

The Chelsea Standard.

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CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1895.

WHOLE NUMBER, 303

OUR ANNUAL JANUARY SALE

Will begin Tuesday, January 1st, and
will close Saturday, January 26, 1895.

It will be an "eye
opener" for competi-
tors and a money sav-
er to the buying public

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns, Delineators, Met-
ropolitans, Fashion Plates, etc.

January and December sheets now in.

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And the finest line of Cutlery in town,
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Special prices on Sewing Machines
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THE SHOE AND THE
POLICY. AND GIVE
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Laundry Work,

That you want done.
Send us word at once
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Respectfully,

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence

The political atmosphere at the Capitol and Capital is saturated with Reedianism, just as the literary world at large is just now filled with the craze of Napoleonism. I refer not, in this connection, to McKinley, but to the real Napoleon. We see Reed in Washington, at all times we hear of him, we read of him constantly. But there is very little change in the bearing of the living man from Maine in consequence of his prominence. He may be a little less in evidence on the floor of the house, and it may be that he holds himself a little more in reserve. There is one thing that the democrats have been greatly surprised at. They came back to the last session of this congress rather expecting taunts from the republicans, especially from "Tom" Reed. To their utter astonishment Reed has scarcely given the opportunity any notice. They do not know how to account for it. In this is disclosed a trait of Reed's character which is not generally recognized. Every one is so in the habit of looking upon Reed as a fighter and a bitter satirist that the idea of his being magnanimous is not suggested. The fact is that he usually stops fighting when his adversary is down. He is not given to the habit of crowing over a fallen foe.

A man with "the presidential bee" in his bonnet can usually be identified in a crowd. It is traditional that nothing else puts a man so much on his guard. A bland, conciliatory smile becomes a set expression on his face. None of these characteristic symptoms of the candidate have appeared in Reed. The most noticeable change in bearing lies in his appearing always to be busy. During the two congresses when he has been out of power he has been conspicuous on the floor for his attitude of indolence and the satirical expression of weariness which rested on his face. He would loll back in his chair like a lazy giant, often surrounded by a group of colleagues listening to his indolent irony. Now he has an air of business about him. His expression of countenance is more serious. He is more frequently in conference in the cloak room than in seat. His influence with his party associates is directed toward holding them down, and to avoid errors which are apt to come from impetuosity.

Though it is assumed that he will be speaker of the next house he has not yet disclosed his purposes in this particular. While Reed never can be led into saying anything about his higher ambition, neither he nor his friends seek in any way to make it appear as a matter of doubt whether he will stand for the presidential nomination. The Maine man is in a certain sense a fatalist. After he has mapped out what "must happen," with certain conditions to start under, the thing is to his mind as good as accomplished. It is said that in looking ahead to the fight for the presidential nomination he has no fear whatever of McKinley or Harrison, but regards Allison as a more dangerous rival should there be a hard fight.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, has drafted a resolution in which he tells how far we fall short of our common destiny with Canada and the United States separated, and says that he will welcome Canada, when they desire it, into an equal honorable union. Senator Gallinger's position in this delicate matter ought to be clearly understood. He does not propose, nor does he ask the senate to propose anything inconsistent with the friendly relations existing between the United States on the one hand and the Dominion and "the mother country" on the other hand. The Gallinger resolution is simply intended, not to insult a friendly power by offering to absorb territory, but to let all parties concerned understand that if Canada desires to cast her lot with us we shall impose no obstacles. This country is in no haste to enlarge its area. We have a number of domestic problems whose adjustment may well take precedence of any question like that presented in this resolution. But, as no one expects Canada to make application for admission to our family for some years to come, no harm can be done by coming to an understanding as to the spirit in which such an application will be received when, if ever, it is made.

The custom of returning calls by card, which, by the way is peculiar to the official set of Washington, has never found much favor in the eyes of the Cabinet ladies of this administration. They have about made up their minds to discontinue it. It is of course impossible for the wife

of a cabinet officer to return in person, the numerous calls made upon her each reception day. They vary in number from one hundred to five hundred each week. Heretofore, after a cabinet reception, most of the cards left at the doors have been turned over to private secretaries, who start out with the necessary pasteboards on the monotonous task of making card calls for their employers. Cards cost \$1 per hundred; \$50 per month is cheap for the service of a private secretary and \$5 per day not extravagant for a carriage—one must be hired, for madam has use for her own—so it is safe to assume that it costs, during the season, about \$190 per month to keep up the custom. Small wonder, then, that the ladies have determined to discontinue this absurd official travesty.

Congress has adjourned for the holidays with none of the doubt as to the outcome of the proposed financial legislation in any measure relieved. The friends of the Carlisle plan have come to the conclusion that the bill cannot be passed without material amendment, and the members of the house committee on banking and currency are interesting themselves in the preparation of a substitute, so as to be ready when congress reassembles to take up the matter in an intelligent manner and successfully carry through some reform currency legislation.

THE MAID OF HONOR.

A tiresome office, which, however, is always eagerly accepted.

The English queen has no difficulty in supplying vacancies in the ranks of the young women she selects to be her companions. They are always the daughters of peers, who, if not themselves connected with the royal household, are personal friends of the queen. A letter is sent to the parents of the young woman selected, requesting the favor of her attendance at court, and the request is never refused. The social cachet is absolute, the salary is \$1,500 a year and, though existence is dull in court circles, it is endurable in the light of its ulterior advantages. When an honorable miss or Lady Somebody arrives for her first "wait," she receives at once her badge as maid of honor. This is a miniature picture of the queen set in brilliants, which she wears hung from a ribbon. Her duties are not severe—there would be less ennui, probably, if there were more to do—and consist chiefly in being on hand if wanted. Just before the dinner hour the maid of honor in waiting stands in the corridor outside the queen's private apartments to receive her as she comes out. She carries a bouquet which, on entering the dining room, she lays beside the queen's plate. Her place at this meal is next to the gentleman on the queen's right hand, unless royal guests are present, when she is differently placed. After dinner, unless otherwise commanded, she retires to her own pretty apartments, but must be ready to answer a summons at any moment to go to the drawing room and read, sing, play the piano or take a hand at cards. The queen, by the way, is fond of cards, and a small stake is always played for. Nor will the queen touch any but freshly coined money, so such members of the household as play with her have to be provided with coin that has never been in circulation.

Depths of Feeling in Italian.

Campanini and Annie Louise Cary were singing in opera together one night years ago, and the great tenor met with a distressing accident just as it was time for him to make his entrance. But he was equal to the situation. With a look that perfectly realized the feelings of the hero he was impersonating, he sang in Italian and in his most impassioned tones, "Miss Cary, I have torn my trousers; what shall I do?" In beautiful contralto tones, in the purest Italian, Miss Cary promptly sang, "Oh, poor fellow! don't turn around." And then Campanini sang like one inspired, and Miss Cary with charming tact picked up the bouquets.

No Incompatibility.

In a suit for separation, counsel for the plaintiff pleaded, among other reasons, incompatibility of temperament. He depicted the character of the husband as "brutal, violent, and passionate." The husband's advocate rose in his turn, and described the wife as "spiteful, short-tempered and sulky." "Pardon me," interrupted the judge, addressing both limbs of the law; "I can not see, gentlemen, where the incompatibility of temperament comes in."

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but we try to make
it fairly.

We don't believe in selling
one article at cost and put-
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Try us and we will use you
fairly, and go out of our way
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We have a splendid line of
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A good pencil tablet at 3c each.
Lead pencils 5c per doz.
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Choice N. O. molasses 25c per gal.
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The best 30c tea in Chelsea.
Our 25c coffee is fine. Try it.

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OPERATIVE, PROSTHETIC AND
Ceramic Dentistry in all their
branches. Teeth examined and advice
given free. Special attention given to
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permanently located.

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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts,
bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever
sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains,
corns and all skin eruptions, and pos-
itively cures piles, or no pay required.
It is guaranteed to give perfect sat-
isfaction or money refunded. Price 25
cents per box. For sale by F. P.
Glazier.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, Nov. 18, 1894.

TRAINS EAST:

No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:10 a. m.

No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:35 a. m.

No. 2—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST:

No. 3—Express and Mail 9:17 a. m.

No. 13—Grand Rapids 8:40 p. m.

No. 7—Chicago Express 10:52 p. m.

O. W. ROGERS, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.

Wm. MARTIN, Agent.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

FIGHT FOR THE CASH

IT WAS PAY DAY FOR COLONEL BRECKINRIDGE.

Narrow Escape for Twelve People—Christian Endeavorers Expect 75,000 People at Their Boston Convention—Carter Confesses to Embezzlement.

Breckinridge on the Rostrum.
The box office at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, Ohio, where Col. Breckinridge lectured on Thursday night, was the scene of an exciting fight. Attorney Gus Meyer, who represented Madeline Pollard, had a bill of \$45 against Col. Breckinridge. There had been rumors of an attempted attachment and the box-office was barricaded. Constable Kinney went up to the window as if to purchase a ticket. At that instant Constable Volker gave him a lift, and Kinney was propelled clear through, knocking down the ticket-seller, overturning the cash register, and breaking a picture on the wall. Then began an exciting struggle for the possession of the money, which had rolled from the smashed register. Kinney managed to pick up about \$60. Col. Breckinridge and his son Desha rushed in. "You robbing," shouted the Colonel, while Desha yelled: "You come down to the Grand Hotel to-morrow and give me satisfaction." Kinney declined the invitation to a duel, and after counting the money he had seized, returned \$13 to Manager Bullenber. Col. Breckinridge immediately after the fight delivered his lecture on the "Era of American History." There was nothing striking in the discourse, and it met with a chilly reception. There were exactly 200 in the audience, twenty-four of whom were women.

Paper Stock Burns.
The warehouse of the Pioneer Paper Stock Company at Chicago was burned Thursday evening, entailing a loss of \$55,000—\$40,000 on building and \$15,000 on contents. The building was a five-story brick structure. The roof and floors fell in and only the wall on the west side is standing. When the south wall fell out it wrecked two one-story frame cottages and two families were rendered homeless. From the cottages twelve people had been taken by police officers just before the wall fell.

BREVITIES.

St. Louis Democrats have decided on a Lexow investigation.

A drunken brawl at Wrightsville, Ark., resulted in the killing of two negroes.

A man named Myer got the wrong bottle in Holland (Ark.) drug store and is dead.

A shortage of \$90,000 has been discovered in the Kings County, New York, treasury.

Virgil Prather was fatally stabbed by Crispin Hagan, both farmers, near Eversonville, Mo.

Brazilian troops burned a hospital at San Gabriel and cremated 120 wounded and sick rebels.

Five white boys were terribly burned in a suburb of Richmond, Va., by the explosion of gunpowder.

Joseph Thornton, of Montgomery, Ala., while driving was killed by the accidental discharge of his shotgun.

Ethel Fowler, aged 5, died of hydrophobia in Little Rock, Ark. She was bitten last October by a pet pug.

A Leadville justice has decided that there is no law in Colorado to prohibit a man from burning his own house.

Three thousand five hundred jack rabbits, the result of the annual hunt, were distributed to the poor of Denver.

Eleven more fire insurance companies have given notice of their intention to withdraw from the Pacific Insurance Union.

Edward R. Carter, transfer and coupon clerk in the National Bank of Commerce, New York, has confessed to stealings of \$29,000, which cover a period of twenty years.

Dannison Wheelock, Indian Director of the Indian School, and Louise La Chapelle, a Chippewa girl, were married at Carlisle, Pa. Wheelock is a graduate of the school.

Congressman John H. Gear, of Iowa, was attacked with cerebral hemorrhage in Washington. All the symptoms indicated apoplexy, and for a time fatal results were feared.

Mrs. Emily Robbins Talcott, of West Hartford, Conn., celebrated her 104th birthday. She was 9 years old when President Washington died. She has four children living.

At Poughkeepsie Harry Menier, the English bridge-jumper, leaped from the top rail of the Poughkeepsie bridge with a parachute, striking the water, 212 feet below, in eight seconds.

Petitions of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as trustees, to have separate receivers appointed for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company were filed in the United States Circuit Court at Boise, Idaho.

Now that it has been finally decided to hold the next international convention of the Christian Endeavor Society in Boston, owing to the fact that the railroads have persisted in refusing to grant rates to San Francisco, the place named by the last convention, the committee appointed to make the preliminary arrangements have gone actively to work. The convention will assemble in July, and enthusiastic members of the committee of thirteen already put it that 75,000 Christian Endeavorers will be in attendance.

EASTERN.

Paul M. Swain is missing from Boston. He is a broker and heavily in debt and it is feared he is insane.

Harold G. Butt was arrested for embezzling \$10,000 from his employer, Samuel Hammelough, a New York clothier.

Mrs. Charles Cornwall, of Brooklyn, left her three children alone and, the house taking fire, they were burned to death.

Ringleaders of the gang which robbed David Slocum and wife, of Erie, Pa., of \$10,000 after torturing them, have been captured.

The administrators of Barnum's estate at Bridgeport, Conn., are not compelled to pay his grandson, Clinton Barnum Seelye, \$50,000.

The grand jury at Pittsburg, Pa., ignored the bills for conspiracy to defraud against the officers of the Fidelity Investment Association of Washington.

The New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment have recommended that the city spend \$30,000 for anti-toxine, to overcome the prevailing diphtheritic epidemic.

The Shearman murder at Jamestown, N. Y., has developed a fine plot for a novel. Officers investigating the affair found a picture of the murderer in the dead woman's eyes.

Harry Menier, the English bridge-jumper, leaped from the top rail of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) bridge with his parachute. The parachute worked successfully, and Menier struck the water in eight seconds after he started. Poughkeepsie bridge is 212 feet from the base of the rail to the water, which is sixty feet deep.

Maxmillian C. Schmittberger, captain of police and now in command of the tenderloin district in New York, made a confession before the Lexow Committee Friday to the effect that the entire police system of New York City, with the exception of Superintendent Byrnes and a few others, was rotten to the core; that blackmail and bribery, extortion and corruption were common crimes in the department, and that mercenary methods alone actuated his fellow officers. His charges implicated Inspector Steers, Police Commissioners James B. Martin and John C. Sheehan, Capt. Price, Gastlin, and Martens, ex-Capt. John Gunnor, and Wardman Dunlap, Robert Vail and James Gannon. Capt. Schmittberger is under indictment for bribery. He had previously refused to testify before the Senate Committee. Friday, however, he was re-arrested and his bail increased. Then he took advantage of an offer of immunity from punishment held out to him by Counsel Goff and made a clean breast of it.

WESTERN.

Ex-Congressman Jere Haralson, found guilty of forgery and perjury at Little Rock, Ark., was sentenced to two years' imprisonment or to pay a fine of \$5,000.

Monday afternoon at St. Paul, Minn., Park three students at St. Paul College broke through the ice while skating on the river and were drowned before help came. One lost his life in an attempt to rescue the others.

Frank Siegler, a merchant of Uniontown, Ind., dropped dead by the bursting of a blood vessel during a fit of laughter. Mr. Siegler was a wealthy bachelor noted for miles about for his original wit and hearty laughter.

At Marshalltown, Iowa, the dry-house of the Firminich glucose plant was burned with its contents. Adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The loss will probably reach \$60,000; insurance about \$30,000.

At Leadville, Colo., Justice P. M. Wall in the case of the People vs. Ryan for arson has rendered a decision dismissing Ryan and holding that there is no law in Colorado prohibiting a man from burning his own house.

Councilman Paul charges unlawful practices on the part of the Massillon, Ohio, fire department committee in the purchase of hose from the Chicago Hose Company. The latter concern was made joint defendant in an injunction suit.

In the funeral services over the remains of Bank Clerk Huntington, at Council Bluffs, the minister, the Rev. Stephen Phelps, arraigned the young man's employers for having driven him to suicide by a merciless system of questioning.

