rear cars left the track 300 feet further on. Five minutes after the wreck every passenger, with the exception of Dr. John W. Paramore, had been removed from the ruined coaches. Dr. Paramore was sitting in the rear coach when the cars left the rails and began to bump across the ties on the bridge. When the coach whirled over the embankment his head was caught between the crashing timbers of the roof and crushed like an egg shell. The body was so entangled in the wreckage that axes had to be called into use before it could be removed. Scarcely had the body of Paramore been secured when both coaches caught fire from the overturned stove. The flames were soon extinguished by the passengers, who threw snow and ice over the burning debris. The wounded passengers looked on while the flames were extinguished with that thankfulness which comes to those who realize a narrow escape from the most horrible of deaths. One feeble old woman, whom fate had miraculously allowed to escape without a scratch, knelt down in the snow and offered up a silent prayer of thanks.

FREE SILVER THE CRY.

The American Bimetallic League Convention at Washington.

The first annual convention of the American Bimetallic League was called to order in Washington by its President, Gen. A. J. Warner. Fifty delegates from the Western States were present, among them Gen. Weaver, the candidate for President of the People's party, accompanied by Mrs. Mary Lease. Gen. Warner stated the aim of the league to be the securing of legislation for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This question, he said, was the most important one now before the American people or before the civilized world. It overshadowed the tariff question, which, in his opinion, was but a result of the restricted coinage of silver, and it was really at the bottom of the Irish question. It was also at the bottom of the labor question and was responsible for the condition of the laboring man. Three-fourths of the value of gold came from its monetary use. He urged the league to fight not only against the repeal of the Sherman act, but to labor until silver was put on a parity with gold. Gen. J. B. Weaver made a speech, in which he referred to Chairman Warner, and said that twelve years had elapsed since they had joined in making the best fight possible in the House of Representatives for the free coinage of silver, and he called upon his friends to bear witness that the cause had made considerable progress. Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, who then addressed the convention, was frequently applauded. She said that the people of the West had felt the crushing effects of legislation enacted by the two great political parties for the last thirty years. The people of the West, she said, demanded free trade, free silver and free citizens, and if there is anything else good in sight they are in favor of that also. They realized that God was the first to bestow free trade and they held that Congress had no right to restrict it. They demanded competition in the open markets of the world, the expense of the Government to be maintained by an income tax.

SECRETARY FOSTER RESIGNS.

He Goes to Europe to Represent America in the Behring Sea Arbitration.

Secretary John W. Foster has retired from President Harrison's Cabinet for the purpose of assuming the management of the case of the United States before the international tribunal, which is to assemble in Paris, France, for the arbitration of the questions in controversy between the United States and Great Britain in connection with the sealing industries of Behring Sea. Secretary Foster will sail on the steamship New York for Southampton, proceeding then to Paris. He will be accompanied from New York by Senator Morgan, one of the arbitrators; Hubbard T. Smith and Francis S. Jones, attaches; Mrs. J. W. Foster, Miss Cockrell, daughter of Senator Cockrell; Miss Halford, daughter of Private Secretary Halford; and Miss Williams, daughter of Gen. Williams.

INSPIRED BY JENKS' ENEMIES.

Source of the Statement That He Was to Be Cleveland's Attorney General.

The statement that George A. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, was to be Mr. Cleveland's Attorney General emanated from friends of William F. Harry, to whom the thought of Mr. Jenks' appointment was as gall and wormwood. The announcement was made for the purpose of destroying whatever possibility there might be of Mr. Jenks' entering the Cabinet. Mr. Harry himself is said to have sent word to Mr. Cleveland within the past few days indicating that Mr. Jenks' appointment would be distasteful to him. Harry, it is explained, would have gone into the cabinet himself had it not been for the fact that he is making \$15,000 a year in his present position as Secretary of State of Pennsylvania. He does not want to give up this income for a Cabinet salary of only \$8,000 a year.

NO BETTER PROOF.



MILROY, MIFFLIN CO., PHILA. To the Editor of the New York World: "Mrs. John Gemmill, of this place, was thrown from a wagon, sustaining a most serious injury to her spine, and was unable to walk. Her daughter providentially procured two bottles of **ST. JACOBS OIL**, which Mrs. Gemmill used. Before the second bottle was exhausted, she was able to walk about, and has been **COMPLETELY CURED.**" Very truly, M. THOMPSON POSTMASTER.

THE COST IS THE SAME



The Hartman Steel Picket Fence Costs no more than an ordinary clumsy wood picket fence that obstructs the view and will rot or fall apart in a short time. The Hartman Fence is artistic in design, protects the grounds without concealing them and is practically EVERLASTING. Illustrated Catalogue with Prices and Testimonials Mailed Free. HARTMAN MFG. COMPANY, BEAVER FALLS, PA. 102 Chambers St., New York; 508 State St., Chicago; 51 and 53 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOE.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

Other Specialties as follows:

\$4.00 & \$5.00 Fine Sewed Shoes.	\$2.00 & \$1.75 For Boys and Youths.
\$3.50 Police, Farmers, etc.	\$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
\$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 For Working Men.	\$2.50 & \$2.00 For Ladies.
\$1.75 Misses.	

Beware of Fraud. Ask for and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. DO YOU WEAR THEM?

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised, as thousands can testify.

Exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR Free to any one promising to buy W. L. Douglas shoes when next purchasing. Address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



Peter Henderson & Co. of New York.

Will be Glad to Start a **GARDEN** For any one, in this anniversary year, FREE OF CHARGE. **HOW? IN THIS WAY.** Send them 25 cts. to pay postage and packing and they will mail you gratis, their JUBILEE YEAR COLLECTION OF SEEDS, consisting of Succession Cabbage, New York Lettuce, Ponderosa Tomato, Bonfire Pansy, Zebra Zinnia, and Shirley Poppies. (The six packets of seeds named, composing the Jubilee Year Collection, cannot be bought elsewhere for less than 50 cents.) **BUT THIS IS NOT ALL,** for with every Collection they will also add, Free, their Catalogue for 1893 of "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," provided you will state where you saw this advertisement. Every copy of this grand Catalogue alone costs 25 cts., and its 150 pages are strewn with hundreds of new engravings, and embellished with eight beautiful colored plates, all of which truthfully portray the Cream of everything in Seeds and Plants. **EVERY EMPTY ENVELOPE** is worth to the buyer 25 cents. Purchasers of the Jubilee Year Collection will receive the seeds in a red envelope, which they should preserve, because every such envelope, when enclosed with an order for goods selected from the Catalogue here referred to, will be accepted as a cash payment of 25 cts. on every order amounting to \$1.00 and upward. These Collections can be written for, or if more convenient, be obtained at the office of PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York, where Seeds, Plants, etc., are sold at retail all the year round. Postage stamps accepted as cash.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Rare relief for ASTHMA, Price 40c. Sold by mail. Stowell & Co., Charleston, S.C.

ARE YOU PRETTY? Are you happy and healthy? That is neither—you may see by THIS. Am I so now? You may easily judge by THIS. If you are ill, tired out, have defects of figure or complexion, write me at once for advice, photos, Journal—FREE. (Postage 2c.) Ed. Ladies Home Journal, San Francisco, Cal.

RUPTURE CURED. The improved elastic truss in the only truss in existence that is worn with absolute comfort night and day, and it retains the rupture under the hardest exercise or severest strain, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure. Send for Catalogue Free, Improved Elastic Truss Co., 822 Broadway, N.Y.

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

SEEDS O WARRANTED. O Best in the World. By mail, postage paid, 1 cent a package and up. Grand lot of EXTRAS given with every order. Prettiest and only FREE Catalogue in the world, with pictures of all varieties. Send yours and neighbors' addresses. **R. H. SHUMWAY, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.**

FAT FOLKS REDUCED From 15 to 25 lbs a month. Harmon's treatment (by practicing physician), No starving. Thousands cured. Send 6c in stamps. **O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., Mail Dept. 2, McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Ill.**

HIGH FIVE OR EUCHRE PARTIES should send at once to JOHN SEBERT, G. T. A. C. R. L. & F. R. R. Chicago. TEN CENTS, in stamps per pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffed. For \$1.00 you will receive free by express ten packs.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. **CATARRH** Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 60c. E. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa.

The police force in all parts of the country bear uniform testimony to the great value of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as a remedy for cough, cold and incipient consumption. They all emphasize the fact that no one should be without it.

The wind never blows to suit the man who rises late.

Hood's Cures

Marvelous, but True

Deaf and Blind, Caused by the Grip and an Abscess



Mrs. M. E. Wilson
Syracuse, N. Y.

"For three years I had rheumatism, and last December was taken with the grip. Three physicians said recovery was doubtful. An abscess gathered in my head and discharged from the ears. I was very ill for six weeks. I became Deaf and also Blind. I lost all my courage.

Made My Will,

and prepared for death. But I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I began to recover my sight and hearing. The abscess, after discharging six weeks, healed up; my appetite returned, and I gradually gained strength and health. I can now see and hear well, do my own work, and attend to my business." Mrs. M. E. WILSON, 310 Apple Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

all ailments of the blood. It cures all ailments of the blood. It cures all ailments of the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Pimples
Blotches
Scrofula

are all caused by
Impure
Blood

Be warned! Nature must be assisted to throw off the poisons. For this purpose nothing can equal Nature's own assistant

KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA

A pure Vegetable Compound of Herbs, Barks, and Roots. Contains no acids or mineral poisons.

It is as reliable as the Bank of England. All that is claimed for it, it will do. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

HEALY & BIGELOW,
521 Grand Ave., New Haven, Conn.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALM THE BEST COUGH CURE

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

Cures Sick Headache

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DONOT 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.

MORE THAN A BILLION.

Present Congress Beats Its Predecessor in Appropriations.

The Fifth-second Congress has seen the billion-dollar appropriation of its predecessor and gives promise of going over thirty millions better, says a press dispatch. Least some should doubt the assertion that this Congress will also be known as a billion-dollar affair a few figures may be quoted. They were obtained by the correspondent from the appropriations committee and are accurate. They show that the appropriations for the first session of this Congress were in round numbers \$507,000,000. The appropriation bills for this session have not all passed the Senate, but they have all passed the Democratic House, and as they will undoubtedly be increased by the Senate by probably ten millions—it is certain they will not be decreased—they are safe for the purpose of conservative computation.

How the Figures Look.

There are thirteen of them and in round numbers they are:

Legislative bill.....	\$21,000,000
Sundry civil.....	39,000,000
Diplomatic.....	1,529,000
Military Academy.....	430,000
Postoffice.....	82,969,000
Indian.....	7,535,000
General deficiency.....	20,950,000
District of Columbia.....	6,733,000
Army.....	24,292,000
Pensions.....	166,400,000
Fortifications.....	21,000,000
Naval.....	21,234,000
Agriculture.....	3,196,000
Permanent appropriations.....	115,468,000

Total..... \$513,845,000
Appropriations last session..... 507,000,000
Grand total..... \$1,020,845,000

Such are the figures. If at the conclusion of the present Congress they show there is any change in the various sums the changes will in every case be increased. The correspondent sought an expression of opinion from the leading Republican and Democratic members of the appropriations committee. Mr. Dingley, Republican of Maine, and Mr. Dockery, Democrat of Missouri, both of whom will fight for the reputations of their respective parties at the drop of the hat. Mr. Dingley said: "I think that it can be stated within reasonable certainty that the appropriations for this session will reach the sum of \$531,000,000. And as the appropriations for last year were \$507,000,000 the total for the Fifty-second Congress will amount to \$1,038,000,000, as against \$988,000,000 made by the Fifty-first Congress, an increase of about \$50,000,000, which is represented almost entirely by the pension appropriations."

Mr. Dockery, the Democrat, said: "The appropriations at the first session of this Congress amounted to \$507,701,380.57, and the probable appropriations of this session will be about \$537,000,000, or a total of \$1,038,000,000 in round numbers."

Mr. Dingley's statement that the total Republican appropriations for the last Congress were only \$988,000,000 is disputed by the Democrats, who claim that in addition to that sum the Fifty-first Congress passed the direct tax bill and the bill for back pay and bounty claims. The sums necessary for those bills were not known then, but they were to be paid whatever they turned out to be, and they were found to amount to over eighteen millions in all, of which three millions were for back pay and bounty claims bill. At any rate, the present Congress has exceeded in its appropriations its predecessors, and will be referred to by posterity as Billion Dollar Congress II.

POPULISTS TO GET EVEN.

Will Try to Call Back Appropriations to Several State Institutions.

Topeka, Kan., special: A Populist member said he would do all he could to secure the passage of bills withdrawing appropriations for the State University, State Normal School and other institutions that sent young men here to help defend the Republican house. Adjutant General H. H. Artz said that in less than six months he hoped to have the Kansas state militia in such shape that when he should call for the aid of troops he would have a thousand men on whom he could depend to obey orders.

