

# The Chelsea Standard.

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CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895.

WHOLE NUMBER, 305

## Fifteenth Annual January Sale

AT THE DEPARTMENT STORES OF

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

We shall offer extra inducements to buyers in all departments, for cash, as we prefer at this season of the year to reduce our stock to as low a point as possible before invoicing; besides we are anxious to turn as many goods as we can into money during this month. So come and see us. It will pay you well no matter if you have to drive twenty miles. Our prices are eye openers to competitors. Remember we keep everything.

### CLOTHING DEPT.

We offer all overcoats in men's, boy's and children's sizes at one-fourth off.

In suits we offer a good many children's 2-piece suits at 1/4 price. One lot of men's suits at 1/4 off. One lot of pants at 1/4 off. Every suit and every pair of pants will be sold at a reduction during this sale. Good blue overalls at 39c. Men's lined coats at 1/4 off. Gloves and mittens marked down. Caps 1/4 off.

**Dry Goods Dept.**—Every piece of Dry Goods at 1/4 off regular prices. None reserved. Not a piece changed. Dress goods are cheaper than we ever offered them before. Broadhead single width goods for 18c. Do not fail to buy one of the best goods made to wear. In gingham every piece including staple checks, etc. goes at 1/4 off. In shirtings, now is the time to buy for next summer. 12 1/2c goods at 10c. All 12 1/2c outtings for 10c. All red flannels and shirting flannels at 1/4 off. Ticks, denim, cottonades, all at reduced prices. Best feathers at 50c per pound. Shirting prints at 3 3/4c, worth 5c. Ludigo blue prints, 5c, worth 6c. Cochoeco prints at 5c, worth 7c. 125 lbs. of white carpet warp at 15c per lb, worth 20c. Special prices on table linen and napkins. \$1.25 bed spreads at \$1.00. Bargains in towels and crash. Our crash at 10c is the best in the market at that price. Ladies, Misses and Children's underwear all to be sold at reduced prices. Bargains in wool hosiery, gloves and yarn mittens. Brown and bleached cotton at prices lower than you ever saw. We offer all of our shoes in men's, misses' women's and children's at a discount of from 10 to 25 per cent on each pair. Our prices on rubbers, wool boots, lumberman's socks, arctics, etc., will be found lower than others.

**Cloak Dept.**—We have in our cloak department, ladies' fur capes, ladies' plush capes, ladies' cloth capes, ladies' jackets, ladies' paletots, misses' jackets, misses' newmarkets, children's newmarkets and ladies' plush cloaks which we offer at 1/4 off. We have a few old garments, you may have one for a dollar. Come on now and buy a cloak. Bargains in beaver shawls.

**Blanket Dept.**—25 white bed blanket at 50c. 10 pair white bed blankets at 66c. 10 pair white bed blankets at \$1.00. All wool blankets at 1/4 off. Horse blankets all at reduced rates.

**Carpet and Curtain Dept.** We shall offer during this sale an all wool two-ply carpet for 40c per yd. Cheaper grades in proportion. Come now and buy your carpets for spring. Bargains in curtains, etc.

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

## KNOW ALL MEN

That C. E. Whitaker is prepared to sell Coal Heat.

ing Stoves, Wood Heating Stoves and Cook Stoves at lower prices than they were ever offered before, In fact will make such low prices as to astonish you. He also keeps the finest line of axes and saws at



the lowest prices to be found in Chelsea. Sewing

Machines cheaper than ever. Sewing Machines repaired, and satisfaction guaranteed.

## C. E. WHITAKER.

### R. A. Snyder

IS SELLING THE NEW ACCIDENT INSURANCE SHOE (For Men) AT Three Dollars

The Policy is good for 90 DAYS



Do you know that a \$100. policy goes with every pair of these shoes?

## Laundry Work,

That you want done, send us word at once and we will call and get it.