A young man claiming to be a Russian and a resident of New York, entered the private office of G. W. Davis, President of the Second National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, demanded money, which was refused him, and threatened to blow up the institution. The "bomb" he displayed was found to be an orange wrapped in paper.

Just after sunrise Tuesday morning a beautiful mirage, showing the St. Clair River and both its banks for a distance of thirteen miles, was seen in the sky at Port Huron. Sarnia, across the river, was very clearly pictured in the sky, with the ferryboats plying between the two cities. The islands in the river below the city, the towns of St. Clair, and the Oakland Hotel, twelve miles away, also were clearly seen. The phenomenon lasted nearly an hour.

John McCarthy, a traveling man of New York, early Saturday morning took a drink in a Chicago saloon on Wabash avenue, near Eldridge court, which cost him \$100.25. He did not "settle" voluntarily. The bartender poked a gun under his nose when he displayed his wealth and a loafer in the saloon helped in the robbery. Then he was kicked into the street, and before he got a block away the saloon was dark. Mr. McCarthy walked to the Central Station and told the policeman there all about it.

Near San Francisco, Cal., the Cliff House burned Tuesday night. Adolph Sutro's big bath-house, recently completed at a cost of \$500,000, was threatened. The Cliff House had a world-wide reputation, as it overlooked the seal rocks and was part of the possessions of Adolph Sutro, San Francisco's Mayor-elect. The buildings of the Cliff House were frame structures and were used as restaurants, saloons, and curio shops. In addition there were wide balconies from which the seals could be viewed. The Cliff House buildings were built thirty years

ago, and no visitor ever went away from San Francisco without first going to the Cliff House and looking at the seals.

Saturday night Miss Ohio Hopewell, of St. Louis, was wedded to Albert P. Hulise, of Chicago. Sunday night the bride of a day sat by the side of the man to whom she had given her heart, and watched the light and life pass from his face forever. There was nothing that medical skill could do to save him. The two had known days ago that death stood between them and happiness and must sooner or later strike down the man. Yet they married—married even though the physician had said "There is no hope," because their love was strong in life and was intensified when eternity stepped between them and that happiness they had longed to realize.

The St. Paul and Kansas City limited had hardly left the Sioux City Union station Friday morning when four men entered the first day coach. They called out, "Every one keep still, we are just looking for a package," and separating two men started down one side of the coach and two on the other. They compelled a man named Harvey Iverson to stand up and went through him, getting \$20 in cash and some other property. He made a fight and this brought in Sheriff Davenport, who was in another car. He drew his revolver and started after the men, when they jumped off in the darkness and escaped in the yards. A Milwaukee train was next entered and the men started through the coaches in the same way. They got clear through one coach before the train got into the heart of the city and took small amounts from every one of the twenty-four passengers on the train. They then jumped off and escaped. They wore no masks and still the passengers are unable to give good descriptions of them and the officers have little to work on.

Speaking of the "Black Crook," which is soon to begin a brief engagement at McVicker's Chicago Theater, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: No attraction of the sort ever received a more enthusiastic reception than did the "Black Crook." The audience was a large one, and the members of it applauded the singing, dancing, and other special features of the production with hands, feet, and voice, and insisted on several repetitions of most numbers. Sam Collins and Allie Gilbert probably received the lion's share of the applause. Each is exceedingly clever, and it was hard to tell whether the winsome smiles, high kicking and melodious singing of la belle Gilbert, or the comical gyrations of Mr. Collins, came in for the bulk of the audience's approbation. They are not the only clever members of the cast, however, and a number of novel features were introduced. Taken as a whole, the Tompkins production of the "Black Crook" is superb. "Shore Acres," one of the most interesting and truthful pictures of life ever seen on the American stage will follow "Black Crook."

SOUTHERN.

As a result of conferences with political friends Judge Nathan Goff is likely to become a candidate for Senator from West Virginia.

Joseph Hughes, of Greenwood, Miss., was burned to death in the home of ex-President Webb of the Mississippi College at Clinton, Miss.

Late advices from Brooks County, Ga., are to the effect that only two negroes were killed in the rioting there, instead of seven as at first reported.

Two hundred people left Elberton, Ga., for Texas, where they go, they claim, to better their condition. Men, women, and children compose the party.

Capt. Buford A. Tracy, one of Winchester's (Ky.) most prominent citizens, was accidentally killed in an elevator shaft, his neck being broken. Capt. Tracy served on the staff of Col. Breckinridge during the war.

Train No. 1, Louisville and Nashville through passenger train to New Orleans, was wrecked Tuesday night near Brentwood, nine miles south of Nashville, Tenn. The train ran into some coal cars which had run down the grade from Brentwood because of an open switch. The engine was demolished and D. G. Shugart, engineer, and his fireman, both of Nashville, were found in the wreck badly scalded and unconscious. The baggage and express car caught fire and were demolished. The baggagemaster was hurt, but not seriously. The passenger cars and sleepers did not leave the track, but the passengers were badly shaken up, though none were hurt.

With seven negroes dead and armed mobs of white and blacks near to each other the outlook for a race war in Brooks County, Georgia, is startling in its certainty. The excitement is the result of the murder of Joseph Isom, one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. Seven negroes were killed Saturday night to pay the penalty, and this seems to be only the beginning. A posse of 300 cover a territory of about five miles. The largest crowd, 100 men, congregated a mile and a half from Isom's house, well armed. About half a mile further on there is a mob of negroes, about the same number, armed with rifles, pistols, axes, clubs, waiting for the white mob to come on. They fear the whites will take summary vengeance on their families, first found, first shot. No white has been killed. The authorities were powerless and made practically no effort to bring about peace.

WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland has returned to the White House, apparently much benefited by his shooting trip.

Congressman Springer will probably be appointed to the Court of Claims bench when Judge Weldon is retired.

President and Mrs. Cleveland, it is announced, will this winter take part in no social function not demanded by precedent.

Ex-Senator Ingalls says he has no expectancy of being voted for Senator in the Legislature this winter. He said his Senatorial ambitions were not for 1895; but, if he had any, for 1897.

At Washington, D. C., Congressman John H. Gear, of Iowa, was stricken sud-

denly at an early hour Tuesday morning with symptoms of apoplexy at his apartment in the Portland, and for several hours it was feared it might result fatally. He is now recovering.

FOREIGN.

The ports have agreed to permit foreign delegates to examine witnesses before the Armenian commission.

Ten thousand Chinese, who defended Hait Cheng, were worsted by the Japanese after a four hours' battle.

A hundred persons are now believed to have perished in the storm which swept Great Britain. Many vessels were wrecked.

The real Sir Roger Tichbourne is said to have been found in an insane asylum at Paramatta, N. S. W., under the name of William Crieswell.

Over 4,000 hungry women and children called on President Caceres at Lima, Peru, who ordered them dispersed. Rioting followed, lasting over three hours. Many were killed and wounded.

The pope has addressed a confidential message to the cabinets of the several European powers, calling attention to the troubles in Italy and inviting the support of the powers in the event of complications.

The telegraph lines in the northern part of Great Britain are still down and the full amount of damage by the storm is not known. It is estimated, however, that from 50 to 100 persons lost their lives in various manners during the progress of the gale.

The first meeting of the creditors of J. T. M. Pierce & Co. was held at London, and proofs were furnished of the sale of bogus Yankton, S. D., school bonds. In Belfast, it appears, £30,000 of these bonds were placed, and £25,000 were disposed of in Manchester. In Huddersfield, Glasgow and Bedford, respectively, £20,000 of the alleged securities were sold, and in London the bonds were placed to the amount of £50,000. The creditors proved debts against the firm amounting to £120,000.

At Constantinople the Sultan Monday evening made a final reply to the application of United States Minister Terrell for permission to have Consul Jewett make an independent inquiry into Armenian troubles. The Sultan positively declined to allow the Consul to accompany the commission. The refusal was not unexpected at Washington. The reluctance of the Turkish Government is accounted for by the formidable proportions to which the agitation in the United States in favor of intercession on behalf of the Armenians in Turkey has attained.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, Berlin, publishes a letter dated March 29, 1890, from Baroness Charles de Rothschild to Emperor William, begging for protection for the Jews in Germany. The secretary of the Emperor in reply wrote: "His majesty is unable to perceive what circumstances at the present moment can give cause for the expression of such fear and anxiety regarding the treatment of his Jewish subjects. He regards all his subjects without reference to class or religious profession, with the same paternal benevolence. His Jewish subjects may rely all the more upon his majesty's protection, inasmuch as, in accordance with the assurance made by the writer's letter, their endeavor will be to yield to no other class of the population in the exercise of true patriotism and civic virtue."

IN GENERAL.

Childs & McMahon, dry goods, failed for \$21,000 at Sioux Falls, S. D.

While drunk, George F. Ashford, of Vancouver, B. C., killed his wife and one child and fatally wounded another.

Dun's Review of Trade says gold exports and uncertainty about financial legislation are depressing trade everywhere.

Mme. Leon Grandin, who has set down her impressions of America in a book, says New York is a pygmy compared to Chicago.

Secretary Gresham has selected a design for a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington at Wakefield, Va. It will be a monolith of Vermont granite.

The first carload of oranges for the season was shipped East from Riverside, Cal. The crop has been slow ripening, but is now rapidly getting into condition for the market. The crop is estimated at 2,700 carloads.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@6.10; hogs shipping grades, \$3.50@4.37; sheep, fair to choice, \$2@3.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53½¢; corn, No. 2, 45@45½¢; oats, No. 2, 29@29½¢; rye, No. 2, 48@48½¢; butter, choice creamery, 23@23½¢; eggs, fresh, 18@19¢; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 45@48¢.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3@5.75; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53¢; corn, No. 1 white, 43@43½¢; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34¢.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@6; hogs, \$3@4.40; wheat, No. 2 red, 51@51½¢; corn, No. 2, 44@44½¢; oats, No. 2, 29½@30¢; rye, No. 2, 53@55¢.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, 54@54½¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44@44½¢; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32½@33½¢; rye, No. 2, 54@56¢.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@4.75; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 1 white, 55@55½¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 44@44½¢; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34¢; rye, No. 2, 51@51½¢.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 54@55¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40@41¢; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34¢; rye, No. 2, 50@52¢.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@5.80; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 57@58¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 40@41¢; oats, No. 2 white, 35@36¢.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 55@56¢; corn, No. 3, 44@45¢; oats, No. 7 white, 31@32¢; barley, No. 2, 53@55¢; rye, No. 1, 49@51¢; pork, mess, \$11.50@12.

New York—Cattle, \$3@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@5; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 61@61½¢; corn, No. 2, 51@52¢; oats, white, Western, 38@41¢; butter, creamery, 22@24¢; eggs, Western, 19@21.

POLICE SEEK COVER.

GOTHAM'S BLUECOATS LOSE THEIR HILARITY.

Madeline Will Attack Willie's Lecture Receipts—The "Katy" Has a Bad Wreck in Texas—Defaulter Defies Prosecution.

First Blood for Lexow.

The Lexow Committee, scorned, laughed at and considered a huge joke when it first began its work, has secured its first great victory in the New York criminal courts. Police Captain John L. Stephenson has been sentenced to three years and nine months in the penitentiary at Sing Sing and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The laughter that first greeted the Lexow Committee ceased long ago, but Wednesday marks an epoch in the history of its labors nevertheless. It is the consummation of its first great case, and now no one can doubt that an almost endless number of convictions, with their accompanying sentences, will follow. The reform movement has gained full headway and will sweep everything before it. The last hope of the corrupt police has gone, and they know, one and all, what they have to expect. It will also make the work of the committee easier. There already have been some confessions and it cannot be doubted now that there will be more. It is likely to be a race to see who can tell all he knows first, and in that the victory is greater and more far-reaching than would appear from the mere statement that Stephenson has been sentenced. Capt. Stephenson was about the first man of any importance to get caught in the Lexow net, and when he was turned over to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and found guilty by a jury there was a quaking all along the line.

Seventeen Were Injured.

A serious wreck occurred near Waxahatchie, Texas. The Katy south-bound and the west-bound Houston and Texas Central collided at a crossing one mile north of the city. The trains were both heavily loaded with passengers. It seems quite miraculous that more were not injured. Seventeen are reported to have been hurt in the wreck. It is thought two of the passengers will die. The engine of the "Katy" ran into the rear coach of the H. & T. C., striking it about midway, tearing the seats up and scattering the coach fixtures about promiscuously.

Miss Pollard After the \$15,000.

It is said on good authority the attorneys for Madeline Pollard contemplate following Congressman Breckinridge on his lecturing tour throughout the country in an effort to attach the receipts in payment of Miss Pollard's verdict for breach of promise. This will be done, it is said, by filing a transcript of the judgment had in Washington in each place the Colonel lectures and basing a creditors' bill upon that.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Indians at the Rosebud agency in South Dakota are holding another ghost dance.

Secretary Carlisle declines to be a candidate for United States Senator for Kentucky.

Fire at Burlington, Vt., destroyed J. R. Booth's lumber yard and W. & G. E. Crane's mill. Loss \$125,000.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, widow of the California Senator, has presented the town of Lead, S. D., with a \$100,000 library.

Harry Hayward, charged with instigating Blixt to murder Miss Gling at Minneapolis, has tried to bribe the Sheriff to allow Blixt to commit suicide.

A. C. McLaughlin, special agent of the United States Treasury at San Francisco, has been arrested, charged with murderous assault on two laundrymen and a street-car conductor.

The authorities of the cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., have received advices that the Argentine Republic has appropriated \$15,000 in gold for a display next fall.

While impersonating Santa Claus at Columbus, Ind., the cotton on the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs caught fire. Friends threw him to the floor, but the flames were not extinguished until he had been badly burned.

Despite the seemingly conclusive fact that Matson, husband of the woman murdered at Topeka, Kan., was in California when the crime was committed, witnesses testified he was in Topeka at the time.

The jury in the New Orleans bribery case against Councilmen William J. Kane and Francis B. Thrifflly was called into court and a mistrial entered. The jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

In a collision between two Big Four freight trains near Lafayette, Ind., Engineer Elijah Campbell, of Indianapolis, was instantly killed, a tramp, George Spence, from Canada, was dangerously hurt, and Charles Henry, a brakeman, was injured in the back.

Col. E. W. Tatloc, Inspector General of the Utah National Guard, has made his official report to Gov. West on the recent invasion of Utah by the Colorado Ute Indians, saying the Utes had decided to return to Colorado after being threatened with military force.

Dwight Miner, of Miner's Bank, Danbury, N. Y., who defaulted in 1885 for \$150,000, returned and gave himself up Wednesday. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$3,000. The bank has realized about \$85,000 on his estate, and as the principal witnesses against him are dead he may go free.

The Cliff House, near San Francisco, was burned, causing a loss of \$20,000. It will be replaced by a steel and stone structure, to cost \$1,000,000.

Andrew Carnegie has made a demand on the Government to be reimbursed for the \$140,000 fine imposed by the President in connection with the armor-plate frauds.

Silence



CHAPTER XI—Continued.

"Not quarreled, only differed," answered he, laughing. "And I suppose all people do differ, and yet love one another to the end. You love me still?" "Yes—with a sudden gravity—" "because I respect you. I think there is one only thing which could kill my love—if I ceased to respect you. I should do my duty still, but all love would go dead out, like a fire when one tramples on it. And then I think no power on earth could ever light it up again."

"God forbid!" Roderick said, startled by a kind of sad sternness which came into the gentle face. But it did him good, after all, to feel that there was that in his wife which would never suffer any man to make her either into a plaything or a slave. The next minute she had slipped her hand into his.

"Don't let us talk such nonsense, my Roderick; you will always love me and hold me fast. I can bear anything so long as you hold me fast."