It was rumored about town that Governor Lewelling had been assassinated. Sheriff Wilkinson and some deputies went to the Capitol immediately, but found no truth in the report. The scare started from the fact that a man, who is believed to be only half-witted, had threatened to shoot the Governor on sight. The fellow is still here, but has not been placed under arrest, as the Governor does not think it necessary. The Populists have created something of a sensation by the announcement of their intention to move the State capital from Topeka to Salina. About \$100,000 is said to have been subscribed for this purpose and twenty-five acres of land have been given.

RECEPTION FOR HARRISON.

Arrangements Being Made to Welcome Him on His Return to Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis admirers of President Harrison are arranging to give him a reception when he returns from Washington. Several club organizations will take part in it. The arrangements are in charge of the Columbus Club, and in meetings of special committees were held for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps in the matter. There will be addressees of welcome by prominent members of the party, and the clubs will join in a street demonstration. It is said that the President has discouraged the efforts of his friends to show their appreciation, but has not positively declined the proposed honor.

How the World Wags.

ARIZONA offers \$3,000 for the body of Kid, the outlaw, dead or alive.

MANY buildings have again been flooded at Port Deposit, Md.

It is reported that the plan for a New York brewery trust has failed.

A TERRIFIC hurricane has swept the Samoan Islands. Many buildings were destroyed.

FIRE destroyed Schmidt's wall paper store at Crookston, Minn., causing a loss of \$16,000.

A Word To American Housewives.

I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market. It is an act of simple justice and also a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American Housewives.

Marion Harland,
Author of "Common Sense in the Household."

The Mouse Sold His Life Dearly.

A Saco cat chased a half-grown mouse out of the dining-room closet, caught it in her mouth and began to play with it, throwing it up and catching it again, as cats will. One of these throws the cat muffed and the mouse made a bee-line for first base, situated under the legs of a table. The cat made a lively attempt to run the mouse down, but the game finally ended in an entirely unexpected way. The cat had her mouth open, the mouse ran, jumped, made a mistake in aim and went down the cat's throat. The cat made a desperate attempt to eject the mouse, which was a very small one, but could not succeed. For three hours she apparently suffered intense pain and could not move, and it was decided to chloroform her. By night she had succeeded in getting the mouse down, however, and was playing about the house apparently as well as ever.—Lewiston Evening Journal.

Impulse.

There is a sort of impulsiveness which often gets people into serious trouble. We are fretted and vexed at the acts of somebody else, and we do not wait to think, but say out our irritation, and wound deeply some sensitive spirit. We are angry, and we let our passion rule us instead of calm reflection. The impulsive person who cannot control his temper is like one who carries fire near gunpowder.

The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative, Syrup of Figs.

BOTH Greek and Roman ladies painted their faces; for white, using white lead; for red, the juice of an unknown herb.

AN AGGRAVATING SORE THROAT is soon relieved by Dr. D. Jayne's Expecto-rant, an old-time remedy for Bronchial and Pulmonary affections.

In hot climates Roman soldiers wore sandals; in cold regions they were provided with excellent leather shoes.

DISEASE is unnatural and is but the proof that we are abusing Nature. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome this abuse.

AVARICE is always poor, but poor by its own fault.—Johnson.

THE THROAT.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the throat. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

A WAR-HORSE is not to be compared to a peace donkey.



LET IT RUN.

and your cough may end in something serious. It's pretty sure to, if your blood is poor. That is just the time and condition that invites Consumption. The seeds are sown and it has fastened its hold upon you, before you know that it is near.

It won't do to trifle and delay, when the remedy is at hand. Every disorder that can be reached through the blood yields to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For Severe Coughs, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, Asthma, Scrofula in every form, and even the Scrofulous affection of the lungs that's called Consumption, in all its earlier stages, it is a positive and complete cure.

It is the only blood-cleanser, strength restorer, and flesh-builder so effective that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back. All medicine dealers have it.

Commendable.

According to the annual report of the Toynbee hall settlement, in the east end of London, there has been an improvement in the housing of the poor, and also in the condition of the streets; a large increase in the rate of wages; libraries and baths have also become more numerous, and, altogether, the standard of living has greatly improved.

Swinging Around the Circle

Of the diseases to which it is adapted with the best results, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a family medicine, comprehensive in its scope, has never been thrust upon public attention in the guise of a universal panacea for bodily ills. This claim, daily arrogated in the columns of the daily press by the proprietors of medicines far inferior to it as specifics, has in a thousand instances disgusted the public in advance by its absurdity, and the prospects of other remedies of superior qualities have been handicapped by the pretensions of their worthless predecessors. But the American people know, because they have verified the fact by the most trying tests, that the Bitters possesses the virtues of a real specific in cases of malarial and liver disorder, constipation, nervous, rheumatic, stomach and kidney troubles, that it does so thoroughly, and mainly for this reason it is indorsed and recommended by hosts of respectable medical men.

An Impersonal Pronoun.

Our language is all very well so far as it goes, but we need an impersonal pronoun, or a genderless one, to do away with the tiresome iteration of "one," where we wish to make no distinction of sex. "One" becomes very tired of using "one's" ingenuity to avoid this repetition.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Practical Royalty.

The Czarina of Russia believes in "home industry," evidently. While seamstresses are employed by the dozen in the royal household, she herself not only makes the clothing of her youngest children, but untrims their hats and trims them over again to suit herself.

A Grand Entertainment.

consisting of Dramatic and Humorous Recitations, Plays, etc., can easily be given by home talent, with a copy of Garrett's famous "100 Choice Selections," costing only 20 cents. Suitable for Lyceums, Schools, Church Societies and Home Theatricals. Sold by booksellers.

No. 32, the latest, is a new 240 pages of pathos, dialect and fun, including two bright new Comedies; all for 30 cts., postpaid; or, the two Plays, 10 cts. Catalogue free. P. GARRETT & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (Established 1865.)

A Garden Started Free of Charge.

This is a special offer made to the readers of our paper by the great seed house of Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co., New York. The full particulars are contained in their advertisement in this issue. This is certainly a remarkable proposition and one that has not been exceeded even in these days of great inducements.

Important to Fleishy 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.

ONE never knows himself till he has denied himself. The altar of sacrifice is the touchstone of character.—O. P. Gifford.

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

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.

\$40,000,000

Earned by the Bell Telephone Patent in 1891. Your invention may be valuable. You should protect it by patent. Address for full and intelligent advice, free of charge, W. W. DUDLEY & CO., Solicitors of Patents.

Pacific Bldg., 622 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Mention this paper.

A Scranton, Pa., Man Says:

1850 "DR. O. P. BROWN'S" 1898

PRECIOUS HERBAL OINTMENT CURED ME OF ITCHING PILES

It is worth \$5 per pot to any sufferer. Henry Coles, 1111 Summit Ave., Scranton, Pa. Dec. 20, 1898. 25 & 50c. Druggists or by mail J. Gibson Brown, 41 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. Send for book on Cure of Disease by Herbal Remedies. P. 14, E. 12, C.

Valued Indorsement

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profession speaking of its gratifying results in their practice.



Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

has proven an infallible specific for all derangements peculiar to the female sex, such as chronic womb and ovarian diseases. If taken in time it regulates and promotes healthy action of all functions of the generative organs. Young ladies at the age of puberty, and older ones at the menopause, will find in it a healing, soothing tonic. The highest recommendations from prominent physicians and those who have tried it. Write for book "To Women," mailed free. Sold by all druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat in the World! The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

PATENTS! PENSIONS!

Send for Inventor's Guide, or How to Obtain a Patent. Send for Digest of Pension and Bounty Laws. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D. C.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED

By Peck's Invisible Ear Candles. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold by all druggists. Write for book of proofs FREE. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

C. N. U. No. 9-93

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

SALZERS THREE RARE HARDY FRUIT NOVELTIES 50c



3 RARE NEW FRUITS, 50c. No dwarf shrub fruits ever introduced created such a sensation as our Buffalo Berry, Juneberry and Tree Cranberry. From the time the leaves begin to unfold they are a source of constant beauty. Shrubs planted this season bloom and bear the next year. Hardly as oak.

ORDER TO DAY. One plant of each of the three rare fruit novelties, will be mailed you postpaid for but 50c; 5 collections for \$2.25; 10 collections for \$4.

(1) THE GREAT BUFFALO BERRY.

This is truly the greatest novelty of the century. This shrub grows 10 to 15 feet high, covering itself in early spring with beautiful flowers which are succeeded by great quantities of luscious fruit. It is hardy, as beautiful as a picture, while the fruit is incomparable. It will grow any and every where and forms a grand addition to our lawn and garden shrubs. Each, 50c; 10 for \$2.25, postpaid.

(2) JUNE BERRY.

A shrub of wondrous beauty; covers itself with a great mass of pure white, deliciously fragrant blossoms. These are followed by large, dark colored berries, excellent for pies, sauce, etc. Each, 50c; 10 for \$1.25.

(3) TREE CRANBERRY.

Everybody is fond of cranberries, and we have a shrub that will flourish and bear prodigiously in every section of America. Each, 50c; 10 for \$2.25, postpaid.

The above 3 rare Novelties, postpaid, only 50c; with catalogue, 58c.

Our mammoth catalogue is mailed upon receipt of 5c. for postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Friday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnbull & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.

BY O. T. HOOVER.
Terms:—\$1.00 per year in advance.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

CHELSEA, FRIDAY, MAR. 3, 1893.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Rielly, of Dundee, Ill., recently, a son.

A postoffice has been established at Cavanaugh Lake, with A. A. Hall, postmaster.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fenner, of Menominee, Wednesday, February 15th, a daughter.

John Strahle, south of this place, has been quite ill for the past two weeks but is now improving.

The Columbian Dramatic Club will give their annual entertainment at the Town Hall, Friday, March 17th.

It is stated on what is good authority that there are just 78 candidates for postoffices in Washtenaw county.

Gov. Rich has commissioned Geo. H. Kempf, of this place, assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of captain.

The dedication of the new K. O. T. M. hall has been postponed until Wednesday, March 8th. The public is invited to attend the exercises at the Town Hall, which will consist of speeches and music.

Of all senseless, meaningless things ever published, a card of thanks is the most senseless and meaningless, and hereafter all that are published in the STANDARD will have to be paid for at regular advertising rates.

Jas. Kearns, ex-register of deeds, and Arthur Brown, county clerk, have purchased a complete set of abstract books, and are now prepared to furnish on short notice an abstract of the title to any property in this county.

D. W. Chadwick, who has been bookkeeper for H. S. Holmes & Co. for a number of years, has severed his connections with that firm, and has purchased a grocery business at Stockbridge, where he will move his family at once. The well wishes of a host of friends go with them to their new home.

There has been a sharp decline in most articles of farm produce the past week. Wheat now brings 66c for red or white, oats 35c, rye 54c, barley \$1.15, Beans \$1.65, clover seed has declined and would bring \$7 per bu. and retail at \$8, dressed hogs \$9, chickens 8 to 10c per pound, cattle scarce at 4c per pound on foot, potatoes 65c, apples 75c, eggs 18c, butter 20c. Receipts have been free but will fall off now that the sleighing is about gone.

As you will notice, by glancing at our advertising columns, there is a new firm doing business in this pleasant town of ours. It is the H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co., successors to H. S. Holmes & Co., and is composed of the following persons: H. S. Holmes, Ed. Vogel, E. R. Dancer and D. H. Wurster. They intend to carry on the business on the same lines as the former firm. The junior partners of the firm have been admitted as a recognition for long and faithful services.

If a newspaper should one day print the contents of its waste basket there would probably be a riot. There would certainly be trouble in many homes, arrests in many directions, shot guns in another, trouble all around. But the patron never sees the waste basket. He only glances at the beautiful page and complains if one letter in fifty is upside down, growls if one name in five hundred happens to be wrong, kicks because his communication signed "Taxpayer" has been condensed into respectable English, frowns because the editor did not take his advice about telling his neighbors of their shortcomings, and is generally disgruntled. He knows his share of the waste basket, but if he could have one look at the contributions to that receptacle made by neighbors and friends he would be thankful for the existence of a man with intelligence and courage not to print all he knows and temper that which he does print. —Niles Star.

PERSONAL.

M. B. Moon spent Tuesday in Detroit.

George Staffan was a Pinckney visitor Wednesday.

M. J. Lehman, of Ann Arbor, was in town yesterday.

Geo. W. Turnbull was an Ann Arbor visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. Staphish spent Tuesday with friends in Jackson.

Chas. Whitaker was an Ann Arbor visitor a few days this week.