Respectfully,

## CHELSEA STEAM LAUNDRY,

S. A. MAPES PROP.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence

The quid nunc have had a toothsome morsel in the episode of Mr. Cleveland's guest. Mr. Hill set many other tongues wagging beside his own when he dined at the White House. And no event has stirred political Washington as this unexpected event of the New Year. The occasion was the first state dinner of the season, the members of the Cabinet being the special guests of honor. It is the improbable that always happens, and Senator Hill pedestrially exemplified the truism when he was seen to leave his hotel and walk across the snow covered streets to the White House. He went to the dinner in a most democratic way, not even taking the trouble to secure a cab. The meeting between these star actors—Senator and President—is described by the guests to have been a cordial one, with no indication in word or action that at any time there had existed the slightest difference between the two. Both gentlemen chatted pleasantly, and Mr. Cleveland coddled up to Mr. Hill in the smoking room after dinner for a quiet conversation which may have referred to the weather, as far as all appearances went, but which undoubtedly did not. Senator Hill said of the episode that it was the first time he had ever set foot in the White House except once in 1893, when he was compelled to visit the official part of the building upon public business. Hill loves the spectacular, and there is no question but that his appearance at the board of the man with whom he has been at sword's points has given him all the notoriety that any man could ask.

Speculation about the real meaning and probable effect of Senator Hill's visit is wide, ranging from the question of personal reconciliation to that of how the episode may influence the future fortunes of the democracy. Two of the numerous views advanced are freely criticised by the friends of Mr. Hill. The suggestion that the senior New York Senator is to become the administration's leader on the floor of the Senate they repudiate outright. So far as the situation in New York state is concerned, the Hill men declare that the Senator has no need to strengthen himself in that direction. In their opinion the President has now no New York following whatever. After disposing thus of these two interpretations put upon the White House episode, the Hill men themselves suggest that the visit may have been designed to have a still broader effect than one relating merely to the fortunes of individuals. What objection is there, they ask, to looking upon Mr. Hill as a party peacemaker? They say that the democratic leader who no longer holds on any personal score, and hinders the re-establishment of good feeling and co-operation against the common enemy, will merit and be likely to receive, severe party condemnation.

The shabbiness and inadequacy of the Executive Mansion are never more evident than at this time, during the social whirl, when it is called into use for socio-official functions. Congress is fully advised of the crowded and uncomfortable condition of affairs at the White House, and the need of a commodious and appropriate home for the Chief Executive is a subject of constant discussion in official circles. Occasionally, when time hangs heavily on his hands, Congress has the matter up for discussion. But the patriotic members of this august body have so many matters of a personal character to deal with that they have no leisure in which to consider the dignity of the nation. The old house is, of course, kept in excellent condition, several thousand dollars being annually appropriated for this purpose. Its exterior, which is beautiful in design, is painted immaculately white, and all the modern improvements have been introduced into the interior. The private part of the house is comfortable and large enough for the President's immediate family, but there is no room to devote to the Nation's hospitality, and in entertaining travelling dignitaries this country quarters them at a hotel. For the large public receptions the space is quite insufficient, for the official part of the Executive Mansion is exactly as it was planned one hundred years ago. Mr. Cleveland has taken the bull by the horns in his customary direct way, and has secured repose and quiet by renting a house out of town, to which he goes even when there is an important state paper to pre-

pare. But this temporary arrangement does not solve the question for the future. It is to be hoped some coming President, in defiance of philistine sentiment, will fuss and fume and rage until something is done to improve the condition of the shabby old house which is a disgrace to a great and rich Nation.

Senators Cockrell, Gorman and Jones, democrats, and Senator Allison, republican, had an informal meeting a few days ago to discuss the prospects of correcting the present tariff law by amendments to the urgent deficiency bill. The presence of Mr. Allison was requested, because it was believed that he would know the sentiment of the republicans on the subject. After the conference it was stated that no attempt would be made to make the corrections. It was understood that Senator Allison rather guardedly expressed the opinion that the republicans would not look with favor upon the amendment scheme, and the democratic leaders who had assembled at this informal conference gave it as their opinion that there would be no serious effort made to pass any tariff legislation this session, even in the way of amendment.

### BITS OF ONONDAGA ROMANCE.

Suggested by E. E. Howe's "Chronicles of Break O'Day."

The historical Johnson swamp, four miles west of Leslie, is the famous Johnson swamp, which for many miles in every direction was once visited by wagon loads of berry pickers. Since "The Chronicles of Break O'Day" appeared, there has been some discussion as to the part which Onondaga contributed to the romance. Many interesting details have been unfortunately forgotten, but the Local Republican, as correctly as possible and as fully as it has been able to gather it, presents the fragmentary traditional history on which certain chapters of Mr. Howe's novel are based.