He did hold fast, and through more trials than she guessed. To his sensitive nature, the continual dread of meeting Richerden people—old acquaintances who might speak to him or her of painful things—became a perfect bugbear. And though Mrs. Grierson, with her usual delicate tact, had managed to let him understand that his own family had all returned to town—that is, Richerden—for the winter, still he caught himself looking into every carriage that passed along the one beautiful seaside road, every steamer that stopped at the now half-deserted quay, with a nervous anxiety lest he should see some familiar face; familiar still, but welcome no more.

Suppose he did meet them—he only said "them" without individualizing—what should he do? Would nature and instinct triumph over reason, so that he could not ignore them, his own flesh and blood, look and pass by, as if they were common strangers? And once, Silence, who after a time began to divine his unspoken thoughts, brought him face to face with them by a sudden question, put with a tender anxiety, but very earnestly.

"Roderick, I have often wanted to ask—what should you do if you were to meet your mother?"

"If we were to meet her, you mean; for we are never apart." In truth he took care they never should be apart, lest somebody or something should chance to wound her, the defenseless creature whom every day he felt more bound to cherish, and concerning whom his indignation continually higher rose. A "tragedy in a teapot" may be, but none the less a tragedy that was always coming between them and the sun; and worse here, after a little, when the first pleasantness of the change had worn off—worse certainly than at Blackhall. By and by, he spoke of going back to Blackhall, but good Mrs. Grierson entreated they would stay on a little longer.

"It would do your wife good, and me too," she said. "Remember I have no daughter, and she no mother."

"That is true, poor child!" And he looked sadly across to where, in sweet unconscious peace, Silence sat, making with her deft fingers a cap for the old lady.

"Why call her 'poor'?" Pardon me, my dear Roderick, but may I ask one question—has your mother ever seen your wife?"

"No."

"She ought to see her. Do you not think so?"

"What do you mean, Mrs. Grierson? But, excuse me, this is a subject upon which we had better not speak."

"I agree with you, and should never have spoken," said the old lady, nervously, "were it not almost my duty to tell you that Mrs. Jardine is at Fairfield, close by, come unexpectedly on a three days' visit. She may not come to see me, and she may. If she does—"

"We will leave immediately," said Roderick, rising. "Indeed, my dear Mrs. Grierson, it is much better so. We should grieve to cause you a moment's inconvenience."

"My dear," laying her hand on his arm, and looking at him with sweet calm eyes that were so near the other world as to have half forgotten the sorrows of this, "my dear, I knew you as soon as you were born. Forgive an old woman who never had a child; but mothers are mothers—don't you think that instead of going away, you should rather stay, on the chance of seeing your mother?"

"See my mother? what, she— But, indeed, I cannot talk over these things, which, I suppose, you know all about."

Everybody does know everybody else's affairs in Richerden."

"Yes, I know."

"Then it is kind not to have spoken to me before. Let us continue that wholesome silence. Let me take my wife and go."

"Suppose your wife and I were to settle that question. She is the dearest little woman in the world. I only wish I had her for my daughter. Women understand women best," she added with a gentle smile. "I think, my dear boy, you had better walk away."

Roderick did not walk away, but he suffered Mrs. Grierson to go over and speak to his wife. Finally, the ice once broken, they were able to talk over these painful things all three together. The younger ones poured out their grief and wrath; at least Roderick did; Silence said nothing. The older woman listened patiently and tenderly, yet took a little the opposite side, for there are two sides to every subject, and those are the wisest people who in youth can see with old-age with young eyes.

Deep as her sympathy was, seventy views things a little different from twenty-seven. The warm, motherly heart could not choose but put itself in the mother's place—the mother who had so wholly lost, or persuaded herself she had lost, her beloved and only son.

"I have known Mrs. Jardine ever since her marriage," Mrs. Grierson explained to Silence. "She is a woman of strong prejudices, strong passions, but generous and kindly; doing wrong things sometimes, as we all do, but doing them with the best intentions, which not all of us do. But I beg your husband's pardon for criticizing his mother, who is so totally opposite to his wife that, on the principle that extremes meet, I should not wonder if, when you do meet, you were to like one another amazingly."

Roderick made no answer; but whether he believed it or not, the idea certainly seemed to comfort him. He listened with patience that surprised himself to a further homily and many gentle arguments; ending with one which youth is slow to understand, that life is too short for anything but love and peace.

Yielding, at last, to her earnest entreaty, and to the mute appeal of his wife's eyes, Roderick consented that Mrs. Grierson should write a brief note to his mother, mentioning formally what guests she had in her house, and how happy she would be to see Mrs. Jardine, "were it convenient and agreeable."

The next six hours, spent within doors—they shrank from the chances of the road without—were not very happy hours to any of the trio.

It was nearly night—a red, stormy sunset fading over the sea, the "white horses" rising, a gale beginning to blow and dash the waves wildly against the rocks under the drawing-room windows. Roderick and Silence had been watching the twilight shadows upon the mountains, beyond which lay Blackhall and home.

"I almost wish we were at home," she whispered; and he had put his arms tenderly round her, when suddenly Mrs. Grierson entered with a letter in her hand.

"Read that, my dears. It is, I own, rather surprising."

It was—from a mother. "Mrs. Jardine's compliments to Mrs. Grierson, and she does not intend going out to-day; but if Mr. Roderick Jardine has anything to say to her he may come, provided he comes alone, at ten o'clock to-morrow."

These brief lines were passed round, and then the three regarded one another, doubtful who should speak first, and still more doubtful what to say.

At last Roderick, pressing his hostess's hand, bade her not to be troubled. She had done her best. "But you see, dear Mrs. Grierson, that I was right. We had better go home."

"And not go and see your mother?"

"Certainly not without my wife. Dear," turning to her affectionately, "we did not have it in our Swiss marriage service, though, I believe, it is in the English one; but there is a text—"

"What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." I do not mean to be put asunder from my wife—not even by my mother."

He spoke smilingly, caressing her the while, but Silence burst into tears. "And it is I that have been the cause of this—I, who— Does she know, Roderick, that my mother is dead? And would any one whose mother is dead wish to keep a son away from his living mother? Go to her with or without me—only go!"

Roderick thought differently. To him it appeared the most arrant cowardice; desertion of the wife he had deliberately chosen; acknowledgment of an error he had never committed. Besides, it was a weak truckling to the stronger side—the wealthier side.

"For (you may not know it, Mrs. Grierson, though it seems to me that everybody does get to know every thing, especially at Richerden) my mother's money is all in her own hands; and I—we are as poor as church mice."

Mrs. Grierson smiled. "Money is a

good thing and a bad thing, but not half such an important thing as some folks imagine. It need not hinder a man from going to see his own mother."

Roderick winced slightly. "Then you think my pride wrong?"

"Not pride for her," with a tender glance at Silence. "But as for yourself—a man satisfied of his own real motives should be indifferent to any imputed ones. That is not his concern at all."

"You are right—I admit it. Still, as to my wife—"

But Silence flung herself, in one of her rare outbursts of emotion, on her knees beside her husband—"Go, I beseech you, go! She is alive—you can hear her speak—you can make her understand you love her. Oh, Roderick, you don't know what it is to call when there is none to answer—to weep when there is none to comfort you. Go, go! You have no idea what it is to feel that one's mother is dead!"

He kissed and comforted her into calmness; but something struck and startled him, something which, under all her sweet cheerfulness, he had never found out before—that mystery of being "acquainted with grief." He himself had known vexation, annoyance, disappointment—but sorrow, heart sorrow he had never known. She had. Young as she was, he felt from that hour that in many things his wife was both older and wiser than he.

"I will do exactly as you wish," he said. "Mrs. Grierson, will you write to my mother, and say I shall be with her at the appointed hour? But, remember it is wholly and solely because my wife desires it."

So he went. When he came back, which was almost immediately, he sat down beside Silence, and kissed her without a word.

"Well, my love, I have done as you wished, and—there is an end of it."

"What did she say?"

"We had neither of us an opportunity of saying anything. She had, or discovered, important business at Richerden, and left at 8 this morning."

"Without any letter or message?"

"Without one single word. And now, my wife, that page is turned over. Let us close the book and begin again. Is it not best, Mrs. Grierson?"

The old lady hesitated. There were tears in her kindly eyes.

"It shall be best," said Roderick, firmly. "Come, my darling, let us thank our dear friend here for all her goodness to us. Let us pack up our boxes and return to Blackhall."

To Roderick, as perhaps to most men, anything was easier than a thing uncertain. He recovered in spirits sooner than Silence, who was greatly distressed, could at all have expected. Perhaps, like many of us, having resolved to do a painful thing, he was not sorry when fate stepped in to prevent his doing it. And he listened patiently to Mrs. Grierson's arguments against rashly judging what might have been pure accident or unavoidable necessity.

"We shall see," he said. "In the meantime, need we say any more. My wife and I have an equal dislike to talking it over. Let us all forget it, and spend a happy last day together."

It was happy, and the next day, too, Mrs. Grierson, who, while consenting to their departure, had sorely regretted it, had accompanied him a part of the way on their journey, and made it as easy as she could. Her farewell words, too, were given with unmistakable, earnest affection. "Roderick, take care of your wife."

He did take care of her, with an instinct new, but strangely sweet. Most men have passion in them; many have a kindly good-nature, and a sort of ever-craving affectionateness which passes for love; but very few have that tenderness—that generous devotion of the strong to the weak, the helpful to the helpless, which constitutes the highest manliness, and which is best described by the scripture phrase, "I was an husband unto them." Roderick had it.

Lovely as the day was—one of those rare late autumn days which in Scotland make earth look like paradise—and beautiful as was the scenery through which they passed, Silence, as so tired with her journey that for the last few miles she lay with her head on Roderick's shoulder, scarcely speaking a word, and only rousing herself when she saw, glimmering like stars in the distance, the window of Blackhall.

"Ah!" she sighed, "that must be home."

"East or west, home is best." "Home is home, be it ever so homely," said Roderick, as he lifted her in-doors, and sat her in the large arm-chair by the blazing fire, seeing nothing, heeding nothing, except the little pale face which to him was so infinitely dear.

Not until tea was over and her cheerful smile had fully returned, did he notice, among the small heap of papers lying waiting for him, the fatal well-known book-packet—the MS. returned.

He tried to cover it over, and not let his wife see it, but her eye was too quick. Vain, too, was the innocent deception of his protest that he "fully expected this," and "did not care."

"But I care," said Silence, mournfully. "And then the poor young things sat down face to face with their bitter disappointment, and tried to bear it as well as they could."

(To be continued.)

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.

Lesson for Jan. 6.

Golden Text—"Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul."—Matt. 10: 28.

The beheading of John the Baptist is the subject of this lesson. Herod-John. These two mentioned in the same verse, one distinguished for infamy, the other for piety. They will never be so close together again; as far apart thenceforth as hell and heaven. So do the bad and the good confront each other a moment here, just a moment; after this—God's bar. "Herod himself had sent forth and laid hold of John." The word for sent forth is apostled. The devil has his own apostles, sent to do ill. Beware of them. "For Herodias' sake." For sin's sake, for selfish and sensual indulgence, most of the evil has come upon this world. It began thus in the garden. For John had said unto Herod, "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife." And so, presently, off went his head. But did that make it "lawful"? Did that change the nature of the sin? Alas, poor Herod, whipped doubtless by conscience and remorse, driven to his dismal exile and eternal death. He is not the only one that has thought by the futile sword to loosen the everlasting grip of God's law. "Therefore Herodias had a quarrel against him." It was not with him, but against him, or rather against her better self and the truth. John quarreled with no one; he simply stated the truth and the quarrel that ensued was an internal one, in the woman's own mind. It is the kind of a quarrel the truth always starts in a mind where Satan's seat is. The margin says, and quite literally (see also Luke xi. 63, where the same Greek verb is used), she had "an inward grudge" toward him. Satan has a "grudge," a "quarrel," against you, brother or sister, every time you denounce sin in any shape. Alas, that such disagreement should even abate in this naughty world.

"Herod feared John." Sin always fears righteousness; the bad man is inwardly afraid of the good man. This accounts for the fact that, as the context informs us, when Herod heard of Jesus he thought of haunting ghosts and of an avenging Nemesis. The King James version says that accordingly Herod "observed John," rather kept him safe, i. e., for his own safety. (The Revision is more accurate here with this verse.) Perhaps if we understand by the word "observed" that he kept his eye upon him, we shall not go far astray. It is the man who is preaching the truth without fear or favor that the world sets a watch upon. The other man, the one that trims his sail to the popular breeze—never mind him, no danger from that quarter. But Herod feared John. But this fear works no reforms, and at last, as with such fear usually, it comes to its rational fruitage; it works the death of the man feared. Feared by Herod; hated by Herodias. There is always a hating Herodias to lead a fearful and vacillating Herod on; and there is always a daughter of said Herodias, with her lascivious charms, to give occasion. Possibly the weak Herod did not realize what he was doing till there at last was the head of the dead prophet before him, and sin had done its worst. It was on "a convenient day" that it all happened. And for Herod, and Herodias and Herodias' daughter, and for John, and for all of us there is coming another day—the day of judgment.

Hints and Illustrations.

John the Baptist was a hero, every inch of him. He was of the stuff of which martyrs are made, and so he became seed for the church. Look at him from any side and he looms up large and massive. Does he seem to have weakened in his message to Jesus toward the close? Out of that very weakness, if weakness it may be called—we prefer to look upon it as in keeping with his general repose of faith—he is made, in our estimation, strong. It but gives him opportunity for a splendid exhibition of resignation. "This, indeed, was the motive of his life: 'He must increase, but I must decrease.'" As a preacher he spoke the truth, plainly, directly; as a prophet he warned openly, boldly; as a forerunner he left behind the echo of a voice saying: "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world," and the vision of a finger pointing straight toward the Christ; as a man, he stood forth chaste in youth, devoted in service, upright and noble and good. Give us another like him.

Study the resultant of lives. The after-thought and echo of John's life was—Christ. It is a curious thing that when Herod saw or heard of Jesus he thought at once of John, and we may believe, trembled. It is a blessed thing when death yields such good fruitage.

Herod destroyed John's life, but not his testimony. They cut off his head, yet he finished his course and his witness to Christ shone all the brighter. His life testimony, the cross of Christ, his death witness, the same. A lone life prisoner in one of the terrible dungeons of Europe crept at the last to the side of his cell and began with a piece of nail to etch his last testimony on the stone wall. And when it was found, what was it? Not the record of his pains and privations; not his own name, or even his initials. There stood the graven outlines of a cross. It was the sign John left behind his life and his prison sojourn. "In hoc signo vinces," yes, more than conquer.

Next Lesson—"Feeding the Five Thousand." Mark 6: 30-44.

Easily Digested.

The most easily digested meats are: Cold mutton, mutton chops, venison, tenderloins, sirloin steak, lamb chops, roast beef, rabbit and chicken.

CHARITY THAT CURSES.

Almsgiving Is Not Charity, It Is the Giving of One's Self.

Dr. Jane Elizabeth Robbins has a vigorous paper in the Forum on "Charity That Helps and Other Charity," in which she says:

"There is many a rich man seated to-day with easy conscience at a table shining with cut glass and silver, who would be ready to stretch out a helping hand to those who need it, if they were not 'all so far away.' He is living in another world. What he does is to make his annual contributions to our charitable societies, and that is all. Some day we will begin to calculate the evil resulting from such contributions. Again and again it is true of the charity of to-day that 'it curseth him who gives and him who takes.' On the one hand the poor man, sinking down into the mire of pauperism, realizes dimly the bitterness of his degradation, and takes the alms offered him with curses in his heart; while on the other hand the rich merchant or manufacturer, who is daily disregarding the health of little children and delicate girls, quiets his conscience with a large check in the name of charity. And society applauds the generosity of such a man, and his eyes are blinded. 'It is so tempting to the rich to think that by giving a check for the support of a social scheme poverty may be abolished, and they be left free to enjoy their wealth. They always hope that something, not themselves, might meet all needs.'"