Mrs. Sarah Beach, of Ann Arbor, is the guest of friends in town.

Fred Nordman, of Dexter, was the guest of friends in town Sunday.

Geo. Purchase, of Detroit, spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

Mrs. J. Staffan spent several days of this week with friends in Detroit.

C. H. Stannard, of Dexter, was the guest of Mrs. F. D. Buchanan Monday.

Henry L. Staphish, who has been in Henrietta, has arrived home on a short visit.

Miss Ella Whitaker, of Lansing, spent Sunday with relatives in this place.

Miss Agnes McKune spent the first of the week with friends in Grand Rapids.

Miss Minnie Vogel spent several days of this week with friends in Ann Arbor.

Geo. J. Heilmann, of Clinton, was entertained by Miss Barbara Rath Sunday last.

S. F. Hook, of Detroit, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Jabez Bacon, the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Hoover spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Prudden, of Ann Arbor.

Rev. L. N. Moon entertained his brother, Rev. E. L. Moon, of Stockbridge, the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Gorman went to Washington, D. C. the first of the week to attend the inauguration.

Miss Cora Irwin attended district lodge I. O. G. T. at Whitmore Lake Saturday and spent Sunday with friends in Ann Arbor.

On Thursday last, Mrs. W. W. Whitcomb was called to Ironton, O., on account of the severe illness of her daughter, Mrs. Pearl Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Whitaker returned Thursday from an extended trip east, having visited their old home in Lima, and also stopping at numerous other places of interest.

A good joke is on the young Chelsea couple who, while driving home from a party one evening recently, suddenly gravitated from their cutter into a snow bank, as the ballast was not distributed in a way to preserve the equilibrium. Without a master, the horse hustled home leaving the unfortunates only the means of transportation given them by nature. As they walked the remaining two miles, zephyrs seemed to whisper "Listen to my tale of woe." They have the sympathy of their Dexter friends.—Dexter News.

CHURCH NEWS.

Normal class in session again next week Thursday evening.

Query: Does the prolonged tolling of bells promote punctuality at church?

Rev. E. L. Moon, of Stockbridge, assisted in the services at the M. E. church the first of the week.

The ladies of the M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. M. J. Noyes Tuesday afternoon, March 7th. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Rev. A. L. Lockert, of Richfield, O. preached at the Baptist church Tuesday evening. He has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Milford, Mich.

The Willing Workers of the Congregational church at their annual meeting at Mrs. Geo. Crowell's elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres. Mrs. L. Winans, Vice Pres. Mrs. Geo. H. Kempf; Sec. Mrs. M. Brooks.

The burial service of Ex-President Hayes without a sermon, was very modest and appropriate. Singing, prayer and the reading of the burial services, now very often much abridged, is sufficient, and is becoming the fashion, too.

The Eastern Michigan Congregational club gave a reception to the new president of Olivet College, W. G. Sperry, at the Cadillac, Detroit, February 21st. About five hundred guests were reported present. Parties from Chelsea were in attendance.

The committee of the Jackson Association of the Congregational church, including twenty-one churches mostly in Washtenaw county, will soon have the program for their spring meeting ready to distribute. This meeting will be held in Chelsea, April 18th and 19th next.

At a recent meeting of the C. E. society, a committee was appointed to consider the matter of organizing a Juvenile C. E. Society. It was decided, however, to urge all the young people, and children, too, to come into the regular C. E. meeting and have only one society.

SCHOOL NOTES

The subjects for the fourth and last set of rhetoric essays are due today.

Another novelty has been introduced in chapel exercises, which will undoubtedly strengthen the minds of the pupils.

The Intermediate entertainment last Saturday evening was a complete success and the teacher deserves much praise.

The standing in department of some of our young ladies last month, was so low that they could scarcely get it on the card.

It is rumored that front seats will be at a premium, but this is not generally believed, for those now occupying them are still willing to sell them at a discount.

The members of the philosophy class were nearly frightened to death Tuesday by the sudden appearance of what they thought to be an Ann Arbor professor, but it was a false alarm.

Some of the members of the high school were perfectly dumbfounded the other morning when it was announced that one of the two surviving members of the A. H. S. had said to the other, "Let us rescind the former action of the A. H. S. and re-organize under the name of H. S." This remarkable freak cannot be accounted for unless, perhaps, it was just before their departure on a long sleigh ride.

Council Proceedings.

Chelsea, Jan. 26, 1893.

Board met in council room. Meeting called to order by president. Roll called by clerk.

Present Wm. Bacon, president. Trustees, A. Conkright, Geo. Crowell, C. E. Whitaker, I. M. Whitaker, and F. Staffan.

Absent, W. F. Riemenschneider. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved and supported that the bill of Glazier Stove Co. that was referred to finance committee be allowed at \$35.00 and an order drawn on the treasurer for the amounts for lighting streets for the month of October. Carried.

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

Glazier Stove Co. for lighting streets for the month of December,	\$60.00
H. Lighthall ballot box work	2.25
Hoag & Holmes hardware	4.20

On motion the board adjourned.
A. E. WINANS, Clerk.

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of letters remaining in the office February 27, 1893.
Mr. W. K. Carr, Mrs. Mary Farry, Mr. John McNutt, Sylvan.

WM. JUDSON P. M.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Registration for the Village of Chelsea will meet at the common council rooms in the Town Hall in said village on Saturday, March 11, 1893, at 8 o'clock a. m. and close at 8 o'clock p. m., standard time, for the purpose of correcting the registration list, and also to register the names of all persons as shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors of the village who may apply. Dated Chelsea, Mich, Feb. 27, 1893.
A. E. WINANS, Village Clerk.

Wanted—A girl for general work. Apply at Chelsea Laundry.

R. KEMPF & BRO

BANKERS,

CHELSEA, - MICHIGAN.

Financially the Strongest Bank in Washtenaw County

Savings DEPT.

BOYS and GIRLS

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

Savings Department

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

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

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.

Capitalists, Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Societies, Agents and Others

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.

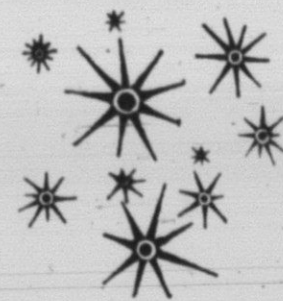
The most careful attention given to all business intrusted to us. Special facilities enable us to receive on favorable terms accounts of all individual, firms and corporations.

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 the bank.

Yours resp'y,

J. A. PALMER, Cashier

NEW SPRING ARRIVALS



We are now receiving New Goods in all depts.

Dress Goods, Hosiery, Trimmings, Gloves, Gingham, Domestic, Carpets, Curtains, Etc., Etc.

All of which are very handsome and prices the very lowest.

GEO. H. KEMPF.

CUMMINGS & CONK

are selling

MEAT

AT THE SAME OLD PRICES.

GIVE US A TRIAL

SPECIAL SALE OF

CLOTHES WRINGERS

We have filled up our Hardware Department windows an immense stock of wood frame clothes wringers which we are offering at the very low price of

\$1.59

These wringers are usually sold at \$2.50 to \$3.00, and it is the greatest bargain ever given in Chelsea.

HOAG & HOLMES.

People with delicate stomachs find Ayer's Sarsaparilla agreeable to the taste, and, therefore, prefer it as a blood purifier to any other. This is one reason for its great popularity as spring and family medicine. Safe, certain and palatable.

"I've tried all sorts of blood purifiers," said an old lady to a "cutter." "and you can't persuade me that any other sarsaparilla is as good as Ayer's." There's where she had him. She knew that Ayer's was the best—and so did he, but it paid him better to sell a cheaper brand.

THEY MUST GO
Watches and Clocks at bottom prices
BY MARCH 1ST.
Please call and investigate before buying. Warranted the best and cheapest
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Best Perfumes in market.
E. C. HILL, The Jeweler.



NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Waterloo
Special Correspondence.
John Moele and family visited friends in Lima Tuesday.

Clement Barber recently sold sixteen lambs that weighed all together 1900 pounds, or over 118 pounds a piece.

Married at Grass Lake Thursday, February 23d, Dillon Rowe and Miss Belle Hubbard both of Waterloo, Rev. J. H. McIntosh officiating. They will make Charlotte their future home.

Lima.
Our Special Correspondent.
The band played at Jerusalem Saturday night.

Miss Amanda Lewick spent Sunday with friends in Ann Arbor.

During the last week several have found themselves in a snowbank.

Miss Anna Guerin, of Pleasant Lake is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Nordman.

The S. P. Regulars met with Chas. Morris and family last Friday night and at Chas. Hawley's Wednesday night.

Around the County.
Mrs. Geo. Croman, of Waterloo, has a quilt that she made when 61 years of age, that has 5,148 piece in.—Stockbridge Sun.

Some one in Chicago has been forging Chas. E. Hiscock's name and getting lots of money by so doing. Mr. Hiscock is a resident of Ann Arbor.

Valentine Stillier, while walking, Tuesday, with an axe over his shoulder, fell in such a manner as to sever one of his thumbs.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Householders should be very careful about examining stovepipes occasionally, and may thereby save a disastrous fire. S. S. Boorn exhibited at this office, Tuesday, a piece of pipe completely burned through and very thin in several other places, and it was put up new less than two years ago. He took the pipe down to empty out the soot and ashes gathered therein and probably thus saved his home.—Eaton Rapids Herald.

As a few of the boys were partaking of refreshments in Jones' store last Saturday evening, of which the major part consisted of Limberger cheese, one of the Howell residents, who had never before tested its flavor, etc., on being invited to partake, cheerfully did so. About the time the luscious morsel fastened its ocherous mass to his teeth he turned pale, the cold sweat flooded his forehead and his bosom heaved with unmistakable vehemence, which showed that cheese and stomach were wrestling with genuine McLaughlin style. As soon as he could recover himself he placed the remainder of old Limberger on the counter and turned homeward. The boys think it will be a long day and many of them before he will knowingly tackle another slice of Limberger cheese.—Livingston Herald.

Notice.
Notice is hereby given that the annual charter election of the Village of Chelsea will be held on Monday, March 13th, 1893, for the purpose of electing the following named officers: President, clerk, treasurer, assessor and constable for the term of one year, and three trustees for a term of two years. The place for holding said election will be in the Town Hall in said Village. The polls of said election will be opened at 8 o'clock, a. m. and be closed at 5 o'clock, p. m., standard time, as prescribed by the charter.
Dated Chelsea, Mich., Feb. 27, 1893.
A. E. WINANS,
Village Clerk.

Wanted—A house, will rent or buy. Inquire of Dr. McColgan.

SWELLS LIVE ECONOMICALLY.

Good Clothes and Pleasant Manners Help a Fellow Along Wonderfully.

A popular young fellow was heard to discuss, the other day, the way in which so many idle society men contrive to exist upon very limited incomes. "If you wear decently good clothes, belong to at least one good club and are 'in the swim,'" he said, "no one asks about you any further; and if you have inexpensive tastes you can economize in a thousand ways.

"In the first place, if a man is fairly popular he is always in demand for dinners, and during the season he can dine out every evening if he desires to do so, a prompt after dinner call and a little attention at the opera or ball being all the return the majority of hostesses expect or care to receive. A woman of the world who is fond of entertaining considers the acceptance of an invitation as no particular favor on the one side or the other, being a give-and-take sort of arrangement with both parties."

"But are there not many outside expenses consequent upon living in an expensive set?" said his hearer.

"On the contrary," he replied, "there are fewer than for those who are out of it. People are only too glad to get us to fill up their parties of various kinds, and there is no question of an obligation; besides, there are so many society men that are obliged perforce to live economically that they constitute a set in themselves, and consequently there is no standard of high expenditure among them.

"Contrary to the accepted idea, the majority of men you meet about live exceedingly frugal and simple lives, and it would surprise many a hard-working clerk, who thinks that 'swells' must necessarily be rich, if he saw the small economies with which most of us are familiar."—New York Tribune.

On the Wrong Street.

A couple of professional Irish mourners were hired to follow the corpse. They were instructed to look neither to the left nor to the right, and not to raise their eyes, but go straight ahead.

The hearse gets down a side street, and as they mustn't look up, but walk straight ahead, they become impressed with the notion that they are in the wrong path.

"Mike, look up; look up, for heaven's sake," says one. "I think we are on the wrong track. The smell is intense here."

"Oh, begorra," says the other, "I cudn't look up. If I did I'd lose me fee."

"I'll go halves wid you. Look up. We must be on the wrong track or the door of the corpse must be open. The smell is intense."

After considerable bickering Mike's companion promised to divide if he lost his share by looking up. Mike looked up and found that they were following a swill cart.—New York World.

"Our Irish Neighbors" at the Town Hall Thursday, March 9th.