In the spring of 1850 Rev. William Jones moved from Waterloo township, Jackson county, to what is now known as the Jones farm, three and one-half miles west of this place. He owned a large, powerful dog, which had bull blood and was very ferocious. In the night, just after he had retired, when the boxes, barrels and miscellaneous "traps" that had been brought by wagon, were still on the porch and scattered about the yard, he heard the dog growl from his newly-found den under the porch. Mr. Jones called to him to "be still." The animal recommenced his growling, and at last barking angrily, advanced into the yard. He was quieted by Mr. Jones, who went to the door, fearing that the dangerous brute might attack an innocent passer-by. It was about midnight when he heard a horse running furiously along the road to the eastward. The next morning Onondaga township was wild over the announcement that a horse, had been stolen from Elmer D. Hunt who lived on the farm now owned by Thomas Symonds. Although Hunt spent the price of the horse, and that was no mean figure, he never recovered the stolen beast.

The Johnson swamp was then as wild and lonely a spot as could be found in Central Michigan. At all times of the year except the very hottest months of summer, it was surrounded by a zone of water which was waist deep. Its bushes in many places were so thick that one in the midst of them could see but a few feet before him. Berry pickers often searched for hours before reaching the hard land.

During a term of the Ingham county circuit court, which was held early in 1851, a large proportion of the cases were criminal and came from the township of Onondaga. Those legal giants, Austin Blair and Henry H. Shaw were arrayed against each other, the former for the prosecution, the latter for the defense, in contests, the earnestness and bitterness of which must make them long memorable. Then it transpired that this accumulation of criminals in one township was not accidental. According to the confession of Peter Waggoner, he belonged to a gang organized for purpose of robbery and theft. But the trials did not end in a single conviction. They were not, however, without their result. They broke up the organization that had so terrorized the community. They furnished local history that has been narrated with zest for more than fifty years. —Leslie Local Republican.

## Our Roasted Golden Rio Coffee

Will Please You. Try it.

The best on the market, 28c per lb.

A good pencil tablet at 3c each.

Lead pencils 5c per doz.

24 lbs. gran. sugar \$1.00.

28 lbs brown sugar for \$1.00.

Best crackers 5c per lb.

Select oysters 23c per can.

Standard oysters 18c per can.

Choice N. O. molasses 25c per gal.

Choice sugar syrup 18c per gal.

Good canned corn 7c per can.

The best 30c tea in Chelsea.

Our 25c coffee is fine. Try it.

The best syrup you ever tasted 30c.

Choice raisins 5c per lb.

3 1/2 lbs California prunes for 25c.

Choice layer figs 15c per lb.

Choice Florida oranges 20c per doz.

Fancy citron, orange and lemon peel.

Forest spices and everything in the grocery line.

3 1/2 Sultana raisins for 25c.

7 bars laundry soap for 25c.

Electric kerosine oil 7c per gal.

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R. McCOLGAN.

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur

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Office hours 3 to 6 p. m.

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OPERATIVE, PROSTHETIC AND Ceramic Dentistry in all their branches. Teeth examined and advice given free. Special attention given to children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and local anesthetics used in extracting, permanently located.

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Propr. of The "City" Barber

Shop. In the new Babcock Building

Main street.

CHELSEA, MICH.

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.

## 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. 36—Atlantic Express 7:25 a. m.

No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:35 a. m.

No. 2—Express and Mail 3:19 p. m.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 3—Express and Mail 9:17 a. m.

No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 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.

## FEARFUL SUFFERING

### STARVING MINERS IN OHIO EAT RAW FLOUR.

Elevated Train Jumps the Track—An Oklahoma Attorney Disgraced—Trouble at a Kansas Court House—About One-Cent Postage.

#### Many Miners Starving.

Over 30,000 people in Ohio are on the verge of starvation and there is imperative need for immediate relief. The investigation of their condition, commenced at the instance of Gov. McKinley, promises to reveal a harrowing state of affairs. One case has already been reported which shows the deplorable condition of these unfortunate people. A miner who had worked but five days in three months went to the grocery where he had always traded and asked for a sack of flour on credit. The grocer, having carried the unemployed to such an extent that he was nearly bankrupt, refused to let him have it, but the man frenzied with the refusal, seized the sack and ran home with it, and when an officer went to the house to arrest him he found the wife and children eating the raw flour, not having tasted bread for two days. He turned away and did not make the arrest. This is only one of 10,000 cases where people are actually starving in Athens, Perry and Hocking Counties, while three times that number are in desperate straits.