"One is often asked the question: 'What can the rich man do for the relief of suffering?' I believe there is but one answer: Let him give not alms but himself, and the wisdom comes with the giving. I knew a young apprentice in a great machine shop who was stricken down with consumption. His parents were old and feeble, and it was only through the gifts of his employer that his last days were made comfortable, but more to them all than the gifts was the fact that the employer came himself to the little home in the East Side tenement, and spoke friendly words. From every such natural friendship there grows more and more chances for helpfulness, and for that truest charity of all charities—the treating of others as if they were of our own kind."

A Waste of Good Material.

A well-known Congressman, who was a farmer before he went into politics, was doing his district not long ago, and in his rambles he saw a man in a stumpy patch of ground trying to get a plow through it. He went over to him, and after a brief salutation he asked the privilege of making a turn or two with the plow. The native shook his head doubtfully as he looked at his visitor's store clothes and general air of gentleman, of elegant leisure, but he let him take the plow. The Congressman sailed away with it in fine style and plowed four or five furrows before the owner of the field could recover from his surprise. Then he pulled up and handed the handles to the original holder.

"By gravity, mister," said the farmer admiringly, "air you in the aggercultural business?"

"No," laughed the statesman.

"Yaint sellin' plows?"

"No."

"Then what in thunder air you?"

"I'm the member of Congress from this district."

"Air you the man I voted for and that I've been readin' about in the papers doin' legislatin' and stich in Washin'ton?"

"Yes."

"Well, by hokey, mister," said the farmer, as he looked with admiration over the recently plowed furrows, "ef I'd had any idea that I was votin' fer a waste of stich good farmin' material, I'd voted for the other candidate as shore as shootin'."

Keene Inspired.

"I am not a religious man, and my prayers have been few and far between," remarked Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, recently. "The last time 'the spirit moved me' was when I was in Colorado over ten years ago. I had played 'Louis XI' in Georgetown, then the biggest silver camp in the State. The editor of the local paper, a cousin of Edward Bellamy, who wrote 'Looking Backward,' took me for a drive over Argentine Pass, which is 14,000 feet above the sea level, and 4,000 feet from the valley below. Snow is nearly always lying in the pass, even in July, and flowers appear in spots between the snow banks. The peaks of the Rocky Mountains were seen in every direction for eighty miles, and clouds lay below them, while an occasional zig-zag of lightning played around, lighting up the Mount of the Holy Cross."

"The grandeur of the scene moved me to recite something, and when I had finished Editor Bellamy, with tears streaming down his face, dropped on his knees in the snow. I couldn't help doing likewise. It was the inspiration of a lifetime."

Density at the Earth's Center.

It is stated that the density of things at the earth's center is so great that if a block of steel four feet in cubical dimensions were placed there it would be reduced to a nine-inch cube.

A girl thinks it a sign of bad luck when a girl is married in black.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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BY O. T. HOOVER.

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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1895.

Matrimonial.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 1st, 1895, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stadon, on Summit street, their daughter, Tressa H., and Fred N. Freer, M. D. of Beaverton, Gladwin county, Michigan were united in marriage by Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., of Chelsea. The wedding march was played on the piano by Mrs. Carrie Seeper, of Dexter. After the ceremony, the newly wedded pair led the way to the table where all partook of a bountiful repast. Beautiful, costly and useful presents were abundant, that will be durable memorials of the interest felt in them by the friends they have left behind, when they sit down together in their own distant home. The happy pair left for their home at Beaverton on a late train Tuesday night, followed by the heartiest good will and best wishes of hosts of loving and sincere friends. May joy and prosperity attend them, during a long and useful life.

Sylvan.

Mrs. R. C. Gage was at Clio for the last week.

An old fashioned watch meeting was held at the church Monday night.

Manda Merker spent the holidays in Flint with her sister at the School for the Deaf.

C. T. Conklin is making a great improvement in the way of road cleaning, cutting brush, etc.

Mrs. H. C. Boyd and O. A. Boyd returned from Clio Monday evening where they spent an enjoyable week.

Unadilla.

Chas. Hudson has a new bicycle.

Eva Montague is home at present.

John Coulson and family of Gregory visited at F. S. May's Sunday.

Miss Fannie Harker of South Lyons spent Sunday with Janet Pyper.

There will be a donation in the hall Wednesday evening for Rev. North.

Mrs. G. S. May is on the sick list. A. G. Weston is ill with inflammation of the lungs.

The Sunday school elected the following officers Sunday: Supt., Rev. Stowe; Asst. Supt., (George Marshall); Sec., Thos. Budd; Treas., Myne Pyper; Librarian, Will Stowe; choirster, Will Clark; organist, Maude May.

Waterloo.

Perry Palmer and wife buried a child here Monday.

Ward Howlett of Ann Arbor is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. H. B. Marsh is visiting Dr. Sherman's family at Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilmarth of Quincy are visiting Mrs. R. Gorton.

Mrs. C. A. Barber and daughter spent last week with relatives at Charlotte.

The lowest bid for carrying the mail between this place and Francisco was \$177.37.

Prof. Gorton and Beeman attended the State Teacher's Association at Lansing last week.

The horning last Thursday night was a little too previous. According to reports the wedding has not yet come off.

She'll Look Out for His Finances.

"My heart would say yes," the fair one replied to the old, old question, "but my judgment leads me to decline. If your salary is but \$8 per week and an accident should happen to you, what would become of us? If you were a financier, you would wear the accident insurance shoes, sold by R. A. Snyder, which would cost you no more than others but pay \$100 in case of accident." "Eureka!" the lover cried, "henceforth I buy none other, I swear it!" "Then am I won and we shall both be one!" quoth she.

Read the "Special Offer" on last page, and then come in and subscribe. Only \$1.20 for the Standard and The Illustrated Home Guest, both for one year, and also Twenty Complete Novelties by Popular Authors.

COMPETE WITH THE CLYDE.

A Maine Shipbuilding Firm to Turn Out the Finest of Sailing Craft.

Not quite all of the old romance of the sea has been extinguished by the incoming of sooty "tramps" and giant liners which cross from land to land within a week with the monotonous regularity of express trains. Clouds of snowy canvas arching over hulls innocent of triple expansion engines are still a factor in the commerce of the world, and American house flags still float at the lofty skysail masts of such splendid clippers as years ago won for the full-rigged sailing ship the fame of being the most beautiful object in existence. Nor have all the great ship owners disappeared. The names of famous old firms are still to be found in faded letters above the counting rooms of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, but the concern which controls the most remarkable fleet of modern sailing vessels under the stars and stripes has its home in a little city on the Kennebec. That city is Bath; the firm is Arthur Sewall and company. Its title to its honorable distinction rests not only in the huge size, the beauty and the superb carrying qualities of its ships, but on the fact that all its tonnage was constructed by the firm itself in the shipyard where it has been located for almost three-quarters of a century. The Shenandoah, the Susquehanna, the Roanoke, the Rappahannock, which was burned on one of her early voyages in the South Pacific, and the new steel Dirigo were and are unchallenged queens of the American merchant marine.

The technical skill with which these vessels have been designed, constructed and sailed is not more notable than the mercantile ability with which their movements have been so directed as to take advantage of the most favorable tides of the world's traffic. With all its great age this famous house has the energy and progressiveness of youth. It has always been a pioneer in its profession. The Boston Journal prints an interview with the head of the house, Arthur Sewall, who makes an announcement which will be gratifying to all who have a patriotic pride in our most ancient and one of our noblest industries. Mr. Sewall has been using lately in his shipyard steel plates, beams, angles, etc., imported from Great Britain. But now, says Mr. Sewall, "I have had plans drawn for another steel ship, and I find that I can get all the material on this side cheaper than by going abroad, and so our next steel ship will be built out-right of American material. Our steel and iron have become so cheap in cost and so good in quality that it leaves the British only the advantage of lower cost of labor, but as our labor is superior and our system of building better, if we are allowed to build five years longer we will build as cheaply as on the Clyde."

This is most significant information. It comes from an acknowledged authority. It points to an early revival not only of the shipbuilding but of the shipowning interests of New England, and is fraught with immense possibilities of new wealth and power for the whole United States.

Flourishes Only in Opera.

To a good many people it will be a surprise to learn that the cantiniere, who figures so picturesquely in French military pictures and on the stage of comic opera, is nearly as extinct as the dodo. M. Casimir-Perier granted an audience two or three days ago to almost the last specimens of this interesting class, who is known as Mme. Veuve Bouvier. In honor of the occasion "the Goddess," for so she was styled in the Fifth cuirassiers, when Philippe was king, donned her black glazed sailor hat, her blue tunic with its triple array of gleaming buttons, and the rest of the uniform. A strange figure must this old lady have put as she marched through the village streets to the presidential chateau. But they order things better in France, and instead of laughing, the good country folk were moved to tears, while the president received his visitor with respectful emotion.

A Sure Corrective.

Wife—That new girl sleeps like a log, and I never can get her up in the morning.

Husband, struck by a bright idea—Let the baby sleep with her.—Good News.

Soon that nightmare of pictorial art, the comic valentine will beam on us again, seeking out whom he may affect. Nearly all these caricatures, found in almost every part of the civilized world are made at Williamsburg, New York, where the work is carried on from one year's end to the other. The factory there turns out more than 14,000,000 "comics" in a year. There is no such thing as a "dead stock" in this business. Pictures that are not sold this year will be offered again next year. Human frailties are the same the world over to-day and to-morrow and will be until the end of time. That is the theory at least of the genius who inspires the comic valentine so called.

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, Dec. 31, 1894:

Mr. Geo. E. Johnson, Mr. E. Pretz. Persons calling for any of the above please say advertised.

Geo. S. Laird, P. M.

Is Marriage a Failure?

Have you been trying to get the best out of existence without health in your family? Have you been wearing out your life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion? Are you sleepless at the night? Do you awake in the morning feeling languid, with coated tongue and hollow haggard looks? Don't do it. A shout in the camp tells how Bacon's Celery King has cured others; it will cure you. Trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c at Bank Drug Store.

Ham sausage 8c per lb at R. A. Snyder's

Whenever you buy a watch chain, ring, pin or cuff buttons, etc., etc, remember you will find the largest assortment and best prices at the Bank Drug Store.

Pay cash and buy fresh Frankforts for 10c per lb. at R. A. Snyder's

For sale cheap—One 300-egg capacity Invisible Incubator, in first-class order. Inquire of Roland Waltrous.

Best coffee in Chelsea for 28c at R. A. Snyder's

If you want a good cup of tea or coffee, sample the brands we are selling at the Bank Drug Store. You can pay more money for them but you can't buy goods that will please you any better.

Chancery Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of a final order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Washtenaw, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made and entered on the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1894 in a certain cause therein pending wherein Rolla S. Armstrong and Charles E. Letts are complainants and Lydia A. Letts, John E. Letts, incompetent, George J. Crowell, guardian of said John E. Letts, incompetent, Mary Dean and Sarah Canfield are defendants. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the north main entrance to the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, and state of Michigan, said court house being the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Monday, the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all of the following described pieces or parcels of land mentioned and set forth in said decree, to-wit: Also those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the township of Sylvan, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, and described as follows: The west half of the east half of the south-east quarter of section one (1) and all that part of the west half of the east half of the north-east quarter of section twelve (12) bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by first lot of Mrs. Letts, incompetent, and on the south by Chas. E. Letts and on the east by lands lately owned by Mrs. Westfall, being the same premises now occupied by the said Lydia A. Letts, incompetent, and his said wife, Lydia Letts.

Dated Ann Arbor, Mich., January 2, 1895.

O. ELMER BUTTERFIELD, Circuit Court Commissioner, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

G. W. TURNBULL, Solicitor for Complainants and Petitioners.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 15th day of February, A. D. 1893, made and executed by Richard M. Nowland and Frances Nowland, his wife, of Ypsilanti, state of Michigan, to Luther James, of the township of Lima, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Washtenaw in state of Michigan, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1893, in Liber 61, of mortgages on page 613, which said mortgage was duly assigned to Lewis W. James, executor of the last will and testament of said Luther James, deceased, to James L. Babcock, by assignment thereof dated the 28th day of August, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Washtenaw county, on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1894, in Liber 12 of Assignments of Mortgages on page 70, by which the power of sale, in said mortgage has become operative and, whereas, there is now claimed to be due the sum of two thousand two hundred eighty-six dollars and fifty-five cents (\$2,286.55) for principal and interest and thirty-five dollars as an attorney fee as provided by law, and whereas, suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and the laws of this state, on Monday, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock noon at the east front door of the court house, in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan (that for said county of Washtenaw, is held), I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder the lands and premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said amount due, interest, costs, and expenses of said sale, said premises being situated in the township of Ypsilanti in the county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit: being the south half of the south-east quarter of section number nineteen (19) in township number three (3) south of range number seven (7) east, containing eighty acres of land more or less.

Dated Chelsea, Michigan, December 26, 1894.

JAMES L. BABCOCK, Assignee.

G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Assignee.

CURES ALL BLOOD DISEASES

DR. MERIT MIXER'S

MAKES IT FAMOUS

C. & S. S.

FOR THE BLOOD

SO PLEASE TRY THE BEST

DR. MERIT MIXER'S HASTINGS, MICH.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

"We'd rather be Right than --"

We don't think we can be President. But our ambition is to have our Groceries right—right in every way—in quality and price. Then you'll be pleased, and we'll have your trade always. Come and see what we can do for you now.

J. S. Cummings,
The Grocer, Chelsea, Mich.

WHEN you want a good PAIR OF SHOES

For a little money, call on us.

We are offering greater bargains than any one else in town.

24 lbs granulated sugar \$1.00. 28 lbs brown sugar for \$1.00.
Electric kerosene oil 7c. 2 packages yeast cake 5c.
Good roasted coffee 19c. Corn and Gloss Starch 6c.

Try our black cross tea. Everyone that uses it says it is the best in town.
Highest market price paid for butter and eggs.

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.

Notice.

The best place to get repairing done with neatness and dispatch is in the basement under Eppler's meat market. Drop in and see if this ad. tells the truth.

L. TICHENOR.

Pay cash and buy fresh bologna sausages for 7c per lb at R. A. Snyder's.

Has your watch stopped again? Don't spend any more for repairing but call at the Bank Drug Store and buy a gold filled case, guaranteed fifteen years with a seven jewel Elgin movement for \$12.75.

Pay cash and buy beef ribs for 5c per lb at R. A. Snyder's.

Good piece boiling beef 5 to 7c at R. A. Snyder's.

My 50c tea is a winner. Try a pound.

R. A. Snyder.

Get your visiting cards at the STANDARD office.

Seed Corn.

Johnston's Highbred Field Corn. A new variety of large early yellow corn adapted to Southern Mich., 1/4 bu. 75c, 1/2 bu. \$1.40, 3/4 bu. \$2.10, 1 bu. \$2.40, advance by Dft. Post O. money order or Reg. letter at our risk. For further information, address: SHANKS & SON, No. 215, Tenth St. Toledo, Ohio.

The Holidays are past

Business will be dull

And money scarce, but we must have about so much to keep up our running expenses. In order to make sure of this, we shall make our celebrated Embossed Crystalized Type at reduced price. Do not fail to call at

Burkhart's Gallery

And money scarce, but we must have about so much to keep up our running expenses. In order to make sure of this, we shall make our celebrated Embossed Crystalized Type at reduced price. Do not fail to call at

Burkhart's Gallery

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.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$5 a year. Specimen copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$1.00 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains, besides text, plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: MUNN & CO., New York, 361 Broadway.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

The best of everything in the meat line is kept at the Central Market.

All kinds of Sausages.

Give me a call.

ADAM EPPLER. PATENTS

Caveats and Re-issues secured, Trade marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and efficiently prosecuted.

Up-to-date model or sketch of invention for examination, and advice as to its value, free of charge.