"Our Irish Neighbors" was the bill at the Opera House last evening. It is no exaggeration to say that the play is a literal hurricane of fun. Every member of the company is a skilled performer. The ludicrous situations, fine music, artistic dancing, and handsome girls form a program that has rarely been equalled in this city. They had a good house, but if they will visit us again, standing room only will be at a premium.—Port Huron Times, Sept. 27, 1892. This company has been secured by Manager Wilkinson for March 9th, and is a stronger company than generally appears in a town of this size, and should be greeted by a full house.

A unique, instructive and interesting entertainment and chak talk at Town Hall, to-night, by the Detroit Journal's special artist. This entertainment will be free to all.

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

Notice.
I have moved my shoe shop to the McKone block on East Middle street where I will be pleased to see all my old customers and as many new ones as will favor me with their work.
U. A. TOWNSEND.

Dandruff forms when the glands of the skin are weakened, and, if neglected baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

Notice.
My wife, Mary Ann, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, hereby forbid any trusting her or harboring her on my account, as I shall pay no debts contracted by her after this date.
Dated Chelsea, February 24, 1893.
WILSON WEST,

Notice.
Wanted—Before March 15th, bids for a new school house at Waterloo village. Plans and specifications for inspection at Waterloo store.
GEO. ARCHENBROUN,
Chairman Building Com.

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

Notice to Creditors.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH- tenaw, s. s. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 30th day of Jan- uary, 1893, at its monthly term, that all cred- itors to present their claims against the estate of Jas. F. Smith late of said county deceased, and that all creditors of said de- ceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allow- ance, on or before the 31st day of July next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on the 1st day of May and on the 31st day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each said days.
Dated, Ann Arbor, Jan. 30, A. D. 1893.
J. WILLARD BARRETT, Judge of Probate

Mortgage Sale.
Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage bearing date the first day of Oc- tober, A. D. 1883, executed by George Lutz and Madeline Lutz, his wife, to Reuben Kempf, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Washtenaw, state of Michi- gan, on the 4th day of December, 1883, in Liber 52 of mortgages on page 510, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred thirty-one and 91-100 dollars and fifteen dollars as an attorney fees provided in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, and no proceed- ing at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt so secured by said mort- gage or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mort- gage and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed on Monday the 10th day of April, A. D. 1893, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, said court house being the place of holding the circuit court for said county of Washtenaw by sale at public auction to the highest bidder of the premises described in said mortgage which said mortgaged premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All those cer- tain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Lima in the county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit: The west half of the northwest quarter of the 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 the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight (28) of said town- ship and running thence east thirty rods, thence south sixteen rods, thence west thirty rods, thence north sixteen rods to the place of beginning, containing in all twenty-three acres of land.

Dated Chelsea, Mich., January 10th, 1893.
REUBEN KEMPF, Mortgagee.
ARCHIE W. WILKINSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Real Estate for Sale.
State of Michigan, County of Wash- tenaw, s. s. In the matter of the estate of Geo. V. Lutz, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pur- suance of an order granted to the un- derdesigned, administrator of the estate of said George V. Lutz, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the 14th day of No- vember, A. D., 1892, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor in the said county of Washtenaw, in said state, on Monday, the 10th day of April A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all en- cumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased) the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three (33) in township two (2) south range four (4) east (Lima) in the State of Michigan.

Also commencing 16 rods south of the north-west corner of the south- east quarter of the south-west quarter of section 28 of said township and running thence east 30 rods, thence south 16 rods, thence west 30 rods, thence north 16 rods, to the place of beginning, and containing in all twenty-three (23) acres of land more or less.

Also commencing at the northwest corner of south-east quarter of south- west quarter of section 28 in said town- ship of Lima and thence running east 30 rods, thence south 16 rods, thence west 30 rods, thence north 16 rods to place of beginning, containing (3) acres of land, together with the right of way of the grantors of the above parcel to Christian Kingeter to the public highway, on the north and south center line of section thirty-three of said town.

Dated February 21, A. D. 1893.
FREDERICK GROSS, Administrator.

Cures Others

Will cure You, is a true statement of the action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood; but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which unprincipled dealers will recommend, and try to impose upon you, as "just as good as Ayer's." Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's only, if you need a blood-purifier and would be benefited permanently. This medicine, for nearly fifty years, has enjoyed a reputation, and made a record for cures, that has never been equaled by other preparations. AYER'S Sarsaparilla eradicates the taint of hereditary scrofula and other blood diseases from the system, and it has, deserv- edly, the confidence of the people.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I cannot forbear to express my joy at the relief I have obtained from the use of AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with kidney troubles for about six months, suffering greatly with pains in the small of my back. In addition to this, my body was covered with pimply eruptions. The remedies prescribed failed to help me. I then began to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and, in a short time, the pains ceased and the pimples disappeared. I advise every young man or woman, in case of sickness result- ing from impure blood, no matter how long standing the case may be, to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla."—H. L. Jarmann, 33 William st., New York City.

Will Cure You

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Geo. H. Foster, AUCTIONEER.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Terms Reasonable.
Headquarters at Standard Office.

To Ye Who Have Little Faith



JAPANESE PILE CURE

Will Save You.
It is a new and complete treatment, consist- ing of Suppositories, Ointment in Capsules (also Ointment in Box) and Pills. An absolute and guaranteed cure for Piles of whatever kind or degree. External, Internal, Blind or Bleed- ing, Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary, and many other diseases and female weak- nesses; it is always a great benefit to the general health. The first discovery of a medicare rendering an operation with the knife unnecessary hereafter. This Remedy has never been known to fail. \$1.00 per box, six for \$5.00 sent by mail prepaid on re- ceipt of price. Why suffer from this terrible disease when you can get a guaranteed remedy?

JOSEPH R. HOFFLIN & CO.,
Druggist, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
Positively given by The Japanese Rem- edies Co. to each purchaser of six boxes, when purchased at one time, to refund the \$5.00 paid if not cured.

PATENTS

Caveats and Re-issues secured. Trade marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted.
Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge.
Main offices directly across from the Patent Office, and attention is specially called to my perfect and long established facilities for making prompt preliminary searches for the most vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care, in the shortest possible time. Rejected cases specialty.
FEES moderate and exclusive attention given to patent business. Book of information and ad- vise, and special references sent without charge upon request.
J. R. LITTELL,
Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

Scientific American Agency for
PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the
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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

IF YOU CAN READ

and write, and are possessed of fair intelligence, you are fully qualified to make a grand success of what we offer you. We have lately published at great expense and labor a perfect work in the way of an illustrated gift book, suitable to all classes, an ornament to any home and at a price that brings it within the reach of all, even those of moderate means. Hereafter only those who indulged in luxuries have felt that they could afford a book of this class, as they are sold in book stores at \$5.00 and upwards. The book which we offer is not in any way inferior to those above referred to, but far superior to hundreds of books of this nature that are sold at prices exceeding more by an enormous percent. It is selling with a rush wherever shown. Agents have only to show the book and mention the price, and it sells on its merits without further talk. No letter Christmas New Year or birthday present can be selected. It will sell, not only for holiday trade, but at all seasons of the year, for the reason that all will want it in their homes, and will have it as soon as they know the low price at which our agents can furnish them. Reader, if you need profitable employment, and a business in which you can and will take pride, as well as make money rapidly, do not fail to send for circulars containing private terms to agents, and full in- formation, which will be sent FREE upon applica- tion. Old and new agents alike are making handsome salaries—yes fortunes. Many of those who are making the best records are new at the agency business, having had no previous experience. Make a start—the field is entirely new. No such terms have been offered agents as we now offer on this wonderful book. Special qualifications not necessary, for it sells every where at sight. Perhaps you have at some time been unsuccess- ful at the agency business. If so, there is every reason why you should try this. 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THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

GHOULS ARE CAUGHT.

GRAVE-ROBBERS CAPTURED AT DES MOINES.

John W. Schaefer of the United States Weather Bureau and Dr. John W. Overton of Drake University are among the number.

In the Very Act.

At Des Moines five grave robbers were caught in the act. Two of them are prominent men. The arrested parties are: Dr. John W. Overton, J. W. Martin, laborer; John E. Sloan, liverman; W. E. Burris, hackman; and John W. Schaefer, Assistant Signal Observer of the United States Weather Bureau.

Red, White and Blue.

NOTWITHSTANDING the boisterous weather the ceremony of raising the American flag on the steamer New York took place at New York as arranged.

Beckwith a Senator.

THE Wyoming Legislature adjourned without electing a United States Senator, and Gov. Osborne performed that duty by appointing A. C. Beckwith, the Evanston millionaire.

To Succeed Jackson.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has conferred the honor of the nomination to the Judgeship of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Jackson, promoted to be a member of the Supreme Court, upon Benton Hanchett, of Saginaw, Mich.

One Passenger Killed.

THE eastbound mail and express, No. 20, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, was wrecked two miles east of Columbia City, Ind., by a broken rail.

BREVITIES.

DAN PASCHALL, a 10-year-old boy, has been convicted of murder at Fort Smith, Ark.

CONGRESSMAN OWEN SCOTT is said to be likely to succeed Frank W. Palmer as Public Printer.

MRS. MARY MARSHALL DE MITKIEWICZ, wife of Count Eugene de Mitkiewicz, is dead. She was the granddaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall.

THE family of F. V. Rockefeller whose private bank failed at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., recently, will, if any more suits are instituted, make an effort to have a commission in lunacy appointed to adjudicate him insane.

EASTERN.

THE Rochester (N. Y.) Paper Company has called a meeting of its creditors. The indebtedness is placed at \$300,000 and the assets at \$710,000.

TWO MEDICAL students have been arrested at Albany, N. Y., for body-snatching. Four corpses, taken from St. Mary's Cemetery, were recovered.

FIRE at New York did \$30,000 damage to the stock and building of Charles Whitlock, picture-frame manufacturer, No. 13 Marion street. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

AT Hayest, a small station on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, two miles south of Springville, N. Y., there was a collision between north and south bound freight trains, which resulted in the derailling of half a dozen cars, the wrecking of two engines, and the probable death of Herman Wreck, of Buffalo, engineer, who stuck to his post.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., dispatch: Train No. 5 on the West Shore was wrecked at Palmyra Tuesday and fifteen persons are reported to be killed. The train left New York at 8 o'clock and was due in this city at 10:10.

Hugh O'Donnell, Jack Clifford and Hugh Ross, leaders of the Homestead strike, charged with riot, conspiracy and treason, were released on \$10,000 bail each. The accused have been in jail for three months.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is in the hands of receivers. Its credit and its power in the financial world are gone, and the ownership of its panic-blown, widely scattered stock is unknown.

JUDGE CHARLES M. WEBB, of Grand Rapids, has been nominated for Judge of the State Supreme Court by the Wisconsin State Bar Association.

GENERAL ROELIFF BRINKERHOFF, of Mansfield, Ohio, will succeed the late ex-President Hayes as President of the National Prisoners' Aid Society.

MRS. ANNE E. FIELD, of Willmar, Minn., has been drawn on the United States petit jury for the next term of United States Court at Minneapolis.

JUDGE JENKINS, of Wisconsin, is prominently mentioned in connection with the vacancy resulting from Judge Graham's acceptance of a Cabinet portfolio.

CHARLES SCHLEIGHT, a liquor dealer at Hamtramck, a suburb of Detroit, shot himself fatally on being threatened with arrest for non-payment of his liquor tax.

A. C. Schmidt's wall paper and paint store at Crookston, Minn., and two buildings owned by H. F. Brown and occupied as a cigar factory and cafe were burned. Loss, \$16,000; insurance, \$10,000.

ST. LOUIS Socialists have selected an entire city ticket and issued a platform embracing nineteen demands, the most important of which is that the city shall own or operate all street railways, telephones, gas, and electric light companies.

S. C. HASTINGS, the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California and founder of Hastings Law College, a branch of the State University, is dead. He had lived in California since 1849, and amassed a fortune of several million dollars there.

AT West Lake, Mo., the boiler in the grain elevator of McCormick & Jones exploded. Robert Davis and E. C. McMillan were killed and Nelson McCormick mortally hurt. Two other employees of the firm were less seriously injured.

REPORTS from the Priest River Valley, Idaho, state that the severity of the winter has driven the Indians to desperation. They raided Jim Reynolds' ranch and drove off the cattle. Seven ranchers followed and a fight occurred. One Indian was killed and two wounded, and two white men were wounded.

GRIP CAR No. 688 of the Wabash avenue line, at Chicago, in the space of two hours fatally injured John Ebens of No. 77 High street, broke its grip, smashed a baker's wagon, stuck in the slot, charged a coal wagon, and being derailed thereby tried to enter the Wellington Hotel, and finished by causing the death of a valuable horse.