#### "L" Train Falls to the Ground.

While an engine of the Kings County Elevated Railroad was switching at Snediker and Liberty avenues, getting ready to start back with four cars to the Brooklyn bridge, it ran off the end of the track and fell to the ground. It dragged one empty passenger car with it. The only men on the part of the train that fell, the engineer and firemen, were fatally injured.

#### NEWS NUGGETS.

Ivy Bobo, colored, was hanged at Friar's Point, Miss., for the murder of his wife.

The Hillman insurance case has been begun in the United States District Court at Topeka, Kan.

Lewis Raymer, of Lexington, Neb., 7 years of age, accidentally shot and killed his sister, aged 5.

While skating on the Sandusky River, eight miles below Fremont, Lambert Dodge was drowned.

The American Biscuit Manufacturing Company has cut the prices of crackers from 15 to 20 per cent.

Lee Mantle, of Butte, was nominated for Senator from Montana by the Republican legislative caucus.

An investigation of corruption in the police department was begun by the Grand Jury at New York.

T. E. Burlingame, ex-President of the Bank of Commerce at Springfield, Mo., was arrested at Perry, Ok.

Franklin Johnson, son of a Booneville (N. Y.) banker, died at Monte Carlo under suspicious circumstances.

By the death of Lemuel Coffin, the well-known merchant, Philadelphia receives \$167,000 for charitable purposes.

The Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will memorialize Congress to pass the McKaig bill.

Available supplies of wheat in the United States and Canada decreased 906,000 bushels during the week.

P. G. McLoughlin, an old and highly respected member of the Chicago Board of Trade, dropped dead on the street.

A pen-made counterfeit of the \$100 treasury note turned up at a Toledo, Ohio, bank. It was a dangerous imitation.

A bill has been introduced in the Nebraska Senate for an act to permit divorce from a person insane or idiotic.

At the meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association an agreement was adopted to detect no coal from Buffalo shippers.

Detective John Norris of Ohio is in jail in Richmond, Va., on a charge of trying to bribe the District Attorney in a gold brick case.

Justus C. Adams was nominated for Speaker of the lower house of the Indiana Legislature by the Republican caucus.

Neil Hepburn, ex-postmaster of Long Island City, \$7,000 short in his accounts, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Bills for the taxation of all church property and to repeal the law permitting Catholic bishops to hold property in trust were introduced in the Michigan Legislature.

Congressman Caruth says an organization, of which Lyman J. Gage is Treasurer, is making contracts with business men by which it hopes to reap a vast profit in case of adoption of 1-cent postage.

A guard of deputy sheriffs has been placed over the county building at El Reno, Kan., by the Commissioners of Canadian County, owing to a rumor that an attempt will be made to destroy the building and its records by fire in consequence of charges made against the retiring officials.

J. L. Brown, who was recently elected County Attorney at Perry, Okla., was a few days ago disbarred from practice. Tuesday he was sworn in by the Probate Judge, who had also been disbarred. Brown went about his duties as County Attorney, and was recognized by the County Commissioners, but when he went before the Grand Jury that body would not recognize him.

## EASTERN.

Secretary McBryde has made a final appeal to the Coal Operators' Association to arbitrate the troubles in the Pittsburgh district.

Hetty Green regaled the clerks at police headquarters in New York with stories of her career and her opinions on political and other questions.

Maud Fries, of Millville, N. J., 14 years old, had a large shawl-pin in her mouth and when she laughed it slipped down her throat. She is in Philadelphia and surgeons are trying to remove it.

Snowslides covering five miles west of Lock Haven, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, blocked traffic. A freight train east bound was submerged by an avalanche between Ritchie and Hyner.

Ralph W. Bond, aged 27 years, of Philadelphia, was sent to the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, suffering from an attack of insanity brought about, it is stated, by excessive cigarette smoking.