As directly across from the Patent Office, attention is specially called to my personal 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. Selected cases a specialty.

Free examination and exclusive attention, given to patent business. Book of information and advice, 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.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

THE WORLD'S BEST

All through the month of

JANUARY

we shall offer our Stoves

AT COST

to close out.

Also special bargains in Furniture. Prices never were so low on everything in the furniture line as at present, be sure to take advantage of it. One second hand cutter for sale cheap, also new cutters at prices to close.

W. J. KNAPP.

FRANK E. IVES AUCTIONEER

Has had years of experience.

Terms Reasonable

For particulars enquire at this office.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Covenant meeting at the Baptist church this evening.

Miss Nellie Lowry entertained a number of friends at her home Tuesday evening.

The Ann Arbor Argus reaches its 61st birthday Friday, but has not a gray hair in its head.

Rev. G. Eisen of Andrews, Ind., will occupy the pulpit at St. Paul's church Sunday morning next.

The dance given by the young men of this place at Steinbach's hall, Monday evening, was a very pleasant affair.

Jay A. Wood, of this place, has been appointed under sheriff, by Sheriff Judson, and Lester Canfield, of Lyndon, turnkey.

Martin Ryan came into the Argus office yesterday and deposited in advance his 53rd annual subscription to the Argus.—Ann Arbor Argus.

It may sound strange but a farmer in Lenawee county plowed all day Christmas. We have positive proof of this item.—Ann Arbor Democrat.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated at the Congregational church next Sunday morning. In the evening the pastor will begin a series of sermons to young men.

The following officers were elected at the Baptist Sunday School last Sunday morning: Supt., Fred Wedemeyer; Sec., Fannie Hoover; Treas., Wm. Laird; Organist, Thirza Wallace; Choirster, Mrs. Myrta Blach.

Fred Thumm, of Ypsilanti, who was accidentally shot in the heel while hunting recently, was compelled to undergo amputation of the leg in the attempt to save his life. Lock-jaw followed, however, and his death took place last Thursday.

Let no one miss the entertainment at the Town Hall, Tuesday evening, January 8th, given by A. Lincoln Kirk and orchestra. Admission, 25 and 15 cents. Reserved seats on sale at J. S. Cummings' at an advance of five cents on the regular admission.

It seems hardly possible, but nevertheless it is true, that on an average every fifty-fifth person you meet wears W. L. Douglas Shoes. Did you ever realize what an immense undertaking it is to supply one article of wearing apparel to over one million people.

Look on this picture and see if it is not true to life: "What is home with out a newspaper?" It is a place where hats are stuffed into the windowpanes, where the children are like pigs, the wife like a savage and the husband with a panorama of a dismal swamp painted on his shirt bosom with tobacco.

The market has been steady the past week with very slight changes. Wheat stands at 50c for red or white, oats 30c, rye 47c, barley 95c, beans dull and some lower and \$1.20 is about the best price obtainable. Clover seed \$5, turkeys 6c, chickens 4 1/2c, dressed hogs \$5, eggs 17c, butter 16c. Wood comes in freely and brings about \$3 per cord. Sheep felts begin to come in and bring in and bring 10c to 35c according to quality. Receipts of produce are free on account of taxes and good going.

A Lakeville girl, who yearned to become a slack wire artist, rigged up a practice rope in the barn, and to save herself from hard tumbles while balancing, looped a cord about her ankles and fastened it to the rope. While she was giving a dress rehearsal last Sunday evening her best fellow drove to the barn and the young lady was so confused that she promptly fell off the rope and hung suspended by the heels in nerveless dismay. When her lover opened the barn he was confronted by a piteous spectacle resembling at first sight a struggling umbrella turned wrong-side out and tied to a hay rope, but he was a gallant youth and lost no time in rescuing the young woman from her unfortunate predicament. Moral: Young ladies keep your feet from all entangling alliances.—Belding Banner.

A. Lincoln Kirk at Town Hall Tuesday evening, January 8th.

The installation of officers of Columbian Hive No. 284 L. O. T. M. will take place Tuesday evening January 8.

Do you want to subscribe for the Cosmopolitan, Century, St. Nicholas, Harper's or any other magazine? If so leave your subscription at the Standard office.

One of our readers at Fowlerville sent us a dollar for subscription recently, but failed to sign any name to the letter. We would be pleased to hear from the person sending it.

About twenty-five invited guests gathered at the home of Miss Leora Laird Monday evening to watch for the coming of the New Year. All enjoyed themselves immensely.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bareis, of Lima, entertained twenty-five guests at a New Year's dinner. It was an enjoyable meeting, and one that will long be remembered by the participants.

The board of supervisors met in adjourned session Wednesday. They will settle up with the out-going county officers, and transact such other business as may become necessary.

One authority now states that the loss from the recent blizzard in Florida will not be less than \$10,000,000. At Palm Beach, 300 miles south of St. Augustine, the thermometer registered 8 degrees above zero.

The store owned by J. P. Wood caught fire from a stove in the cellar, used to keep onions from freezing, Wednesday morning, and when discovered, was pouring forth smoke at a rapid rate. Damage was slight.

Book IV, of Sir Francis Bacon's cipher writings, discovered and deciphered by Dr. Orville W. Owen, of Detroit, and issued by the Howard Publishing Company, is now ready. The Standard acknowledges receipt of a copy.

Up to last Sunday morning the Congregational society were short about \$1,800 of the amount needed to entirely pay for their new church edifice. On that day pledges to the amount of \$779 were made. It is hoped to be able to have the society free from debt on the day of dedication.

Tuesday witnessed a wonderful transformation scene as far as political plums are concerned, at the Washenaw county court house. The long line of democratic officers was broken into, and republicans put in their places. Judge of Probate Babitt is the John Donavan, of Washenaw.

The Taylor brothers had their annual New Year's family reunion at the residence of Mrs. Hannah Taylor one mile north of town last Tuesday. T. B. Taylor of Jackson and John A. Taylor and wife of Unadilla were also present. It was a very pleasant and enjoyable occasion and like these gatherings will long be remembered by all who were present.

Some of the elderly people and some sick ones were made glad on New Year's day by the merry faces and the shouted greetings of the Junior Leaguers. These enthusiastic little workers divided into bands and went to different homes to wish a Happy New Year and leave cards suggestive of the season and day. It is a question who enjoyed it more, the old or the young.

Ex-County Treasurer P. G. Sukey arrived Sunday afternoon at his home, after several weeks' absence in Europe, he having gone to Germany to secure moneys due him there from a parental estate. The Argus is informed that his journey was fortunate and that he returns with means, ample to satisfy his debts and leave him a fair sum besides. The Argus and all who know Mr. Sukey will be glad to learn that he has been able to extricate himself from the embarrassments that have surrounded him.—Ann Arbor Argus. The Ann Arbor Courier says that it is understood that Mr. Sukey failed to secure the necessary funds, and has given himself up into the hands of his bondsmen, for them to do what they deem wise with him.

PERSONAL.

Miss Fannie Hoover is visiting Ann Arbor friends.

Hugh A. McCall was in Jackson Wednesday last.

Miss Lillie Hawley is visiting friends in Jackson.

Dr. J. C. Twitchell spent part of this week in Saginaw.

Mrs. Jacob Hepfer visited friends in Ann Arbor this week.

Herman Vogel of Detroit visited his parents here this week.

Mrs. H. I. Davis spent Sunday with her parents in Ypsilanti.

Henry Steinbach of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at this place.

Miss Nellie Copeland of Dexter visited friends here last week.

Miss Ida Schumacher spent Sunday with friends in Ann Arbor.

Ward Howlett of Ann Arbor was in town a few days of this week.

Ed McNamara of Buffalo has been visiting his mother at this place.

Geo. H. Purchase of Detroit spent the first of the week at this place.

Misses Verena and Anna Beisel are spending this week in Ann Arbor.

Jacob Haarer of Detroit spent Sunday at the home of W. J. Knapp.

Mrs. L. S. Holmes is spending this week with friends at Battle Creek.

Miss Maude Congdon of Ypsilanti is visiting her parents at this place.

Miss Maggie Kelly of Jackson has been visiting her parents at this place.

Will Stapish of Ann Arbor spent a few days with relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Nettie Storms has been the guest of friends in Detroit this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. V. L. Cady left for their home in Ludington Tuesday.

Alex McPhee of Detroit was the guest of of Miss Sattie Speer Tuesday.

Misses Cora Taylor and Sattie Speer spent a few days of last week in Dexter.

Miss Mary Seeger spent her vacation with friends in Lodi and Ann Arbor.

Miss Lucy Farrell of Chicago was the guest of friends at this place last week.

Miss Marcia Hall of Kalamazoo, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Negus.

Jas. McMahon of Ludington spent last week with Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt.

Edward Winters of Grand Rapids has been the guest of his mother at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Sullivan of Hillsdale are the guests of Lawrence Shanahan.

Mrs. Anna Radamacher of Detroit is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barthel.

Ward Morton of Ann Arbor was entertained by Arthur Judson a few days of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Donahue and children of Brooklyn have been guests of Thos. Young.

Bert Lathrop and sister, Mrs. Robinson, spent New Years with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Speer.

Miss Josie McGuire of Ypsilanti was entertained by Miss Katy Staffan the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Webster have been spending the past week with relatives at Florence, Ont.

Adam Spiegelberg and Geo. Haas of Elyria, Ohio, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Spiegelberg.

Miss Josephine Costello of Dexter was entertained by Miss Agnes McKune the latter part of last week.

Eugene McCall and Eva Stapish of this vicinity returned to the School for the Deaf at Flint, Wednesday last.

Mrs. J. H. McIntosh and daughter, Alice, of Grass Lake spent the latter part of last week with friends at this place.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Hall January 4th at 8 o'clock.

Found, a valuable silk handkerchief. The owner will find it at this office.

Lost—Between Baptist church and parsonage Sunday evening, a gold eye-glass chain and hook. Finder please leave at this office.

We wish to express our heart felt thanks to the kind friends and neighbors who assisted us, and gave us sympathy in our great sorrow.

Mrs. H. C. Stedman and children.

Genuine Bargain Sale

Now on and continuing until January 23, 1895.

ALL CLOTHING 1-4 OFF

Beautiful, Ulsters Overcoats, Suits and Odd Pants, this season's styles, all go at one fourth off. All shoes one-fourth off, not a pair reserved. All cloaks, capes and shawls one-fourth off, every one of them new. No humbugery, everything marked in plain figures and certainly marked from 25 to 40 per cent under old prices on old goods, and still you can make any selection on the above lines at one-fourth off for cash during this sale. We guarantee to show you more new goods in any of the above lines than all other dealers in Chelsea combined. Goods charged only at regular prices.

W. P. SCHENK & CO.

For Our Customers

We have a choice line of fine

Candies,
Oranges,
Citron,
Lemons,
Almond Meats,
Orange Peel,
Lemon Peel,
Raisins of all kinds
Oysters in cans and bulk
Fine yellow Bananas

A fine line of Crockery to select from.
All colors of sugar sand.

GEO. BLAICH.

"Now Billy is Wiser"

He has decided
to have his
clothes made,
and will go to

WEBSTER

WHO HAS EVERYTHING
FIRST-CLASS.

BARGAINS

—IN—
Furniture
Hardware
Stoves
Glassware
Crockery
Lamps.
FOR THE NEXT
THIRTY DAYS
HOAG & HOLMES

A few cutters for sale cheap.

LOOKING BACKWARD

Review of the Year That Is Past.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Epitome of the General News of the World.

Chronological Recital of All the Important Events in Legislative, Judicial and Commercial Circles—Starting Deeds of Crime—Stirring Incidents in Military Matters—Record of Disasters on Land and Sea—Devastation by Fire and Pestilence—The Year of '04 Made History Rapidly.

Below will be found a concise recital of all the events at home and abroad which go to make up the history of 1894. In America, as in Europe, there has been experienced a period of severe financial depression. The year was marked by the most stupendous disturbance of labor circles in the history of the country, necessitating the employment of government forces for its suppression. Political contests have been nearly as stirring as a national election. The world has been thrilled by tales of horror from devastating forest fires, and death has claimed many illustrious men. The year will be long remembered as one of the most notable of the century. Abroad, the theater of news has been principally in the Orient. There is at present raging the war between Japan and China, and to the astonishment of all civilized nations the island kingdom has worsted its mighty foe in every contest of note. Port after fort has fallen before Japan's forces, and three separate armies are marching upon the capital of the Flowery Kingdom. The Chinese empire, if not fallen, is humbled, and has already taken initiatory steps to sue for peace. Continental Europe has been at peace, and Russia mourns the death of her czar.

JANUARY.
1—Opening of Manchester, Eng., ship canal.
2—Globe Theater, Boston, burns; \$1,000,000.
3—Six killed in Rock Island wreck at Lincoln, Kan.; riot at Dayton, Ia.; one killed, troops summoned.
4—\$1,300,000 fire at Toledo; \$250,000 at Detroit; Franklin Grove, Ill., bank robbed of \$20,000.
5—\$1,200,000 fire at World's Fair grounds, St. Louis.
6—Gov. McKinley inaugurated at Columbus, Ohio.
7—Two Senates claim existence in New Jersey.
8—John L. Sullivan's wife slugs him with an Indian club.
9—Jackson inaugurated Governor at Des Moines, Ia.; Sherman Wagner, wife murderer, lynched near Mitchell, Ind.
10—Nine killed by collapsed bridge at Brooklyn; six drowned in Baltimore harbor.
11—Three men lynched at Russell, Kan., for murder; Schaefer beats Ives at billiards for one point.
12—Six sailors from Dutch steamer Amsterdam perish in rain attempt to rescue crew of wrecked fishing schooner Maggie E. Wells, in the Atlantic Ocean.
13—Nine killed on the Lackawanna near Hoboken, N. J.; collision. Gear nominated for Senator in Iowa; Horblower's nomination for Supreme bench rejected by the Senate.
14—John Buchner, colored, lynched at Valley Park, Mo., for assault.
15—K. C., St. J. & C. B. train held up at Roy's Branch, Mo.; big booty secured.
16—Secretary Carlisle calls for bids at 177.22 for \$500,000, 6 per cent. bonds.
17—Ernest Lorence hanged at Joliet, Ill.; Baumberger hanged at Joliet, Ill.; severe cold and storms in northwest.
18—Banker Koetting convicted at Milwaukee; Boone County, Ia., insane asylum burns, eight perish.
19—Severest cold of the season general.
20—Corbett defeats Mitchell in the prize ring at Jacksonville, Fla., in three rounds.
21—George H. Painter hanged at Chicago for murder of Alice Martin; rope broke, double hanging necessary; Public reconciliation of Kaiser and Bismarck; Germans will with joy.
22—San Francisco Mid-winter Fair opened.
23—Rosina Vokes, actress, dies in England.
24—Admiral Benham crows the rebels at Rio.
25—Rioting Pittsburg miners forced to eat dogs.
FEBRUARY.
1—Geo. W. Childs dies at Philadelphia; Big fire at Omaha.
2—Valiant, the anarchist, is guillotined at Paris.
3—Attempted lynching at Lebanon, Ind.
4—Senate repeals Federal elections law.
5—Wreck of old corvette Kearsarge on Bonador reef; crew rescued.
6—Blizzard sweeps whole northwest.
7—Terrible blizzard in northwest; many die in Oklahoma.
8—Chicago literally snow-bound by fierce storm ever known; wind reaches 84 miles per hour; storm wide-spread; Lincoln's birthday.
9—Another bomb thrown in a Paris cafe.
10—Von Bulow, the pianist, dies at Cairo.
11—Death of Mrs. Myra Bradwell at Chicago.
12—Murderer Stone, slayer of Whittan family at Washington, Ind., hanged at Jeffersonville.
13—Bandits wreck and rob a Southern Pacific train at Roscoe, Cal.; two men killed, and large booty secured from the Wells-Fargo Express Co.; Senate rejects Peckham's nomination to Supreme bench.
14—Explosion on German warship Brandenburg at Kiel; kills 30.
15—Senator White, of Louisiana, appointed and confirmed Associate Justice; Norton Bros. can factory, Chicago, burns; loss \$250,000.
16—Death of Jos. Keppler, poet caricaturist.
17—Boss McKane sentenced to six years in Sing Sing.
18—Gov. Rich, of Michigan, removes salary grabbers.
19—Bandits Evans and Worrel captured in California.
20—Washington's birthday.
21—Guatemala suspends payment.
22—Four Michigan State officials indicted by grand jury for fraudulent salary grabbing.
23—Steel Mackaye, dramatist, dies on a Santa Fe train.
24—Terrible snow storm in the South.
25—Interstate commerce law decided void.
26—Fierce storms in the East.
27—Double lynching at Mountain Home, Ark.
28—Boy lynched for murder of a sheriff upon his mother's orders at Sherman, Ala.
29—News of drowning of 18 Cape Ann, Mass., fishermen, Jan. 12.
30—Murder and burglary in Exeter Township, Monroe County, Mich.; miners' riot at Eagle, W. Va.; troops summoned.