A TOPEKA, Kan., dispatch says that the Republicans and straight-out Democrats have practically decided to elect another man Senator from Kansas, and the seat claimed by John Martin will be contested by either Bailey P. Waggener, of Fort Scott; Colonel A. A. Harris, of Archibald; Ed Carroll, of Leav-

enworth; or W. H. Rossington, of Topeka.

AUGUSTUS KIEBICK, the village blacksmith at Battleground, Ind., went to purchase some lumber. He became intoxicated, was arrested, and passed the night in jail. In the morning he borrowed money with which to pay his fine. Then he purchased some laudanum, returned to the jail, and drank it. He said he could not return home and face his disgrace. He died. He was 60 years old and married, but had no children. He was an Odd-Fellow and knight of Pythias.

AT Helena, Mont., H. C. Yaeger, Grand Recorder of the A. O. U. W., was arrested under two warrants, issued by virtue of as many indictments returned by the grand jury. The grand jury examined his record as Public Administrator and found him guilty of malfeasance in office, embezzlement, and failure to make report as demanded by law. Yaeger was held in \$23,000 bail, in default of which he is now in the insane ward of the county jail. The examination to determine his sanity resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

COL. GEORGE W. KENDALL, for many years Western agent for the Equitable Loan and Trust Company, of New York, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart at his rooms in the Wellington Hotel, Chicago. He was suffering from sciatic rheumatism, had been confined to his room for several days, and was arranging a business matter with a friend by which \$5,000 in commissions was to be divided, when he jumped from his chair, exclaiming: "I cannot stand this any longer," and walked rapidly to the bath-room and shot himself.

By a cave-in at Shaft No. 3 on the South Joplin (Mo.) Mining Company's ground Tuesday afternoon, four miners were killed and another hurt. The killed are: W. D. Hanes, John Krokroski, ground foreman; W. H. Mitchell, Henry Pyles. The injured man is R. E. Coy. The accident occurred in a drift while the men were engaged in putting in timbers to support the roof. The roof gave way without warning and all were buried except Coy. The bodies were all recovered after four hours' work. They were badly mangled.

SOUTHERN.

EX-GOVERNOR R. M. BISHOP, of Ohio, who has been sick at Jacksonville, Fla., for a month past, is dying.

MEXICAN workmen, it has been discovered, have been nightly carrying away in their dinner pails from the Bonanza mine in the Harquahala Mountains, Arizona, several pounds of gold ore of great richness. This is the richest gold mine in the world, and many thousand dollars have been thus taken.

In the Circuit Court of Louisville, Ky., in the trial of Bert Wing for the murder of his wife, Judge Charles Eaves, the aged father of the victim, arose in court after the prisoner had pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree and pleaded with the jury for the life of his daughter's murderer. Notwithstanding his plea the jury was out fully an hour before they brought in a verdict for imprisonment for life. Several of them were for hanging, and but for Judge Eaves a verdict to that effect would have been returned.

PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, the last survivor of the Confederate military leaders who attained the full rank of General, died at New Orleans Monday night of heart failure. Since the close of the war Gen. Beauregard had made his home in New Orleans. He had been for years past a commissioner to supervise the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and for his services in this capacity received a princely salary, estimated at \$30,000 a year. He was a member of all the leading clubs and a liberal patron of the arts and the opera. In 1888 he yielded to the popular demand for reform in the municipal government and consented to become a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Public Works. He was elected by a large majority, but resigned the office after a tenure of a month. He also served as an engineering expert in a number of important cases in recent years.

WASHINGTON.

THE fight in Congress on the Sunday opening of the World's Fair is over and the Sunday closers have won. The compromise measure allowing the Fair to be open was defeated at the committee meeting Monday, and the matter is now definitely settled.

THE Director of the Mint has transmitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals covering the calendar year 1892. The value of the gold product from the mines of the United States was approximately \$33,400,000, about corresponding to the average product of recent years. The product of silver from our own mines is placed at 58,000,000 ounces, of the commercial value, at the average price of silver during the year, of \$50,750,000, and of the coin value in silver dollars of \$74,989,900. This is a falling off of 330,000 ounces from the product of the preceding year. The amount of silver purchased by the Government during the year under the mandatory provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, was 54,129,827 fine ounces, costing \$47,394,291, an average of 87 1/2 cents per fine ounce. From this silver 6,333,245 silver dollars were coined during the year. The imports of gold aggregated \$18,165,056 and the exports \$76,735,592, a net loss of gold of \$58,570,536. The silver imports aggregated \$31,450,968 and the exports \$37,541,301, an excess of silver exports of \$3,090,333. The stock of gold in the United States fell off during the last calendar year 39,000,000, while the stock of silver increased \$16,000,000. The amount of money in circulation (exclusive of the amount in the treasury) was \$1,611,321,753 on Jan. 1, 1893, an increase of

\$18,928,124 during the year. There was an increase of over \$12,000,000 in the gold product of the world during the last calendar year. Of this increase \$2,500,000 was from Australia and over \$9,000,000 from South Africa. The total silver product of the world increased during the last calendar year about 7,650,000 ounces, occasioned chiefly by an increase of 4,600,000 ounces in the product of Mexican mines and 2,400,000 in the product of the mines of Australia.

POLITICAL.

ADLAI T. EWING is reported to be slated for the Japanese mission.

GOVERNOR S. B. BUCKNER, according to the Louisville Evening Times, is slated for the Austrian Embassy.

MR. CLEVELAND announced Friday evening that J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, who visited him at Lakewood, N. J. at his request, was tendered the Secretaryship of Agriculture and accepted it.

FOREIGN.

PORTUGAL'S ministry has resigned because the Cortes refused to approve its financial schemes.

THE Russian-American National League has made a formal protest against the proposed extradition treaty with Russia.

POPE LEO'S jubilee was celebrated at Rome in the presence of many thousand pilgrims and ecclesiastical and diplomatic dignitaries.

THE Colombian Government has granted to M. Mauge, representative of the Panama Canal, a temporary extension of the concession until the last of March, so that the ministry will have time to study the details.

IN GENERAL.

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

Exports of gold for the week did not reach \$6,000,000, as at one time expected, and were probably no more than \$2,000,000, and the Treasury reserve, over \$100,000,000, not diminished. Moreover, quite large purchases of security on foreign account are reported, which would cancel heavy adverse merchandise balances, and to that extent prevent gold shipments. The financial outlook depends largely upon the fact that the exports of the principal products in January were \$29,000,000 smaller than last year, while imports at New York alone were \$17,000,000 larger than last year, which indicates a considerable excess of imports for the month, and explains the heavy outgo of gold. In February thus far exports from New York have been but little below last year's, though at cotton ports very much smaller, and meanwhile imports show an enormous increase—over 30 per cent. But those who dread disaster may well remember the rule—that a panic that is expected never comes. The business failures occurring throughout the country number 293 as compared with totals of 266 last week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 299.

THE steamer Belgic arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu at 3 o'clock Friday morning. She reports the American flag still flying and everything progressing smoothly under the new government. On the 5th inst. martial law was declared off by the provisional government of Hawaii. Everybody was anxiously awaiting news from the United States and the sentiment in favor of annexation was steadily growing. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is still in retirement at her private residence. She is confident that her envoy to the United States will have a successful mission. The United States steamer Mohican, which sailed from Mare Island Navy Yard Jan. 29, was just entering the harbor of Honolulu as the Belgic sailed, but there was apparently no necessity for any increase of naval force. A detachment of sailors and marines from the United States ship Boston is still quartered on shore, and the whites and natives are willing to await action by the Washington Government. The provisional government has, in a great measure, won over public confidence, having amply demonstrated its ability to cope with the situation.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table with columns for Market Reports, including Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, Milwaukee, and New York. Lists prices for various commodities like Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Butter, and Pork.

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 debate in the House over the pension-appropriation bill was brought to a dramatic and almost violent conclusion late Thursday afternoon by a scene which was only prevented by the Sergeant-at-Arms and his men from degenerating into an exchange of blows. The excitement was intense. The Speaker appealed to members to put an end to this most unseemly scene and to their seats; but it was several minutes before his appeal proved of any avail. When order was finally restored the House, finding it was no longer to proceed with the consideration of the bill, adjourned. The session of the Senate was occupied in the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. An amendment involving the continuance of the office of supervisor of elections gave rise to a long and heated political discussion.

The sundry civil appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate Friday. The amendment which had been discussed Wednesday, and the effect of which is to continue in force the law for Federal supervision of elections, was carried by a party vote. All the committee amendments having been disposed of, and the bill being open to general amendment, the question of the issue of 3 per cent. bonds to maintain the gold reserve was precipitated on the Senate. The amendment was offered by Mr. Sherman, and a point of order was raised against it by Mr. Stewart. The point was, after discussion, overruled by the Vice President and an appeal from that decision was laid on the table by a vote of 28 yeas to 18 nays. The merits of the amendment were discussed for the rest of the day, and the adjournment came before the debate closed. The pension bill was passed by the House and went through free from the various pension amendments which have been proposed of late. It appropriates the sum of \$166,400,000 for pension payments during the next year. It is the largest pension bill on record, and, indeed, the largest appropriation of any kind which the House of Representatives ever made. There were no personal conflicts on the floor, although there was a strong undercurrent of bad feeling. In four or five instances a passionate word would have worked the trouble. The postoffice appropriation bill was considered without final action.

The Senate Saturday passed, by a vote of 86 to 16, Senator Sherman's amendment to the sundry civil bill. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to issue 3 per cent. five-year bonds to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, in order to recover gold to the Treasury. Senator Mills' amendment to make the bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States was defeated; as also was one offered by Senator Stewart providing that the bonds shall not be deposited as a basis for national bank issues.

Senator Gorman in some remarks which he made in the Senate Monday in opposition to appropriation for public buildings spoke of the serious and alarming condition which confronted the country, expressed the belief that only the borders of the trouble had been touched, and said that extraordinary action would have to be taken by the Treasury Department, or else Congress would have to reassemble before next July to meet the condition. Mr. Quay moved amendments, which were agreed to, fixing the limit of cost of the public buildings at Allegheny, Pa., at \$353,000; of the public building at San Francisco, Cal., at \$3,000,000, and of the public building at Portland, Ore., at \$1,000,000, and appropriating \$5,000 for an additional story to the public building at St.obergan, Wis. Mr. Allison offered amendments, which were agreed to, appropriating \$25,000 for the completion of the postoffice building at Clarksville, Tenn., and \$35,000 for the completion of the public building at Sioux Falls, N. D. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. Filibustering against the New York and New Jersey bridge bill proved ineffectual in the House. It was led by Messrs. W. A. Stone and Dalzell, both of Pennsylvania, but they were never able to muster more than seven men to their support and the bill was passed practically without opposition. After the disposition of two private bills the naval and agricultural appropriation bills were called up under suspension of the rules and passed, and the House adjourned.

In the House, Tuesday, the hours were mostly employed in filibustering against the car-coupler bill. Day and night were devoted to the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, the debate on which was confined to the special service provision. But the car-coupler measure was the one which met with determined opposition. Mr. Richardson led the opposing party and, by parliamentary maneuvers, prevented any action being taken on it.

The first of what is said to be a daily series of conflicts between the appropriation bills and the anti-options bill until the latter is acted on was the feature of Wednesday's session of the House. The members were worn out from Tuesday night's session, which lasted until morning, and the day passed tamely. Mr. Hatch had grown tired of the delay to which the anti-options bill is being subjected, and when it was moved to take up the postoffice appropriation bill he antagonized the motion with the measure of which he is champion. Being defeated he made the same fight also unsuccessfully when the postoffice bill was passed with the special mail facility appropriation included in it, and again when the Indian appropriation bill was called up. Members were thus put on record, and then the Indian question was discussed languidly for three hours. In the Senate Senator Chandler, from the Committee on Immigration, submitted a report on his bill establishing additional regulations concerning immigration in the United States by increasing by three the number of excluded classes of aliens. The consular and diplomatic appropriation was next brought before the Senate, but the consideration of executive business was resumed instead.

Personalities.

CLEVELAND wears a 7 1/2 hat, while Flower's measures 7 3/4. Hill's size is 7. The Marquis de Lorne improves his leisure hours by writing short stories for the newspapers.

DR. GATLING has invented a toy gatling gun which works with an electrical dynamo and fires 2,000 shots a minute.

LADY EVANS, wife of the late Lord Mayor of London, was a housemaid at the Oaks Hotel, Seven Oaks, England, prior to her marriage.

F. MARION CRAWFORD, the novelist, has no sympathy with the realistic school of fiction, and he does not hesitate to express his opinion of it.

In Sheep's Clothing.