Mrs. W. H. Bannister, of Tarrytown, whose husband was, until last summer, law partner of Senator Lexow, has eloped with a hackman, taking her child with her. Friends say the couple have gone to Bismarck, N. D.

Over fifty boats were swept from their moorings in the Monongahela River around Pittsburgh by the flood. Several barges, each loaded with \$10,000 worth of coal, sank. Bottom lands around Etta and Sharpsburg are entirely submerged.

The Actors' Protective Union of Boston is considering a plan for securing for the 50,000 actors in this country an amendment to the national election laws whereby they will be allowed to vote in the place where their profession may call them on election day.

Judge Parker, of the New York Supreme Court, has decided that the railroad commissioners can use railroad passes issued by the Secretary of State and that the new constitution does not prohibit the Legislature from providing that passes may be issued to State officials when traveling on official business.

One of the new rules made by the Lawrence Scientific School faculty at Harvard requires the young men students to take a course of hygienic cooking. The Boston Cooking School will initiate them into the mysteries of kettle and dishpan, and there is no end of feminine gloating over the prospective fun. Arrangements are being made to begin teaching the Harvard men in the spring.

The condition of Judge Hoar, of Concord, Mass., was reported Tuesday morning as being worse, and members of his family are now expecting his death at almost any hour, as he appears to be steadily failing. The venerable gentleman maintains his good spirits through all his sufferings, and at times gets into a jocular mood, in which his old-time wit shows itself with a sparkle as bright as ever. He realizes that death is near at hand, and at the same time has no fear whatever of its coming. It was only the other day that he was able to write to one of his sons something like this: "I am engaged at the present time in the occupation of dying. Whatever else may be said, there is one matter of satisfaction in the work, and that is, that I have ample time for it."

## WESTERN.

John Eldridge, brother of a wealthy Chicago man, was killed for \$25 at Denver.

William Bowers, Marshal of Gallup, N. M., has disappeared. Foul play is alleged.

Omaha police have arrested three men who are alleged to have robbed Sandow and other hotel guests of several thousand dollars in money and jewelry.

Ex-Governor Penoyer of Oregon has endowed a scholarship fund of \$3,500 in Williams College in memory of his son, who died at the college last November.

On the pretense of examining the gas meter a thief secured access to St. Joseph's Hospital at Omaha and robbed Father Daxacher of \$6,250 in notes and money.

S. H. Hutchins, father of Miss Gertrude Hutchins of Denver Colo., who married Clarence W. Clarke, an adventurer, on two days' acquaintance, has become insane through brooding over his daughter's escapade.

Eugene V. Debs and five other directors of the American Railway Union were taken to the county jail in Chicago Tuesday afternoon. George W. Howard, former vice president of the union, and M. J. Elliott did not put in an appearance and a bench warrant was issued for Howard's arrest. Elliott sent a dispatch to Debs from Mahanoy City, Pa., saying that his child had just died of membranous croup at that place and that he would come to Chicago at the earliest possible moment.

The Humane Society at Cincinnati, Ohio, received a box from Burglar James Anderson, now serving a long term at the Columbus penitentiary. It contained a lot of toys made by the burglar for his children, who are under the supervision of the society. Anderson is the crook whose escape from the Cincinnati jail caused a great political scandal three years ago. His recapture was due to his love for his children, from whom he could not stay away.

Assistant Cashier Frank H. Sparks, of the Cincinnati Postoffice, took \$533 from the cash drawer while alone in the lunch hour to make up a shortage of \$233. He then struck himself on the head so as to cause an abrasion, lay on the floor to be found apparently unconscious by the janitor, and then asserted he had been attacked and robbed by two men. His story was so faulty as to arouse the suspicion of the police, and when closely pressed Sparks admitted his guilt.

Mining circles are in a flutter of excitement over the announcement of a rich strike made in the Lackawanna mine, situated on Green Mountain, a few miles south of Deadwood. A twelve-foot vein has been uncovered, the one from which, after many assays, gives returns averaging from \$1,500 to \$3,700 per ton. The vein is well defined. The mine is owned by James Collins and Curley O'Leary, two poor miners, whom

a chance "spot" in one moment has placed in affluence.