MARCH.
1—Bland's bill to coin the seigniorage passed.
2—Gladstone recommends Roseberry for Premier.
3—General J. B. A. Early dies at Lynchburg.
4—Gladstone formally retires from the British Premiership.
5—Death of Ed Williamson, the famous base-ball player.
6—Sugar fluctuates 18 points on New York Exchange; Senator charged with speculation in the stocks.
7—Serious illness of Gladstone announced.
8—Daniel Coughlin acquitted at Chicago of Dr. Cronin's murder.
9—DuGama, Brazilian rebel commander, a refugee on a Portuguese vessel.
10—Brazilian insurgents surrender.
11—House of Commons votes to abolish Lords.
12—Denver in possession of troops because of quarrel between Gov. Waite and police.
13—Mulet and local cotton bills defeated in Iowa.
14—Exceeding mild weather.
15—Death of Louis Kosuth, Hungarian patriot.
16—Jure Chetlain, of Chicago, stave execution of Prendergast pending trial for insanity; his act excites widest criticism and consternation.
17—"Buff" Higgins hanged at Chicago.
18—Temperature in Central Northern States drops to near zero.
19—Extreme cold kills fruit in Northern States; mercury marked zero.
20—Coxey's "army" marches from Massillon, O., toward Washington, D. C., strong.
21—Death of Senator Colquhoun, of Georgia.
22—Death of Major Nevins, famous bandmaster, at Chicago.
23—Furious snow storm in Northwest.
24—Gov. Northern appoints Speaker Crisp to succeed Senator Colquhoun of Georgia.
25—Cleveland votes Bland seigniorage coinage bill.
26—Four killed, many hurt, in liquor riot at Darlington, S. C.; Speaker Crisp declines a Senatorial nomination; Ill. water tower bursts; one killed, many hurt.
27—Big fires at Barry, Ill., and Traer, Ia.
28—Four killed, many hurt, by natural gas explosion at Alexandria, Ind.; Borden, Ind., swept by fire.
APRIL.
1—Connellsville, Pa., coke workers strike and riot.
2—Catholic and A. P. A. riot at Kansas City election; four killed.
3—Prendergast gets another stay of execution to July 2.
4—Nine killed in riots in coke region.
5—Seigniorage bill defeated.
6—Eleven killed by fireworks explosion at Petersburg, Va.; four killed by boiler explosion near Bourbon, Ind.
7—Nine firemen killed at Davidson Theater fire, Milwaukee.
8—Six sailors lost off Massachusetts coast.
9—Seven men killed on logging train at New Era, Mich.
10—Thirty inches snow at Buffalo; fearful blizzard throughout the east; many lives lost and vessels wrecked on the coast.
11—\$1,000,000 fire in Buffalo; 13 killed.
12—David Dudley Field dies at New York.
13—Gen. H. W. Slocum dies at Brooklyn.
14—Senator Vance, of North Carolina, dies at Washington.
15—Miss Pollard wins her suit against Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky.
16—Henry S. Ives, "Napoleon of Finance," dies at Asheville, N. C.
17—Riot at Omaha over Kelley's army.
18—Big coal miners' strike inaugurated.
19—Earthquakes in Greece kill 300.
20—Twenty negroes lynched for murder in Mississippi.
21—Death of Jesse Seligman, New York banker.
22—Contingents of Coxey's "Commonwealth Army" are marching all over the country, especially in the West; trains captured and cities closely guarded.
23—Federal troops recapture a train from Hogan's army in Montana; one man killed.
24—Great loss of life on Inland coast.
25—Striking miners march on Toloca, Ill.
26—Celebration at Chicago and Galena of Grant's birthday.
27—St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, burns; four lives lost.
28—Missouri Valley, Ia., marshal killed by bullets kill 30.
29—Coxey's army reaches Washington; no demonstration.
30—Death of Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, at Chicago, and Editor Frank Hutton at Washington.
31—Murder of Missouri Valley's marshal lynched near Council Bluffs.

MAY.
1—Riot at Cleveland, O.; Coxey and Browne arrested while attempting to speak from the capitol steps at Washington.
2—Great Northern strike ends in favor of employees.
3—Fatal riots on Mesaba Range and in Pennsylvania coke regions.
4—Coxey, Browne and Jones are found guilty at Washington of disorderly conduct.
5—Coal strike raises price of soft coal 100 per cent.
6—Cloudburst at Stillwater, Minn.; Health officials declare Chicago sweatshops full of small-pox.
7—Meeks family four people, murdered at Milan, Mo.
8—Talmage's Tabernacle at Brooklyn burns for the third time; loss \$2,000,000.
9—Thirty people burned to death at Bradford, Pa., by exploding tank car.
10—Half million loss, 180 dwellings burned and 3,000 people homeless by fire in Boston.
11—C. A. R. encampment at Rockford, Ill.
12—Tremendous storms and cloudbursts in Northwest.
13—Hottest day in May, in Chicago, since 1874.
14—Five killed by cyclone at Kunkle, O.
15—Temperature drops from 85 to 35 degrees within five hours at Chicago.
16—Snow in Chicago.
17—Schooner Cummings and crew of nine lost at Milwaukee; nine schooners and eleven lives lost at Chicago; schooner Shippe and six lives lost at Port Huron.
18—Storm most furious known in years.
19—Heavy snow in Northern Michigan.
20—Seven killed in a tunnel collision near Princeton, Ky.; Frost damages crops in several States.
21—Great floods on Susquehanna River.
22—Half million fire loss at Philadelphia.
23—Six inches of snow at Carleisle, Ky.
24—Riot and bloodshed at Pennsylvania and Illinois coal mines.
25—Military sent to several Illinois mining points.
26—Six killed in a wreck at Manville, Wis.
27—General observance of Decoration Day exercises.
28—Tremendous floods in Pueblo, Col., and Canadian Northwest.
JUNE.
1—\$225,000 fire at Ottumwa, Ia.
2—Four rioting miners killed by Indiana troops; troubles continue in Indiana, Iowa and Illinois.
3—Pullman strikers sorely in need of aid.
4—One million dollar failure in St. Joseph, Mo.
5—Anarchy and riot at McKeesport, Pa.
6—Fatal riots and arson near Erie, Ill.
7—Roseberry's colt Ladas wins the English Derby and £5,000.
8—Twenty Coxeyites drowned near Brighton, Cal.; Death of Prof. Whitney of Yale.
9—Activity of troops of Illinois, Colorado and Ohio.
10—Battle at Cripple Creek, Col.
11—Apparently authentic report of the death of Outlaw Bill Dalton.
12—Illinois troops sent to Pana.
13—\$475,000 fire loss at Dubuque, Ia.
14—Fort strikers shot by deputies at Leominster, Pa.
15—Columbus conference ends the coal strike.
16—News of death of Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, and succession of his son.
17—Death of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge at London.
18—200 miners killed in Austrian Silesia.
19—Erastus Wiman found guilty of forgery at New York and recommended to the mercy of the court.
20—Death of William Walter Phelps, diplomat at Englewood, N. J.
21—Troops quell riot at Mount Olive, Ill.; 100 arrests made.
22—Hottest June day ever known in New York; many people prostrated and nine suicides because of the heat; mercury 91 degrees.
23—Great damage by wind at Chadron, Neb.; Destructive floods in Penn Valley, Pa., Prussia and Austria.
24—Forty-five ex-criminals drowned in Samara.
25—Erastus Wiman sentenced to 3 1/2 years imprisonment.
26—Gold reserve touches \$64,933,047, lowest point in its history.
27—Severe windstorms in Northwest.
28—Roy of Santa Anita wins American Derby at Chicago.
29—President Carnot, of France, assassinated by an Italian.
30—Thirty-one men drowned on a cable tug off New York harbor.
31—Tremendous excitement and anger at Italians in France; cries and shots noted.
32—A. R. U. boycott on Pullman cars ties up Illinois Central.
33—Minnesota and South Dakota storm-swept.
34—Half-road strike spreads rapidly.

JULY.
1—Funeral of Carnot at Paris.
2—Troops sent to quell strikers in Illinois and Colorado.
3—Tremendous activity shown by strikers; no bloodshed yet.
4—Tariff bill passes the Senate.
5—Every road in Chicago helpless from the strike.
6—Prendergast, assassin, declared sane.
7—Bloody riot at Ironwood, Mich.

4—\$1,000,000 fire loss at Hudson, Mass.
5—Seven buildings at World's Fair grounds burn.
6—Riot in railroad yards at Chicago.
7—Mayor Hopkins issues a proclamation.
8—Gov. Arthur protests against Federal troops in Illinois.
9—Yacht Valkyrie sunk in collision in a race.
10—Three rioters and two deputy sheriffs killed at Chicago; over 1,000 freight cars burned by rioters.
11—Federal troops enforce the regulars.
12—Strikers completely rule the Pacific coast.
13—Bloody riots at Chicago.
14—Miners' mob loot stores at Spring Valley and Ladd, Ill.
15—Riotous Congress at Chicago; three killed, 25 hurt by troops and deputies.
16—Two women and one man killed by wild firing of militia at Grape Creek, Ill.
17—Strike extends to Toledo.
18—Debs indicted for conspiracy.
19—Thousands join the sympathetic strike.
20—Four soldiers killed in a wreck in California.
21—Reports of over a hundred killed in earthquake in Turkey.
22—President Cleveland decides to appoint arbitrators for strikes.
23—Big strike declared off. A. R. U. defeated.
24—Prendergast hanged at Chicago.
25—Murderous riots at Sacramento, Cal.
26—Four soldiers killed, many people hurt, by exploding calisson at Chicago.
27—Race war in Alabama results in killing 7 negroes.
28—Eight miners killed by dynamite at Stockton, Pa.
29—Debs and his associates sent to jail.
30—\$500,000 fire at Minneapolis; \$250,000 at El Paso, Ill.
31—Tariff conference committee disagree.

1—Three killed on the Big Four and 7 on the Texas Pacific.
2—Wreck of a train near Hamilton, Mo., kills his wife, three children and himself while insane.
3—Death of Sir John Thompson, Canadian Prime Minister.
4—Death of John Worthly, Chicago capitalist.
5—Civil war in Peru.
6—Meadowcroft Bros., Chicago bankers, convicted of embezzlement, sentenced to one year in prison.
7—E. V. Debs, A. R. U. strike leader, convicted of contempt of court at Chicago; six months' imprisonment.
8—Van Leuven, pension swindler, convicted at Dubuque.
9—Alleged lynchers acquitted at Memphis.
10—Council Bluffs bank clerk wounds two detectives and kills himself.
11—Bell Telephone Co. defeated by Government.
12—Five killed in boiler explosion at Bay City, Mich.
13—Jones County, Ia., calf case settled after 16 years of litigation.
14—Committee of the New York Police makes full confession before Lexow committee, implicating many high in authority.

AUGUST.
1—\$2,500,000 fire in Chicago lumber district; three lives lost.
2—Death of Judge Holt, famous jurist and Buchanan's Secretary of War, at Washington.
3—Two fires in Chicago do \$357,000 damage.
4—Japs defeat Chinese with 2,000 slaughter.
5—The assassin sentenced to death.
6—Ex-Gov. Blair, of Michigan, dies.
7—Railroad strike declared off in Chicago.
8—Panic on Chicago Board of Trade caused by drought; corn reaches 49, overselling wheat.
9—Centennial of Wayne's victory celebrated at Defiance, O.
10—Fourteen lives lost in wreck on Rock Island near Lincoln, Neb.
11—Vaccination riot at Milwaukee.
12—Corn crop outlook growing dark.
13—House adopts Senate's tariff schedule.
14—Corn still shows remarkable firmness in market; crop prospects growing worse.
15—Santo executed at Lyons, France.
16—Deaths from the Orient; Chinese defeated, 2,000 slain.
17—Crop prospects improved by rain.
18—\$400,000 fire in Cincinnati.
19—Sixty-six houses burned in Beeville, Tex.
20—Eight men drowned in a yacht race at St. Johns, N. B.
21—Gov. Altgeld asks public aid for starving Pullmanites.
22—Thirty-seven miners killed near Franklin, Wis.; two at Ashland, Pa.; four at Creed, Colo.
23—Chase and capture of Gordon and Lake, Chicago train robbers and murderers.
24—1,000 people perish in cyclone on east shore of Sea of Azov.
25—John Newell, president L. S. & M. S. Ry., dies at New York.
26—Lakes navigation greatly hindered by smoke from Michigan forest fires.
27—New tariff becomes a law without President Cleveland's signature.
28—Many lake burned because of smoke from Michigan forest fires.
29—Congress adjourns; universal rejoicing.
30—Enormous customs receipts throughout the country, because of lower tariffs.
31—Thousand Chinamen perish in a fire at Hong Kong.
32—People killed at Uvalde, Texas, by cloudburst and earthquake.

SEPTEMBER.
1—Over 700 people perish, six towns destroyed, in Northern Minnesota, by forest fire; property loss several millions.
2—Six negroes lynched in Tennessee for barn-burning.
3—Hans check forest fires.
4—Tremendous rain fall in Chicago.
5—Labor day generally observed.
6—Fires renewed in northern pine woods.
7—St. Paul raises \$10,000, Duluth \$9,500 for forest fire sufferers.
8—Various smaller amounts for forest fire sufferers at Irving, England, cables \$500 for same purpose.
9—Robert J. peaces a mile at Indianapolis in 2:02 1/4; three heats average 2:03 2/3; both record-breakers.
10—Maline gives 37,000 Republican majority.
11—G. A. R. encampment at Pittsburg.
12—Owens defeats Breckinridge in Ashland, Ky., district.
13—News of Japan's success in decisive battle at Ping Yang, Korea.
14—Destructive cyclone in Oklahoma.
15—Abortive attempt to rob Santa Fe train at Gorin, Mo.; one robber fatally hurt, one captured.
16—New York Republicans nominate Morton.
17—Chinese and Japs sink three ships each.
18—Allix trots in 2:03 1/4 at Galesburg.
19—Over 80 lives lost in a cyclone in Iowa and Minnesota.
20—Madame Fursch-Mahdi, renegade at Warrsville, N. J.
21—\$1,500,000 fire in Portland, O.
22—Steamer Ohio and schooner Ironton collide off Presque Isle, Mich., and sink; five lives lost.
23—Five sailors drowned by sinking of schooner at Warrsville, N. J.
24—New York Democrats nominate David B. Hill.
OCTOBER.
1—Little Rock wrecked by a cyclone.
2—Special meeting of British Cabinet called.
3—Death of Prof. David Swing of Chicago.
4—Flurry of snow in Chicago.
5—Six men killed in a fire at Detroit.
6—Deaths of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, and Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.
7—Terrorific storm on the Atlantic coast; over 250 lives lost.
8—Nine killed by falling building in New York.
9—Train robbers in California and Virginia get \$100,000.
10—Two killed, ten wounded by militia resisting attempt at lynching at Washington Courthouse, Ohio.
11—Death of Historian James Anthony Froude at London.
12—Four Nebraska counties swept by fire; many lives lost and thousands of cattle perished.
13—AD CHRON.
14—Sixteen perish in a boarding-house fire at Seattle, Wash.
15—\$500,000 loss in freight-house fire at East St. Louis.
16—Three killed by dynamite in a boarding-house at Laurel, Pa.
17—Three killed at Lima, O., and three at Corydon, Pa., in wrecks.
18—Steamer Wairapa and 112 lives lost off New Zealand.
19—Seven perish by fire at New York.