Capt. Ormond Steele

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

They had gone but a few yards from the house, when a slender, well-clad, elderly man, with piercing gray eyes, touched his hat and motioned to them to stop. This man had a military bearing, and was accompanied by a young black man, who carried a large double-barreled shotgun, slung over his shoulders like a pair of huge saddle bags.

"Would you please to tell me where Squire Condit resides?" asked the stranger, in well-bred tones, his keen eyes fixed the while on Ralph's face.

The Captain pointed out the house, and said:

"You can see the squire from here, working in his garden."

"Many thanks; I see you are both officers in her Majesty's service. Permit me to introduce myself as Col. Graham of Gen. Churchill's staff."

The young officers gave their own names and shook hands with the Colonel, who, taking two steps in the direction of Squire Condit's house, stopped, turned and asked:

"Is the Wanderer in port?"

"Yes, Fox's ship?"

"Yes, Colonel."

"There she is," said Capt. Denham, and a finer ship never entered this bay. By the way, sir, if you are to make any stay at this end of the island, will you afford me pleasure to receive you on board of the Sea Hawk, a colonial cruiser, which I have the honor to command."

Col. Graham raised his hat, said he would be honored and delighted to visit the Captain, and then resumed his journey, followed by the sturdy black man.

CHAPTER VIII.

COL. GRAHAM VISITS CAPT. FOX.

Squire Condit was out in his garden looking over his fine array of roses, now showing their rare colors through the mists, and filling the air with their soft, delicious odor, when he saw the gray-haired, soldierly looking man approaching, with his servant just behind him, as was the custom of gentlemen making a journey on foot or horseback on these days.

Col. Graham and his servant had come to the place on horseback, and left their horses and all the burden of a pack animal, the big saddle-bags excepted, at the "king's Arms," the principal inn of the place.

Squire Condit, seeing the stranger entering at the front gate, took off his hat and advanced to meet him.

"Does Squire Goodwill Condit live here?" asked Colonel Graham, touching his hat, and letting his hand drop in the direction of the cosy, rambling old house.

"He does, sir," replied the Squire.

"Would you please tell me if he is home?"

"He is home, Colonel Graham," said the Squire, his voice tremulous, for he recognized in the stranger the man who, only one year before had brought a title to him, and, after giving him the title to his care, suddenly took his departure.

"Ha! you recognize me then?" said the Colonel, extending his hand, a motion which the Squire could not have seen, for he made no effort to meet the situation in like manner.

"Do, your hair has become white, but your eyes and voice have not aged. Will you walk to the house and be seated for a bit?" said the Squire, leading the way, like a man who finds it compelling him to a disagreeable task.

"I have official business with Captain Fox, of the cruiser Wanderer, now in your harbor, and as my time is limited, cannot make you a very long visit. Could you do me the favor of a few minutes' private conversation? I hope to give you more time hereafter."

"Certainly," replied the Squire, and leading the black man to remain standing on the wide porch, he led Colonel Graham to the apartment where he resided as magistrate when the differences of the settlers were submitted to judgment.

"Can we speak here without fear of being overheard?" asked Colonel Graham, glancing about him before taking his chair on which his white right hand rested.

"We can, sir," was the answer.

Sitting down, with the air of a man well-taught, Colonel Graham said:

"You have often heard from me, but I presume you never expected to see me again."

"I have heard from you, and I have interest every dollar you ever sent me for the care of the boy, whose name you told me was Ralph Denham; but as to expecting to see you again, I confess I did not, for we do not ordinarily expect what we do not wish."

"Without appearing to notice the contents of the Squire's speech, Colonel Graham went on, and there was in his tone and manner something that told Squire Condit that he was conscious of his own superiority, and could not permit himself to be answered by an inferior.

"I do not come to trouble you now; I desire to compensate you further, if that I have given is not enough."

"Stop, Colonel Graham; I will return you have given, and the interest on it, if you never show your face here again," said the Squire, with much

"I can assure you, Mr. Condit, it is her Majesty's business and not my own inclination that brings me to America. Strangely enough, the arrival of the Wanderer, or rather her being ordered here, is the reason for my coming. My real object is to see Captain Fox and give him further instructions; but, being here, I felt prompted to call on you first, and I learned how it fared with the boy I left in your hands twenty-one years ago."

"And you have learned?"

"I heard that he was now captain of the volunteer cruiser Sea Hawk, flitted out by the province of New York for the suppression of piracy."

"You were rightly informed; there is not a more able or gallant officer on the ocean than Ralph Denham, if I do say it. But do you propose to tell him all about the past?"

"What have you told him?"

"Nothing."

"Has he never inquired about his parents?"

"Never; he seems to dread the subject. If there is anything that you can tell him to increase his happiness, do so; if not, keep away from him," said the Squire, with much force.

"I could tell him that that might make him miserable all his life, and if you do not aid me in a certain matter it will be necessary for me to do so."

"What is the certain matter?" asked the Squire, rising from his chair and confronting his visitor.

"The certain something which you can do for me, and to save Ralph Denham from a knowledge that may embitter his life, I cannot explain now, but I shall do so before I take my departure," said Colonel Graham.

"Suit yourself about that. Will you answer me one question?" asked Squire Condit.

"What is the question?"

"Are you Ralph Denham's father?"

The Squire shot this out with a force that nearly upset Col. Graham, for he gasped, turned pale, and for the instant lost his self-control, the very power in which he felt he was vastly superior to the more natural man before him.

"Did I ever say or write aught that would lead you to infer—?" stammered the Colonel.

"That is the mischief of it; you never said or wrote a word from which I could infer anything," said the Squire, now master of the situation.

"But you have just told me that Ralph cared to know nothing—"

"So I did, but I am not Ralph Denham; if I were, I might feel just as he does. One more question before you leave," said the Squire, as Col. Graham rose to take his departure.

"What is it?"

"Are the parents of Ralph Denham living?"

"One of them is," replied Graham, now on his guard.

"Which one?"

"I am not at liberty to tell."

"Why not?"

"I cannot explain."

"Another question," said the Squire, coming between his visitor and the door.

"Well?"

"Again, are you Ralph Denham's father?"

"I am not," with another start.

"Are you of his blood?"

"No."

"Is he legitimate?" asked the Squire, bringing down his arm, as if to imply that this was his last question.

"What matters that to you; why should you wish to know?"

"For one good reason—the happiness of Ralph may depend on his being of legitimate birth."

"Be good enough to explain."

"Ralph Denham loves a beautiful girl, she is of good family, and I feel that if the cloud were lifted from his antecedents, so far as to show that he came of honest parents, that his suit would not be rejected."

"Is the young lady your daughter, Squire Condit?" asked Col. Graham, with a smile, that had in it something satanic.

"I cannot answer that till you have answered me."

"Then you will never answer, nor shall I suffer anxiety for the lack of knowing who Ralph Denham's ladylove is."

Col. Graham took another stride in the direction of the door, and came to a sudden stop. Without looking at the Squire, he continued:

"You are a man of sense, and so I need not impress on you the importance of keeping our conversation to yourself. If you have Ralph Denham's happiness at heart, you will not tell him why I called. We shall meet again, and very soon."

With a frigid bow, Colonel Graham left the room, and, addressing the negro as "Othello," bade him follow him.

Othello threw his burden across his shoulders, with an ease that showed wonderful strength, and followed, with the long, swinging stride that manifested endurance equal to his strength.

When Colonel Graham reached the town of Sag Harbor, an hour or two before his appearance at Squire Condit's, he dispatched a messenger to Captain Fox, asking him to send a boat for him.

This boat, under the command of Lieutenant Frenaud, was now waiting on the beach.

In a minute more, the Colonel and his servant would have been on board, and on their way to the ship, but an incident that astonished the Colonel prevented his progress for some time.

Old Dinah, who had been talking, in her disjointed way, to Ellen Condit and Lea Hedges, left the group, with the intention of going to her home, some miles away.

She caught sight of Colonel Graham approaching, and she came to a sudden halt, raised her lean, black hands, and shouted:

"Lod Pallton! Lod Pallton, or de dead! Where hev you come from, wandarin' back en foh—"

"Hist, Dinah!" said Colonel Graham, rushing toward the old woman, and speaking in a whisper, indicative of alarm. "Do not speak now; do not know me yet awhile, and you shall have gold—"

"Blood-red gold! blood-red gold. But who's dis? Who am de black boy? She ran at Othello, and took off his cap revealing a circular scar on his forehead.

"Hello! hello! de son of my darter!"

The old woman caught the young black man in her arms, and kissed him, and cried and laughed alternately, while he, still supporting his burden, asked in a perplexed way:

"Is you my granny ez ran away from Bermuda nigh onter twenty yeah ago, and all said was drowned?"

"Ize yer granny, 'Thello. Har I is in de flesh, or wat's left of me. I'm mudder of yer mudder. But tell me, is you de sarvint of dat man?" she asked, pointing a skinny, black finger at the perplexed Colonel, who was now biting his gray mustache, and looking anxiously from Dinah to the waiting boat.

"Ye-yas, he bought me foh foive 'nurd," replied Othello, his face showing that the unexpected discovery of his grandmother did not afford him any great amount of pleasure.

"En-en yer both a-gwine to dat ship?" said Dinah, pointing to the Wanderer.

"Ye-yas," responded the still astounded servant.

Coming close to Colonel Graham, the old woman whispered:

"You've got to see me soon agin."

"But where do you live?" asked the Colonel, glad to see his way to getting rid of the crone.

"Mong the Montauks. Ha, ha, ha! I was a black woman in Bermooda; hea Ize a Hinjin priestess-ess."

"I'll see you agin," said the Colonel, motioning for his servant to follow him.

"You've got to see me agin. Ye'll be 'bleeged to see me. No, no go to see Cap'n Wolf. Good-bye, 'Thello, come en see yer granny, honey."

Chuckling to herself, as if she thought she had said something humorous, Dinah grasped her staff and hobbled away in the direction of the land of the Montauks.

Colonel Graham and Othello hastened on board the boat, where Frenaud, who was in charge, saluted the former with a deference that amounted to obsequiousness.

"The Captain is anxiously awaiting you," said Frenaud, as the oarsmen pulled for the ship.

"You have been here eight days," said the Colonel, as if he were quite indifferent to the reply.

"Nine days, my lord—"

"You mistake, sir," said the other in a stern whisper. "I am Colonel Graham."

"Beg your pardon, sir; I forgot for the instant," stammered Frenaud.

"Such forgetfulness provokes the ruin of many men," responded the Colonel, the line between his eyes deepening, as if Frenaud's apology had increased rather than lessened his displeasure.

"It is hard, sir, for one accustomed to calling another the name by which the world knows him, to change to a different name at the order of the individual, and to be censured for a slip of the tongue," said Frenaud, evidently but little pleased by the Colonel's manner.

"I fully appreciate what you say," replied the Colonel, condescendingly, but still with that manner of ostentatious superiority which marked everything he said or did. "But Graham is my family name, and I hold the commission of colonel in her Majesty's service. You know the rest, and, as I pay you to use this knowledge for my benefit, it holds, sir, that I should not be annoyed at any breach of the contract on your part, or on that of your superior officer."

This was said in a low tone, but the noise of the oars in the clumsy rowlocks in use at that time would have prevented the sailors from overhearing, had they been so inclined.

A Desperate Situation.

In my younger days, says an Oriental traveler, I acquired a taste for country sports, and when I went to India, where field recreations were of a more serious kind, I soon became expert at hunting the jackal, leopard, and tiger; but it was not for a year that I tried my hand at elephant hunting.

When the eventful day arrived I was assigned to an elephant, and when the party reached the grove Tagore an expert elephant hunter, called my attention to a tremendous fellow which we at once attempted to capture. Allowing our trained elephants to attract the wild elephant's notice, Tagore skillfully fastened a rope around his leg and to a large tree, and then we retreated to the rear and waited for him to tire himself out. Instead of that he broke the rope and made for us; and, as my elephant stood stock still as if paralyzed from fright, I promptly climbed into the nearest tree, while Tagore and the others ran for their lives. I imagined that I was secure for the time being; but, to my horror, the elephant began to batter the tree with his head, and with such violence that I was nearly shaken from my perch. Finding that I still clung on, the animal changed his tactics and began tearing up the tree by the roots. I saw the tree would soon fall, and could perceive no possibility of escape.

Finally, having loosened the roots, the beast again began to push against with his head, and I felt the tree yielding to the pressure. I fairly shrieked in despair as I felt it falling, but to my inexpressible joy, the tree fell against a much larger one, and the topmost branches became entangled. I quickly scrambled into the new place of refuge, and then I think my nerves must have given way, as I remember nothing more until I heard the sound of firing below, and found that Tagore and his men had returned to my rescue and driven away my besieger. But I have not cared to hunt elephants since that day.

TRUTH should be tempered by expediency.

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.

The lesson for Sunday, March 5, may be found in Neh. xiii. 15-22.

INTRODUCTORY.

It is a lesson on Sabbath keeping. Very seasonably it comes to us while the Sunday closing of the World's Fair is still pending. Moreover the general subject of Sunday observance is up before the people, and there needs to be a quickening of the conscience on this serious menace of our best interests everywhere. It is really a very personal question, and should be so treated. The suggestion of the Illinois Sabbath Association that in connection with this lesson sermons be preached in all our pulpits March 5 on Sunday observance is a good one. We find Nehemiah in this lesson, after having acted as Governor for eleven or twelve years, still faithfully guarding the interests of the theocracy.

POINTS IN THE LESSON.

"In those days saw I." We see it so, also, to-day—a desecrated Sabbath! What shall we do about it?

And it was "in Judah." Shame on Judah, whose name speaks of praise, that her conduct should speak such dispraise. Is there anything that more offends heaven to-day than the negligence and disloyalty of God's own people?

Finally, Nehemiah paid his respects to the world, to the heathen traders themselves, who came expecting to make gain out of Israel, when Israel was lax and indifferent. It is here, indeed, at our point of weakness that the world always attacks us. And what shall we do? Shall we suffer such as these to go on making their inroads upon us, and our God-appointed institutions until they have transformed us into people like unto themselves? That is what they would like, and they appear to be greatly offended, if we resist them at this point. But resist we will; that is, if we are made of the same stuff as God-fearing, home-loving Nehemiah. He testified against them plainly enough, in the only language they would heed: "Why lodge ye a lot out the wall? if ye do so again I will lay hands on you!" Nobly said. Lit up a standard against the adversary. It is the only way to maintain our liberties. Religion has its place, the higher life has its rights and privileges. Stand for them. Compel the world to respect them. Do it now.

HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

The best way to insure temperance in the future is to begin to instruct the young upon the baneful influences of strong drink. That is being done, and we have, to-day, at least, among our Christian young people, a vast army of total abstinents and prohibitionists, who will come into power one day, and end the usurpation of the atrocious saloon. There has been, alas, a sad letting down of the public conscience regarding the Lord's Sabbath and man's rest day. The young need to be set right about this. It is a tendency which cannot but be fraught with great and manifold evil results. It must be stayed. For the sake of heaven and the sake of the world alike the tide must be turned. Here is the place to begin to turn it; here is the Sunday school. Teachers, gird you for a great struggle to-day.

We have heard of a certain preacher or colporteur, who, traveling a long distance, fell in with a sort of peddler, a genial companion, but evidently a man of the world. It was pleasant company and very convenient to an itinerant. But Saturday night came, and the servant of God thought to bid his fellow-traveler good-by, saying that as for him, it was his custom to tarry for the Lord's day. He was surprised and gratified to hear the traveling salesman say that it had come to be his custom also, since he had found, by experience, that he traveled in the long run a less distance and accomplished less satisfactory results by pushing on seven days of the week, than by working six and lying by the seventh day.

Nehemiah had scruples, as this whole chapter shows. Thank God for such a man. We fret a little because of these straight, stanch souls, but, after all, what would the community do without them? And in the end they are the men most suspected. This aged neighbor of ours, his blameless life a benediction to the place, has been telling us of the way he started out. It is a story worth repeating for the moral tone it imparts. "When I became a Christian," he says, "I determined, God helping me, to live a new life. The young men and women of the community had been in the habit of holding parties and dancing long into the night. Shortly after the revival wherein I was converted another such affair was announced, and they evidently agreed among themselves to test me on the matter. At any rate, instead of sending the usual invitation through the mails, they sent a special delegation, it would seem, to call upon myself and my young wife, inviting us to the party. I said I had turned over a new leaf and could not go. 'But,' said they, 'we are simply going to drive to the next town with our sleighs, and then, on the way back, step into the tavern and have supper and a little dance. We will have a pleasant, social time.' At least go and take supper with us.' I told them I could not do that. 'Then suppose you just rig up your cutter,' they said, 'and drive with us to the end of the route. When we get back to the hotel, you can go on your way, if you like, while we stay.' 'No,' said I, 'for I am known all up and down that road, and I do not wish to be understood as even countenancing the things of which you speak.' That ended it." Of course it did. A like stalwart attitude would end for others of us much of mischief and confusion.

Next Lesson—"Esther Before the King."—Esth. iv. 10-17; v. 1-3

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 Senate, Friday, the most important bills introduced were: To provide a general tax law; to compel the closing of barber shops on Sunday; prohibiting the use of "sand company" by individuals on their signs; providing a legal uniform rate of interest and discount, and increasing the salary of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Land Commissioner, and Secretary of State, and fixing that of the Lieutenant Governor at \$1,000. The House had under consideration the Wayne County contested election cases, which occupied nearly the entire session. Bills were introduced providing for a municipal local option law, and to provide for the repayment by the State of commutation money paid by drafted men during the war of the rebellion.

A large number of bills were introduced in the House Saturday, the most important being: Making an appropriation for marking the position of Michigan troops upon the battlefield of Chickamauga; regulating the sale of liquor by druggists in counties adopting prohibition under the local option law, and to repeal the law of 1890, which prohibits the use of oleomargarine or any butter substitute in the state institutions. A joint resolution was introduced and laid over under the rules providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment at the spring election, leaving all questions of the rights of members to seats in the Legislature to the Supreme Court. In committee of the whole bills for authorizing the use of the Rhines vote recorder at elections and prohibiting the placing of the name of candidates on more than one ticket on the official ballot were agreed to.

The following bills were introduced Monday in the House: To authorize the commencement of a suit against the State in cases where it holds lands for delinquent taxes; to establish a State normal school and an insane asylum in the Upper Peninsula; to prohibit railroad passes to all persons receiving a salary from the State; to amend the general railroad law regulating the charges of telephone companies; increasing the number of Supreme Court Justices to ten, and organizing the Court into divisions; regulating the business of pawnbrokers; making an appropriation for the blind school; regulating the height above the street for stretching the wires of electric street railway companies; providing a tax on dozes; to prohibit life insurance companies from discriminating against colored persons in issuing policies; a capital punishment measure; appropriating \$40,000 for the completion of the gymnasium at the Michigan University; to provide for the classification of convicts in penal institutions; defining the liability of master to servant and designating those who are fellow-servants whose acts exempt railroad companies from liability in case of injuries to employes; a bill similar to the law of Illinois, Duvack and Schellberg, the successful contestants for seats from Wayne County, appeared, took the oath, and were seated.

A lively time occurred in the House Tuesday when Representative Kilne introduced a resolution condemning the Republicans of Kansas for compelling Gov. Lewelling to attach his signature to the peace measures. The Republicans laid it on the table, and by a strict party vote had all reference to the matter expunged from the record. Last fall ex-Gov. Winans appointed a commission to confer with like commissions from several other States with a view to adopting similar laws regulating the forms of wills, etc., and Tuesday Representative Gordon introduced half a dozen measures drafted by the commission. The time of both House and Senate was given over almost entirely to the introduction of bills. In the House 215 bills were introduced and in the Senate 176. Representative Hammond presented a bill requiring deputy sheriffs to be residents of the state three months before being qualified for the office. The measure is intended to prevent the entrance of Philadelphia men into the State in time of riot. A bill to create a State board of mediation and arbitration was another measure introduced.

The constitutional limit for the introduction of bills was reached Wednesday night, and the record of the two houses shows a total of about 1,500 bills and joint resolutions. The Senate shows an increase of nearly 200 over two years ago, while the House is nearly even. In the Senate, Wednesday, among the bills introduced were the following: Making an appropriation to aid the State Horticultural Society in making an exhibit at the World's Fair; establishing a rate of fair to be charged by sleeping car companies; fixing the limit within which suits for personal injuries may be brought; and providing a method for the selection of candidates for all elective offices. Bills were introduced in the House as follows: Providing for capital punishment by electrocution; to prohibit the hiring and importing of voters.

The Blaine memorial exercises, as arranged by the Legislative Committee, will embrace appropriate music and addresses by Governor Rich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and four members of each branch of the Legislature. Representatives of all parties at the State capital applauded the selection of Benton Hanchett for the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Judge Jackson to the Federal Supreme Bench. In the Senate resolutions commending the President's choice were adopted by a rising vote.

Fashion's Freaks.

The tournet de nez, which concealed all the lower part of the face, succeeded the masks of 1580.

The wide skirt, under the name of fardingale, first appeared in 1530 at the court of Francis I.

For three centuries a Paris doll, the fashion model, was exhibited in Venice on Ascension Day.

SHIRTS embroidered by hand and costing \$50 each came in fashion in the reign of Elizabeth.

The shoes of the Norman-English kings were of yellow, blue, green and red cloth or leather.

All sorts of lace became fashionable under Louis XIV., and was worn in extravagant quantities.

In the fourteenth century blinding the hair with some preparation of sulphur came into fashion.

ABOUT 250 B. C. a fashion of goods with a star and dice patterns became popular all over Greece.

DURING the Norman period in England, ladies' sleeves were worn long enough to reach the ground.

The Greek garments were frequently woven in gorgeous patterns and embroidered with gold and silver.



A MEW-SING

Yes, very amusing for everybody but the cat. She's a trifle prejudiced and therefore, can't appreciate the joke. But she was

"Caught Napping"

and like everybody else in that condition, she's got to take the consequences. There is

60 MINUTES IN EVERY HOUR,

and every minute has something particular for you. So you can't afford to sleep any more than the cat.

THIS PARTICULAR MINUTE

It is your duty to consider our figures on fish,

- 10lb pail No. 1 whitefish \$1 10
- 10lb " Family " 65c
- 10lb " No. 1 Trout, 95c.
- Herrings per box, 20c.

Full Weight } Positively Guaranteed
Best quality }

- 3 cans best pumpkin, 25c.
- Sardines in oil 5c per can.
- Coffee that gives satisfaction, 19c.
- Choice table syrup (very light) 38c per gal.
- 8 lbs rolled oats 25c.
- Choice raisins, 8c per lb.
- All Patent Medicines one-fourth off.

Yours, for business,

GLAZIER & CO.

WHEN IN NEED

INAUGURATION DAYS.

---:OF:---

Historic Notes Apropos to the Coming Event of March 4.

NINETEEN PRESIDENTS ELECTED.

Sixteen Were Inaugurated on March 4, Two on March 5 and One on April 30. Curious Facts Tending to Create Superstition—Comparison with Other Countries. How March 4 Came to Be Selected for Inauguration Day—Curious and Interesting Facts Connected with the Occasion.

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There is an old story to the effect that Benjamin Franklin selected the 4th of March for inauguration day because in the next two centuries it would fall on Sunday less often than any other day in the year, and this statement has crept into a few works meant to be historical. It is, however, but one of the many cases, like those of Niobe and Lot's wife, in which a remarkable and interesting fact has gradually given rise to a legend to account for the fact. It is a pleasing story, but there is no proof of it whatever, and there is almost conclusive proof to the contrary.

It is certain that Franklin bothered himself very little about the distinction between sacred and secular days, and disregarded it altogether in his daily life; that the convention of 1787 did not fix the day, and in fact could have no means of foreseeing when it would be possible to name a day, and that when it became possible by the admission of the ninth state to the constitution the Confederation congress then in session fixed the day by a sort of accident. And yet it is a fact, and a very curious fact indeed, that the day does very rarely fall on Sunday, though at first view it would seem that this day or any other day would do so one time in seven.

The first day set was Wednesday, and the years 1804 and 1809 are, contrary to the four year rule, not leap years. The first day was just eleven years before the close of the century, and thus it has resulted that the day has fallen on Sunday but three times in the first hundred years and will not again fall on Sunday till 1917. Thereafter it will fall only in 1945 and 1973 in the next century, the result being such a conjunction only six times in the first two centuries of the government's existence, or once in thirty-three instead of once in seven years.

But little less curious was the result of the meeting of the first congress in 1789.

As six congresses convened in the last century and the seventh in 1801 it results that the calculation as to the number of any congress turns on the alleged "unlucky number"—13. Thus, to determine the number of any congress, add thirteen to the year it first convened and divide by two—the quotient is the number of the congress. Conversely, double the number of any congress and subtract thirteen, and the remainder will be the year it convened. Ninety-one and thirteen are 104, the half of which is fifty-two—the number of the present congress. For the next century add 113, and so on.

Though we have had twenty-three presidents, but nineteen were formally inaugurated, and but sixteen of these on the 4th of March, if the first time only be counted, for Washington took the oath the first time on April 30, and Taylor and Hayes were inaugurated on Monday, March 5. The same is true of Monroe's second inauguration, but his first was on the regular day. The second Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Five inaugurations have been on Monday and five on Wednesday, and the coming one will make five on Saturday, no other day in the week having had more than three.