NOVEMBER.
1—Czar of Russia dies.
2—Earthquake destroys New Hebrides towns.
3—Something dropped in political circles.
4—Six killed in a B. & O. wreck.
5—Death of Mike Kelly, famous ball player.
6—Tremendous storms on lakes and in Eastern States.
7—Death of Rufus Ramsey, Treasurer of Illinois.
8—\$500,000 fire at New Orleans.
9—Lynching of the son of Bob Younger, the outlaw, and another alleged murderer, at 13—Issue of \$50,000,000 U. S. bonds ordered.
14—Gen. Cassius M. Clay, aged 64, marries his ward, Dora Richardson, aged 21.
15—Stron, general manager Chicago Newspaper Union.
16—News of slaughter of 10,000 Armenians by Turks.
17—Death of Dr. J. S. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College.
18—Robt. C. Winthrop dies in Boston.
19—Debs defeats Schaefer at billiards.

DECEMBER.
1—Congress re-assembles.
2—Kolb has himself sworn in as Governor of Alabama; no disturbance.
3—\$275,000 fire in New York; \$175,000 in Omaha.
4—Bandits secure \$100,000 in a Texas Pacific hold-up.
5—Horrible murder of Alfred D. Barnes in Chicago.
6—Death of De Leases at Paris.
7—Elopement of Rev. Hancy and Mrs. Brandt, of Chicago.
8—Death of Robt. Louis Stevenson in Samoa.
9—Capture in Chicago of Seelye, the New York bank embezzler.
10—Two killed, 20 hurt in a Chicago street railway tunnel wreck.
11—Heard Springs, as farmer near Hamilton, Mo., kills his wife, three children and himself while insane.
12—Death of Sir John Thompson, Canadian Prime Minister.
13—Death of John Worthly, Chicago capitalist.
14—Civil war in Peru.
15—Meadowcroft Bros., Chicago bankers, convicted of embezzlement, sentenced to one year in prison.
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Punishments of Criminals.
Crimes of a serious nature committed in the prison of Melun, France, are obviously referred to the ordinary tribunals, but disciplinary offenses are dealt with each morning in a courtroom by the Governor, assisted by the Inspector, the schoolmaster, and the Chief Warder. The punishments inflicted are: First, reprimands; second, deprivation of use of canteen; third, punishment cell, with ordinary food; fourth, punishment cell, with bread and water, each fourth day being the ordinary food; fifth, deprivation of visits—this, however, is rarely inflicted; sixth, deprivation of correspondence, when the prisoner has attempted to misuse it; seventh, fines; eighth, reduction of scale of proportion of earnings, and, ninth, discipline room.

A NOBLE FIGHT.
AN EMINENT SOUTHERN LAWYER'S LONG CONFLICT WITH DISEASE.
Twenty-five Years of Prosperity, Adversity and Suffering—The Great Victory Won by Science Over a Stubborn Disease.
(From the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.)
Foremost among the best known lawyers and farmers of North Carolina stands Col. Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville. Mr. Sugg has resided in Greenville 22 years. While nearly everyone in Pitt Co. knows Mr. S's history, perhaps all do not know of his return to business again after an illness of 16 years. No man has gone through more than he, and lived. It was a case of the entire breaking down of the nervous system, attended by excruciating, agonizing, unendurable pain. Opiates and stimulants only quieted temporarily, and all treatments failed him. Only his love of family and friends prevented suicide. He told a reporter the following interesting story:

"I kept at my work as long as I could, but nature gave way at last and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 125, and it seemed to every body that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the gentle hand of my wife to bathe my limbs with tepid water. I was simply living from hour to hour. I had made my will, settled my business and waited for the last strand of life to snap. It was at this time that a somewhat similar case as my own was brought to my notice. This man had suffered very much as I had, his life had been despaired of as mine had, and yet he had been cured. I thought what that little word meant to me—CURED. The report stated that the work had been accomplished by a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I investigated the report thoroughly and found that it was true in detail. Then I procured some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them and began to get better. I began to sleep like a healthy child; sound, calm, and peaceful. My appetite came back, and my nerves were soothed and restored to their normal condition and I felt like a new man. But the greatest blessing was the mental improvement. I began to read and digest, to formulate new plans, to take interest in my law practice, which began to come back to me as soon as my clients realized that I was again myself. After a lapse of ten years I ride horseback every day without fatigue. That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life is beyond doubt and I am spreading their praise far and wide."

Inquiry about the town of Greenville substantiated the above facts of Col. Sugg's case, and that many others are being benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Good 'd it is.
A citizen of Orange, N. J., who forgot to take from the pocket of his overcoat a memorandum of his losses at the race track has received advice from an unexpected quarter. A burglar who gathered up \$1,000 worth of silverware in his house the other night took the overcoat also, but left the memorandum thus indorsed: "Don't play the races—they caused my downfall."

My Wife's Nerves
Are weak and she suffers terribly from nervousness, headache and loss of sleep. Such is the testimony of many a man. The poor, tired woman is suffering from impure and impoverished blood. Her food does not digest. She is living on her nerves, because her strength is gone. Her nerves and muscles
Need Strengthening
by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure, rich blood, creates an appetite, and gives tone to all organs of the body. This is not what we say—it is what Hood's Sarsaparilla does. "My wife began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about three months ago. She has been in poor health for fifteen years. Hood's is doing her good. Her appetite is better and she looks better, and there has been improvement in every way." J. W. Robinson, Greenfield, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Be sure to get HOOD'S Cures
Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.
The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.
KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.
When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.
If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squamous feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Oldest Scythe in the World.
Quietly reposing on one of the many well-filled shelves in Flinders Petrie's private museum in London is an ancient agricultural implement which throws much light on the art of husbandry as practiced by the prehistoric Egyptians. This antique farming tool is a wooden scythe blade, which was found securely imbedded in the mortar of one of the oldest tombs of the valley of the lower Nile. The shaft of the instrument, as already stated, is of wood of some unknown species, the edge being carefully set with a row of flints so as to present their jagged edges in a manner not unlike that exhibited by the teeth of a saw. These flints are of uniform size, the base of each being fastened so as to fit the curve of the wooden blade. The teeth are not set into a groove along the edge of the blade, as one would naturally suppose, but each are firmly cemented in place, the material being of such excellent composition and the workmanship of such superior quality that after a lapse of time closely approximating 6,000 years they appear as sound and perfect as when first taken afield by their original owner.
To manage a furnace fire: The fire should be shaken down and raked perfectly clear every morning. A few shovelfuls of coal should be put on and all the draughts opened. The ashes should then be taken up. As soon as the coal begins to burn well and the fire looks clear at the bottom put in coal enough to come almost to the top of the grate.
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To manage a furnace fire: The fire should be shaken down and raked perfectly clear every morning. A few shovelfuls of coal should be put on and all the draughts opened. The ashes should then be taken up. As soon as the coal begins to burn well and the fire looks clear at the bottom put in coal enough to come almost to the top of the grate.

Milwaukee is a variation of Minnawaukee, meaning "rich and beautiful country."

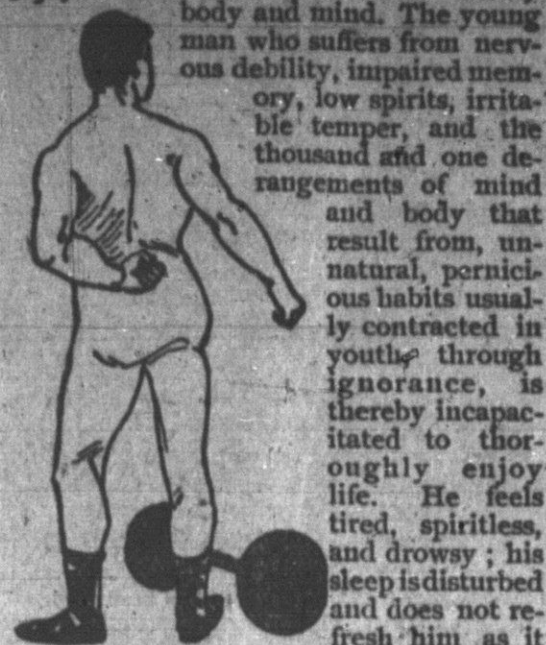
One of the easiest ways to take a cold is to drop asleep without an extra wrap over the shoulders.

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PHYSICAL STRENGTH.



cheerful spirits and the ability to fully enjoy life, come only with a healthy body and mind. The young man who suffers from nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits usually contracted in youth through ignorance, is thereby incapacitated to thoroughly enjoy life. He feels tired, spiritless, and drowsy; his sleep is disturbed and does not refresh him as it should; the will power is weakened, morbid fears haunt him and may result in confirmed hypochondria, or melancholia and, finally, in softening of the brain, epilepsy, ("fits"), paralysis, locomotor ataxia and even in dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book of 136 pages, written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of this notice with ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than a quarter of a century physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution have made the treatment of the diseases above hinted at their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures.

Sufferers from premature old age, or loss of power, will find much of interest in the book above mentioned.

German Ministers' Beggary Pay.
The Methodist annual conference in Germany has been fixing the salaries of all preachers within maximum and minimum figures. The largest sum given to any preacher is \$800 and the lowest \$150. There are gradations according as the preacher is married, unmarried or has children. In Berlin the conference owns property worth 250,000 marks, a large advance on the original cost. The churches are rapidly approaching self-support, and as soon as that is reached the state will grant corporate rights enabling them to bury the dead without consent from the state church.

—One of the most entertaining of the "oldest inhabitants" of Decatur, Ala., is Captain J. M. Todd, now 83 years of age, who steamed on the Tennessee River from 1832 to 1875.

A Thankful Mother's Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.
"Last winter I did not think my little ones would have a mother long. I suffered terribly with female troubles. I could keep nothing on my



stomach and got so 'poor' my friends hardly knew me. I suffered with severe headaches, dizziness, faintness, backache, and 'the blues.' "Thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I am now as fat as ever, and have no female troubles. If you use my letter, I hope it may be the means of saving some other poor mother's life as it did mine."—Mrs. Ella Van Buren, 821 Garden St., Peoria, Ill.

...EVERY... Home-Seeker SHOULD READ

The pamphlet recently published by the Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, entitled "Southern Home-Seekers' Guide for 1894." It contains over 50 excellent letters from Northern farmers now located in the South and other authentic and valuable information. For a FREE COPY address the undersigned at Manchester, Iowa: J. F. MERRY, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

WANTED MEN
To post bills, distribute circulars, hang up display cards and introduce our Electric Goods in special localities. Workers make from \$160 to \$300 every 30 days in the year. Agents growing rich—the sick getting well. No company, firm, or individual on Earth ever before offered such opportunity. A chance of a lifetime. **ELECTRO-MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 635-637 Broadway St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

KIDDER'S PASTILLES
Solely sold by mail, Boston & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

NEW CURRENCY BILL.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CARLISLE'S PLAN INTRODUCED.

So Many Objections to the Old One that Mr. Springer and Secretary Carlisle Decide to Submit a New Measure—News Notes.

Some Important Changes.
After conferences between the Democratic members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Springer introduced a substitute for the Carlisle currency bill. It is substantially a new measure, although some of the sections of the original measure are retained in the new bill.

Two very important features make their appearance for the first time in the substitute. The main one will have the effect of allowing the national banking system to run along, without an arbitrary provision that banks must organize under the new system. The original Carlisle bill contemplated that all national banks must reorganize under the new plan. This would have required them to surrender the government bonds which now constitute the basis of their circulation. But the substitute does away with this imperative change.

The other important feature of the substitute is that it does away with the unknown liability of banks to guarantee the notes of all other banks. This feature of the original bill has been much criticised. It contemplated that if a national bank failed its notes would be paid out of its assets and the general "safety fund" made up by all the banks. But if the assets and safety fund were insufficient to pay the notes of the failed bank, then the comptroller of the currency was to make a pro rata assessment on all the banks of the country. The banks said this prospective assessment shouldered them with an unknown risk. In effect it made them supply insurance on all the notes of banks in which they had no concern.

In view of these criticisms the substitute will do away with the assessment plan. The "safety fund" will be the limit of the joint liability of all the banks for the failure of individual banks. They will, however, be compelled to keep up this safety fund by more rigid provisions than appeared in the original bill.

The new bill is arranged so as to show the new features in parentheses. The first section is as follows:

"(a). That (so much of) all acts and parts of acts as required or authorized the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes issued by national banking associations (or as required such associations to deposit or keep on deposit United States bonds for any purpose except as security for public money) be, and the same hereby are repealed (as to associations taking out circulation under this act); and such notes shall not contain the statement that they are so secured."

Section 2 is changed so that banks can not only deposit legal tenders to secure circulation, but also "currency certificates issued under section 5193 of the revised statutes of the United States."

Section 3 is retained entire, except that its provisions are restricted to apply to national banking associations "taking out circulation under this act."

Section 4 inserts "the comptroller of the currency" as the officer to designate the place where notes are to be redeemed.

In Relation to the Safety Fund.

In section 5 provision is made for keeping up the safety fund, and in addition to the terms of the original bill it is provided that "the collection of said tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. for each half-year shall be resumed and continued until the said fund is restored to an amount equal to 5 per cent. upon the total circulation outstanding. All circulation notes of failed national banks not redeemed on presentation to the treasurer of the United States or an assistant treasurer of the United States shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the suspension of the bank until thirty days after public notice has been given that funds are on hand for their redemption, and such notes shall constitute a first lien upon all moneys thereafter received into the safety fund."

Section 6, allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest money in the safety fund in bonds, is the same as the original bill.

Section 7 is entirely new and takes the place of a section which has been eliminated. The new section is as follows:

"Section 7. That every national banking association heretofore organized and having bonds on deposit to secure circulation may withdraw such bonds upon the deposit of lawful money of the United States, now provided by law, and thereafter such association may take out circulation under this act and be entitled to all the rights and privileges and immunities herein conferred."

Section 8 specifies that the portion of the national banking act to be repealed is limited to so much of section 12 "as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold and to issue certificates thereon."

Section 9 is substantially the same as in the original bill.

Section 10, providing for State banks, is also the same as in the original bill, except that in the restrictions on State banks a new provision is made that the guaranty fund maintained by them may include "currency certificates issued under section 5193 of the revised statutes."

"Section 11. (That any banking association organized under the laws of any State may deposit with the Treasurer of the United States legal tender notes, and receive certificates therefor in the manner provided in section 5193 of the revised statutes of the United States and) the Secretary of the Treasury may, under proper rules and regulations to be established by him, permit such banks to procure and use in the preparation of their notes the distinctive paper used in printing United States securities; but no State bank shall print or engrave its notes in similitude of a United States note or certificate, or national note."

DIET OF HORSE MEAT.

A Gotham Editor Tries to Force It Down Chicago's Throat.

Rumors of horse meat in the Chicago markets, restaurants and domestic cuisine have of late pervaded the air of that region, giving rise to a sentiment of insecurity as to the component elements of ragouts, entrees and side dishes which has been found very perplexing and occasioned a good deal of dietetic bewilderment and confusion.

Horses have been cheap lately, and Chicago has her own opinion of her own commercial morality, and recent steaks, both porterhouse and sirloin, have in many cases exhibited a peculiar flavor—and in short the condition of things wears an aspect of irregularity. It is not probable that the objection there is to horse meat as an article of commerce, but only as an element of local consumption. If it were canned, or made into bologna sausages, or jerked in the similitude of beef and shipped away for the sustenance of the ethnic and the heathen beyond her boundaries, it would be another matter.

There is in Paris a Society of the Hippophagi, which meets annually and dines exclusively on horse meat, demonstrating by the well-fed appearance of its members that it is nutritious and asserting that it is palatable. On this testimony Chicago might affirm that the substance is wholesome and fit for export, though she evidently does not wish to have it infiltrate and permeate her own bills of fare. But perhaps it is a false alarm altogether, and her surplus horses are still, as formerly, shipped on the hoof or converted exclusively into glue, isinglass and sole leather, according to precedent, usage and the statute in that case made and provided.—New York Tribune.

The Unexpected Discharge of a Cannon
Close by would not have a more disturbing effect upon nerves which are vigorous than an ordinary noise upon those that are weak and unstrung. As a nerve, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unrivalled. By promoting digestion and assimilation they overcome that gastric disorder, which is the most prolific cause of nervous debility, and which, so long as it exists, defeats in large measure the action of sedatives and opiates. Such remedies, moreover, necessitate the use of increasing doses, and finally cease to act altogether, except in dangerous quantities. They never reach the fountain head of the trouble, and quiet the nerves only by semi-paralyzing them. Equally objectionable are very unmedicated alcoholic stimulants. Kidney, bladder and liver trouble, malaria, constipation and rheumatism are relieved by the Bitters, which also promotes appetite and nightly repose.

Artist Has His Joke.
An amateur artist residing in this city has been having considerable fun at the expense of his friends through a little device he has originated. His studio boasts an open fireplace, and in one of his idle moments he painted a piece of coal red on one side, shaded nicely, into black, and laid it on the edge of his grate. Now, when a friend comes to visit him the artist invariably turns the conversation on stories of men who were able to pick up red-hot coals in their bare fingers. He then asserts his own ability to do this, and in proof he picks up the painted coal. After holding it a second he drops it on his friend, and the energetic contortions that follow the advent of this supposed red-hot coal afford infinite pleasure to his artistic soul.—Philadelphia Record.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Spitting on the Hook.

When an Egyptian went fishing he spat in the Nile in honor of the deity, hence the custom of spitting on the hook for good luck.

For twenty years folks all over the world have cured rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other pains and aches by using St. Jacobs Oil. There must be something in it, for you couldn't fool all the people for so many years.

Popular and Economical.

Mush and milk surprise parties are popular 100 miles to the southward.

Those who make the party swoop down upon the subject of the surprise with a box of corn meal and a jug of molasses. The mush is set to boil, the molasses is turned into taffy and abundantly pulled, cakes are baked, apples pared, and the mush is eaten along with fresh milk and rich cream. The mush and milk surprise furnishes a maximum of fun for a minimum of expenditure.

In Olden Times
People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

Disbanded the Porters.
"The Six Jolly Fellowship Porters" tavern of "Our Mutual Friend" has lost its meaning, as the London county council recently disbanded the corporation of Fellowship Porters.

Going to California?
The Burlington Route is the only railway running "personally conducted" Excursions via Denver to Colorado Springs, Salt Lake, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield and Los Angeles at the lowest rates. Pullman tourist sleeping car through without change.

Leave Chicago every Wednesday. Write or call on E. A. Grady, Excursion Manager, 211 Clark st., Chicago.

Score One for the Chinese.
According to a telephone authority the easiest language for telephoning is Chinese. It is principally monosyllables and is made up of rising and falling inflections. German, it seems is not a bad language for telephoning as might be thought. French is not bad, but it is almost as sibilant as English.

Health Is Economy.
A well man can do as much work as two men who are "under the weather," and do it better. A box of Ripans Tablets in the office will save clerk-hire.

Bounty on Kansas Wolves.
Last year the bounty on wolf scalps in Kansas amounted to \$80,000.

Send your full name and address to Dobbin's Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., by return mail, and get, free of all cost, a coupon worth several dollars, if used by you to its full advantage. Don't delay. This is worthy attention.

A proverb for these times, or any other times: Speak but little, and let that little be the truth; spend but little, and let that little be cash down.

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, etc., which Jayne's Expecto-rant promptly cures if faithfully administered.

—There is no use in trying to reason with people who are governed by impulse or appetite.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

There are no real strong people in this world but good people.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmsted, Arcola, Ill.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Opens and cures the nasal passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Protects the Membrane from Cold, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quick, 7 absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren Street, New York.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY
And poultry diseases for 1894. 50 pages, 70 engravings; the best work of its kind ever published. Gives recipes for making egg food; contains poultry remedies for all diseases of fowls; plans and diagrams for building poultry houses, tells you how to raise chickens profitably, gives full description with illustrations of 25 leading varieties of pure bred fowls. It is an encyclopedia of chicken information, worth many times its cost to anyone interested in poultry. You positively cannot afford to be without it. Sent postpaid on receipt of price listed. Address C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 23, Freeport, Ill., U.S.A.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething: softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

You can make better food with

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Lighter, sweeter, more wholesome.

105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Bilelessness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Full Stomach and Bilelessness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.



A Ripans Tabule.

Do I know what it is? Why, to be sure! Mamma uses them for dyspepsia. Papa swallows one when he thinks he has eaten a little too much.

Mamma says that my brother Jack Always wants one When he comes home very late at night.

Grandpa Takes them for something That he calls constipation. He always takes two, and He says that They are very good indeed. They don't taste good, though, But they can be swallowed without tasting.

Mamma gives the baby A quarter of one—for wind on its stomach.

Aunt Jane She is an old maid, you know. Takes them for headache. She dissolves hers in water And drinks it. You just ought to see the Face she makes up;—but it cures her headache.

I put one under my tongue; Then I fill my mouth just full of water, And take one big swallow, And it is gone.—always.

What do I take them for? Do you see how red My cheeks are? Well! That is what I take them for, mamma says.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING. \$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & CHAMPELLE CALF. \$4.35 FINE CALF & KID. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. \$2.15 \$1.75 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES' \$3.25 \$2.15. BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLYN, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform.—Stamped on sole. From \$2 to \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Invention. Send for Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D. C.

WANTED Travelling Salesman for Liquor Trade. C. K. HITCHCOCK & CO., Evansville, Ind.

W. C. U. No. 1-25
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CHILLS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

WE SET THE

Ball Rolling

FOR THE
New Year

By quoting

24 pounds of granulated sugar for \$1.00.

28 lbs brown sugar for \$1.00.

Canned Corn 7c per can.

A first class lantern for 29c.

We expect to keep our customers coming right to the Bank Drug Store just as they always have and always will while we have any way of quoting them prices. We wish to impress everybody who enters our store this coming year that it is for their benefit to

TRADE WITH US

And that they are saving money by so doing.

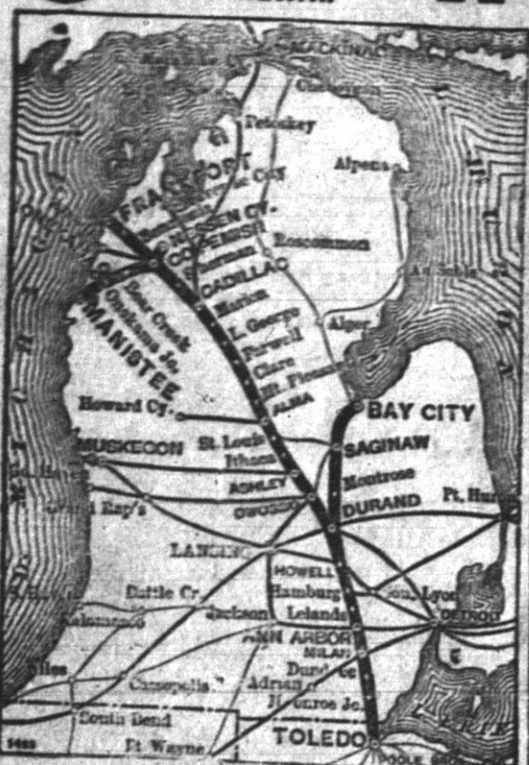
All goods fresh. All goods warranted.

Fine baked beans 10c per can.
Choice figs 8c per lb.
4 1/2 lbs best rice for 25c.
7 cakes good laundry soap 25c.
Lampwick 1c per yd.
Best molasses in Chelsea 45c per gal.
2 packages any kind of yeast for 5c.
9 sticks chicken for 10c.
8 lbs McCormack's rolled oats for 25c.
Fresh lemons 18c per doz.
Lamp chimneys No 1, 3c, No. 2 5c.
Best codfish in strips 8c per lb.
Our 19c coffee is making customers,

Lantern globes 5c each.
Electric kerosene 7c per gal.
Best 4-crown raisins 8c per lb.
Choicest honey in comb 15c per lb.
Quart cans of strained honey 38c.
A good broom for 15c.
Boston baking powder 20c per lb.
Fresh Florida oranges 18c per doz.
Good axle grease 5c per box.
Good sugar syrup 18c per gal.
5 lbs best crackers for 25c.
Good plug tobacco 25c per lb.
Choice cream cheese 12c per lb.

Yours for cheap prices,

F. P. GLAZIER & CO.



TIME TABLE
In effect March 25, 1894.
Trains leave Ann Arbor

NORTH	SOUTH
7:15 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
4:15 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
	9:00 p.m.

R. S. GREENWOOD, Agt.
W. H. BENNETT, G. P. A.
Toledo, Ohio.

120 DOLLARS PER MONTH

IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY
made easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work handily, without experience. Talking unnecessary. Nothing like it for money-making ever offered before. Our workers always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions. Reader, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a document giving you all the particulars.

TRUE & CO., Box 400,
Augusta, Maine.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied to the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-pictures of roses, 16 1/2 x 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpre, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1894. The cost of this superb work of art is \$350.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philopoeitic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine. In every one of its numerous departments which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fact of the day. Demorest's Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only \$2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages and illustrations on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBES has put Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.

Geo. H. Foster,

AUCTIONEER

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

HOURS OF SLEEP.

Long Hours of Waking Are Absolutely Essential to All Children.

One of the great mistakes of parents and those who have charge of children is that they are likely to allow the little ones too little time to sleep, says the New York Ledger. With one excuse and another the youngsters are up later at night than they should be, and as they must be off at school betimes in the morning and there may be duties to perform, they are called long before they have finished their morning nap.

Children, as a rule, ought to sleep ten or eleven hours, and to do this they must be put to bed early enough at night so that they may get this amount of uninterrupted rest. But it is a difficult thing to give the children the amount of sleep they require because there is always something going on in the evening that interests them—someone comes in, there is a new paper or book, or something is being talked of that they like to hear. They plead and entreat to stay up just a little longer, and with a spirit of indulgence the parents yield. Of course this means but one thing—too little repose and a curtailing of the hours of rest that nature imperatively demands.

It is no wonder that children are nervous, fretful, and difficult to get along with. Their nerves, inherited from dyspeptic parents, are keenly alive to every sound, and their tempers, none the best or they would not be the children of their parents, are irritated by being called out of bed when they so much want to sleep. During the earlier years of children, whatever else may be done, there should be ample provision for long and undisturbed sleep. It means health and strength in later years, clear heads, good dispositions, and well-regulated mentality.

HOW A MAN GOES TO SLEEP.

Sleep Begins at the Feet and the Senses Become Dormant by Degrees. "Order is heaven's first law," and, according to the New York World, the truth is manifested even in the process of going to sleep. When a man drops off to sleep his body does not do so all at once, so to speak. Some senses become dormant before others and always in the same order. As he becomes drowsy the eyes close, and the sense of seeing is at rest. It is quickly followed by the disappearance of the sense of taste. He next loses the sense of smell, and then after a short interval the tympanum becomes insensible to sound, or rather the nerves which run to the brain from it fail to arouse any sense of hearing. The last sense to leave is that of touch, and in some hypersensitive people it is hardly ever dormant. Even in their case, however, there is no discriminating power or sense of what touched them. This sense is also the first to return upon awakening. Then hearing follows suit, after that taste, and then the eye becomes able to flash impressions back to the brain. The sense of smell, oddly enough, though it is by no means the first to go, is the last to come back. The same gradual loss of power is observed in the muscles and sinews as well as in the senses. Slumber begins at the feet and slowly spreads up the limbs and trunk until it reaches the brain, when unconsciousness is complete and the whole body is at rest. This is why sleep is impossible when the feet are cold.

A MODEST PRINTER.

He Had Considerable Versatility and Wanted a Job. In a Western paper, under the heading "Situations Wanted," appeared the following advertisement, which shows in a fair degree the versatility and modesty of one American printer: "Wanted—Situation by a practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing and publishing house. Would accept a professorship in any of the academies. Has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry and many other sciences. Has had some experience as a lay preacher. Would have no objection to form a small class of young ladies and gentlemen and instruct them in the higher branches. To a dentist or a chiropodist he would be invaluable, or he would cheerfully accept a position as a bass or tenor singer in a choir." Remarkable as it may seem, this advertisement appeared day after day, indicating that the gifted printer was still without a situation. At last there appeared this addition to the notice: "P. S.—Will accept an offer to saw and split wood at less than the usual rates."

The advertisement was not inserted again, says the Northwest Magazine, so that the readers of the paper were led to infer that at last the versatile printer's acquirements had met with appreciation.

On the Score of Economy. "I don't often buy things Sunday," he said, as he came out of the drug store and carefully stored away in an upper pocket of his vest a fifteen-cent cigar, "but I hadn't anything smaller than a quarter in my pocket-book this morning, and I can't afford to throw a quarter into the contribution basket."

\$10.00 Size of Camera 5 1/2 x 5 1/4 x 6 1/2 in. Size of Picture 4 x 5 in.



The Folding KODAK Junior.

A practical camera with which a mere novice can readily learn to make the best photographs. Fully equipped for hand or tripod work. Adapted to roll film and glass plates; reversible finder with focusing plate; ground glass; fine focusing; improved shutter; tripod socket for vertical or horizontal views. Self contained when closed; handsomely finished and covered with leather.

Price, with double photo holder, developing and printing outfit, \$10.00. Half price for film (not included). EASTMAN KODAK CO. Rochester, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE Chelsea Savings Bank.

At Chelsea, Michigan
At the close of Business, Dec. 19, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$108,974.41
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	54,448.37
Banking house	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,845.10
Other real estate	15,379.36
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,553.17
Interest paid	182.09
Due from banks in reserve cities	13,509.44
Exchanges for clearing house	1,705.70
Checks and cash items	7,485.90
Nickels and cents	182.30
Gold coin	1,455.00
Silver coin	1,306.50
U. S. and National Bank Notes	4,559.00
Total	\$218,786.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$60,000.00
Surplus fund	3,859.04
Gross Undivided earnings (entered)	3,192.71
Commercial deposits subject to check	50,003.63
Commercial certificates of deposit	54,545.88
Savings deposits	18,136.13
Savings certificates of deposits	49,049.55
Total	\$218,786.84

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

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

Geo. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.
(THOS. S. SEARS
Correct—Attest: W. J. KNAPP.
F. P. GLAZIER, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of Dec., 1894.
Theo. E. Wood, Notary Public.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at F. P. Glazier & Co.'s drug store.

Shortsightedness.

To waste your money on vile, dirty, watery mixtures, compounded by inexperienced persons, when you have the opportunity of testing Otto's Cure free of charge. Why will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough when Bank Drug Store will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? Hold a bottle of Otto's Cure to the light and observe its beautiful golden color and thick heavy syrup. Largest packages and purest goods. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy that he has used in his family eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at F. P. Glazier & Co.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

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