It is also a curious fact that, though the government is 104 years old and we have had twenty-three presidents, there were but eight in the first half of the period to fifteen in the second half, and a man who is today but half as old as the government has lived in the administrations of two-thirds of the presidents. Thus from 1789 to 1837 the average of a president's service was six years eight months and seventeen days and a fraction, while since the latter year the average has been but three years and six months, and this despite the fact that two of the late presidents were re-elected. Deduct the eight years of Grant, and the average of the others really appears alarmingly short.

The shortest service was that of W. H. Harrison—one month—and the longest that of Grant, who held the office eight years and a day, unless indeed we adopt the facetious suggestion of the Whigs that Jackson really governed during the "nominal administration of Van Buren." It is also worth noting that of the eight presidents re-elected Jackson, Lincoln and Grant were the only ones whose second inaugurations were celebrated with much display, though it is certain that Cleveland's will soon furnish a fourth case, and a notable one. In truth, there are many things in the latter's career which might justify a little superstition in his case. No other American, save possibly Washington and Jackson, has had such an extraordinary personal triumph.

ment than that ordained in the constitution and pronounced the oath after the chief justice of the United States. Adams is distinguished in our history for many things, and one is, unfortunately, for being the first president who refused to participate in the inauguration of his successor. It was indeed a very trying occasion for him. There have been some heated campaigns since, but none in which personal animosities played so great a part as in 1800. Nowadays partisans call each other "rebels," "traitors" and "enemies of American industry," "thieves" and "monopolists" or "cranks" and "Adulterers," but it is chiefly Pickwickian. In 1800 they really believed it. So when Jefferson was elected by the house on the thirty-sixth ballot and after a desperate struggle a deep groan ran through the Federalist party, and Adams left Washington early in the morning of March 4, 1801. This had example was followed by his son in 1829 and by Johnson in 1869.

It is rather singular there should have been so much dispute about the facts of Jefferson's inauguration. It is clearly proved that he intended to go in the usual state, with a carriage and six horses, but the carriage ordered was not completed in time, Adams refused the courtesy, as aforesaid, and so Jefferson, the attendant marshal and a few others made the little trip on horseback. His second inauguration had more style about it. On Saturday, March 4, 1809, Madison took the oath in the hall of the house, and the only fact about it which excited much comment was that he was "clad in a suit of elegant black cloth entirely of American manufacture."

The next four inaugurations were conventional in the extreme. That of 1821 was on Monday, March 5, as then, for the first time, the regular day fell on Sunday. John Quincy Adams revived much of the old and solemn ceremonial, but with him it ended, as the country had now outgrown English and colonial forms. And as a great break followed, this is the proper place to give a list of the presidents regularly inaugurated, with date of birth, inauguration and death, and to note the interregnums filled by vice presidents:

George Washington—Feb. 22, 1732; April 30, 1797; March 4, 1793; Dec. 14, 1799.
John Adams—Oct. 19, 1735; March 4, 1797; July 4, 1826.
Thomas Jefferson—April 2, 1743; March 4, 1801; 1805; July 4, 1826.
James Madison—March 16, 1751; March 4, 1809; 1813; June 28, 1836.
James Monroe—April 28, 1758; March 4, 1817; March 5, 1821; July 4, 1831.
John Quincy Adams—July 11, 1767; March 4, 1825; Feb. 23, 1848.
Andrew Jackson—March 15, 1767; March 4, 1829; 1833; June 8, 1845.
Martin Van Buren—Dec. 5, 1782; March 4, 1837; July 24, 1862.
William Henry Harrison—Feb. 9, 1773; March 4, 1841; April 4, 1841.
John Tyler—Interregnum.
James Knox Polk—Nov. 2, 1795; March 4, 1845; June 15, 1849.
Zachary Taylor—Sept. 24, 1784; March 5, 1849; July 9, 1850.
Millard Fillmore—Interregnum.
Franklin Pierce—Nov. 23, 1804; March 4, 1853; Oct. 8, 1869.
James Buchanan—April 13, 1791; March 4, 1857; June 1, 1868.
Abraham Lincoln—Feb. 12, 1809; March 4, 1861; 1865; April 15, 1865.
Andrew Johnson—Interregnum.
Ulysses Simpson Grant—April 27, 1822; March 4, 1869; 1873; July 23, 1885.
Rutherford Birchard Hayes—Oct. 14, 1822; March 5, 1877; Jan. 17, 1893.
James Abram Garfield—Nov. 19, 1831; March 4, 1881; Sept. 19, 1881.
Chester Alan Arthur—Interregnum.
Grover Cleveland—March 18, 1837; March 4, 1885, and to be inaugurated again just eight years later, the first case of the kind in our history.
Benjamin Harrison—Aug. 20, 1833; March 4, 1889. After March 4 next he will be the only living ex-president, as his successor and predecessor now is.

The fact that three presidents died on Independence Day is indeed extraordinary. As but twenty-one have died the chances of one's death on that day are not quite as one in eighteen, or two still fewer, and of three not one in hundreds. But that two should die on the same day and a third but five years later, and the two signers of the Declaration, the chances are so remote as to be scarcely calculable. Yet it happened. Vice President Hamlin also died on that day. Nearly all the presidents have lived to an advanced age, as it was natural they should be men of great vitality and temperate lives to attain the honor. John Adams was the oldest, lacking but a few weeks of ninety-one, while, omitting Lincoln, killed at fifty-four, and Garfield, killed within a few weeks of fifty, the youngest dying was Polk at fifty-four.

Another curious fact is that, including the presidents of the senate who succeeded to the functions of the office, there have been more vice presidents than presidents—to wit, thirty-four, though Clinton, Tompkins, Calhoun and King each served in two administrations.

From Adams the father to Adams the son, as aforesaid, the inaugurations were mild affairs, but Jackson came in with a breeze, and the occasion was indeed breezy. He set the example of taking the oath on and delivering the inaugural from the east front of the Capitol, and then, making all reasonable deductions for the partisan spite of those who described it, the scene which followed did indeed "beggars description."

The largest crowd seen in Washington down to that time was in attendance, and the mud was, in southwestern phrase, "half bootleg deep," in Pennsylvania avenue. Through that mud the crowd rushed to the White House, where all the doors were thrown open and punch served out in barrels, buckets, tubs and even, so the opposition said, wash basins. Every room in the house was crowded, and men with heavy and muddy boots stood on the finest chairs and sofas to see what was going on in front. Lamps and furniture were broken, and punch spilled till the house was a wreck. Soon after there was a levee at which a cheese weighing 1,400 pounds (a present to Jackson) was cut up and served. The struggle for pieces resulted in a smash of furniture;

liquor was spilled and cheese trodden into the carpet, while ladies held dainty handkerchiefs to their noses and foreign diplomats looked on in undisguised horror. Daniel Webster said the place looked like a republican palace taken by siege and sacked by the victorious enemy, but Benton, Felix Grundy and men of that class thought it just as well to "let the boys have their way once in four years." It was the last scene of the sort, though Jackson's second inauguration also attracted a large crowd. The next inauguration—of Lincoln. Van Buren in 1837—was a comparatively tame affair, but in 1841 the Whigs honored Harrison with a grand rally. Thence to Lincoln each inauguration was much like its predecessor, and none presented features of unusual interest. The crowds, however, continued to increase, and the procession which followed Buchanan reached nearly from the Capitol to the White House.

This was the end of the old regime. Little as the great men of the day suspected it, the old republic was, practically, soon to pass away, and be replaced by one of vastly increased and centralized powers. In all the great speeches and state papers down to 1861 one finds the federal union referred to indifferently as the Union or the confederacy. Thus President Pierce in his inaugural said, "The security and repose of this confederacy forbid interference or colonization by any foreign power." And President Buchanan in his said, "Let every American reflect upon the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the confederacy." What a storm such use of that word would now raise!

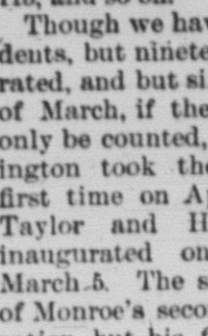
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Since that date the military has formed an important part of every inauguration, and at Grant's second induction, March 4, 1873, the display was such as to excite the admiration of foreigners accustomed to the finest exhibits of London, Paris and Berlin. But it was fatal to some of the participants and to many spectators. The day has a bad pre-eminence as the most inclement of any inauguration day in our history. From dawn till dark a northwest wind so keen and cold that it seemed to chill even the bones blew without an instant's cessation. Scores of soldiers and sailors who had to stand long in place were prostrated in consequence, while spectators suffered so much that the average mortality of the city for a short time after is said to have been notably increased.

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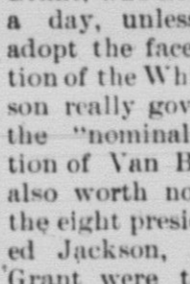
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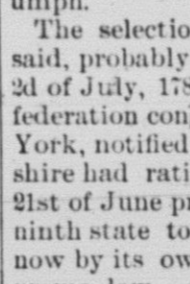
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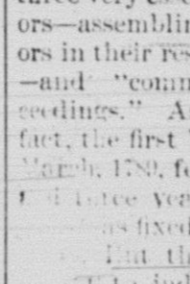
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J. Q. ADAMS.



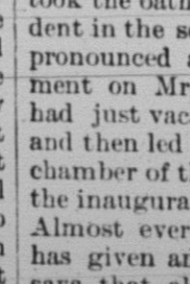
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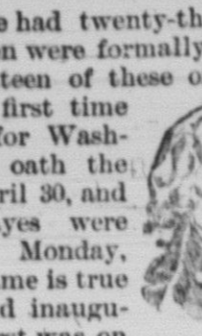
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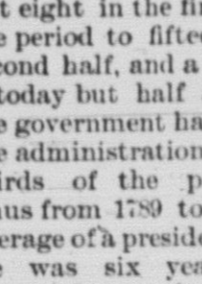
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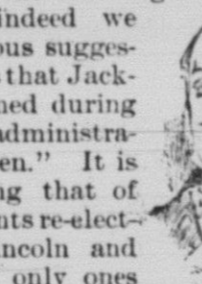
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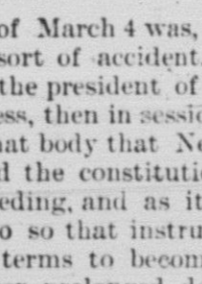
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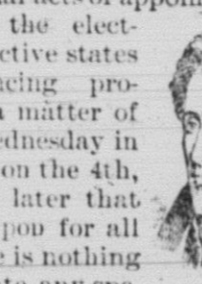
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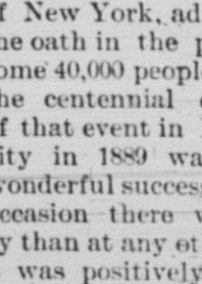
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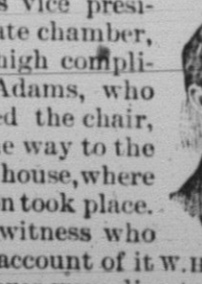
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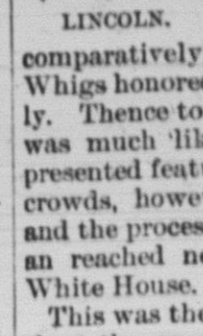
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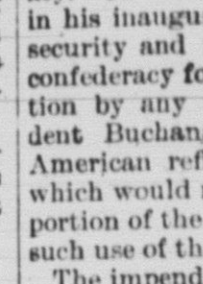
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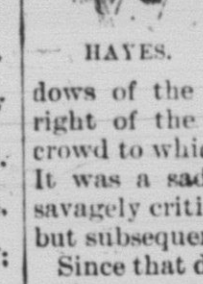
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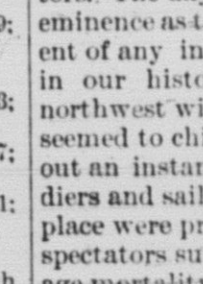
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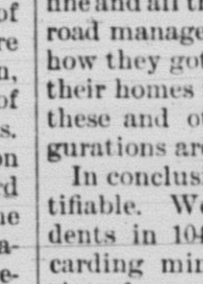
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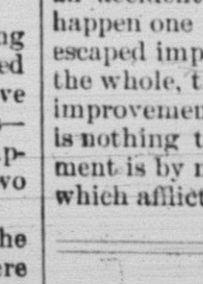
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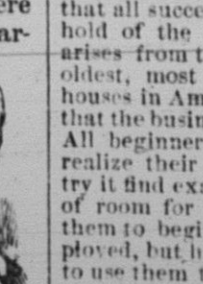
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