By the explosion of a boiler in C. R. Wilson's sawmill at Metz, Mo., four men were badly hurt, two of them probably fatally. An explosion at the Moyer Coker plant at Uniontown, Pa., resulted in the injury of six men, four of whom will die. Corning mill No. 2 of the Miami Powder works, located five miles north of Xenia, Ohio, exploded, completely demolishing the building and killing three men. Two miners were at work in the colliery at Hazelton, Pa., when the breast closed in on them, crushing them almost beyond recognition. Both men were married and leave large families.

Towns along the Ohio and the Eastern water courses, especially Pittsburgh, were given a scare Monday; but the worst, it is thought, is past. Heavy rains for forty-eight hours swelled the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers to flood height. This is about eight feet less than the last flood four years ago. Over fifty boats were swept from their moorings along the Monongahela River. A number of barges loaded with coal and worth \$10,000 each sank. Many mills had to close on account of the water getting into the fly wheel pits. Among them were the converting and the 32, 33, 35 and 40 inch mills of the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead. They were compelled to stand idle just as the strike collapsed. The Carrie furnace, the Pittsburgh wire works, and the Braddock wire works at Braddock were also compelled to close.

There was a wholesale hanging of horse thieves in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country the other day. The settlers down there have, ever since the opening, been the victims of marauding bands of horse and cattle thieves, and, finding the authorities too slow in bringing offenders to justice, several vigilance committees were organized in different parts of the country to take the law into their own hands. Horse thieves have been particularly bold of late, and the vigilantes a few days ago started on the trail of one band, followed it into the Pan-Handle of Texas and then back into the Cheyenne country, overtaking it near Cantonment. Here a battle followed, resulting in the wounding of George Gas-kill and Simeon Campbell, two of the vigilantes, and the capture of three of the thieves. The latter were hanged without much delay, and their bodies were shot to pieces and left hanging as a warning.

## SOUTHERN.

George Jordan, a negro, at Savannah, Ga., killed his 10-year-old son, shot his wife and daughter, and then himself.

Philip Weinburg, a rich hermit, who carried heavy life insurance, was found dead in the river at Little Rock, Ark.

G. M. Acree, a wealthy planter of Benoit, Miss., accidentally shot and killed himself at Memphis while cleaning a pistol.

Nelson Whitaker, the millionaire iron manufacturer of Wheeling, W. Va., has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate.

S. L. Swain shot and killed Widow Cooper and her daughter at the McDaniel farm, twelve miles from Newport, Ark. Swain surrendered himself.

E. L. Colburn, prominent in church and business circles of Pine Bluff, Ark., was publicly cowhided by May Huggard, the 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. May Huggard, a widow. Carroll Godfrey held a shotgun at Colburn's head while the girl cowhided him.

Editor Moore, of the Blue Grass Blade, was assaulted with a cane by John T. Shelby, Breckinridge's law partner, at Lexington. Shelby pulled out a bunch of Moore's whiskers. The cause of the trouble was an open letter from Moore to Madeline Pollard inviting her to go on a lecturing tour with him.

## WASHINGTON.

General Philip Sidney Post, member of Congress from the Tenth Illinois District, died suddenly in Washington.

President Cleveland says the insinuation in the Senate debate that the visit of Hawaiian royalists was connected with the departure of American ships from Honolulu is absurd.

An order has been issued extending the civil service regulations to all superintendents of stations in the postoffices of the United States. The order takes effect immediately. There are 126 of those offices.

Senator Allen of Nebraska, Populist, made a two-hour speech in the Senate demanding an investigation of the Senate restaurant because of an item on the bill of fare wherein \$4 is charged for beef-steak and truffles.

## POLITICAL.

Senator William P. Frye was renominated at Augusta, Me.

In Georgia county elections the Populists did not carry over fifteen counties out of 130.

Senator Pettigrew was unanimously renominated by the Republican legislative caucus at Pierre, S. D.

Governor Upham was inaugurated at Madison, Wis., many prominent Republicans witnessing the ceremony.

A caucus of Massachusetts House Democrats has decided to nominate John E. Russell, of Leicester, for the Senate.

The contest between Washburn and Nelson for the Minnesota Senatorship is developing a great deal of bitter feeling.

## FOREIGN.

The Sultan of Turkey is furious at ex-Premier Gladstone for his speech on the Armenian outrages.

The late John Walter, proprietor of the London Times, left a personal estate of \$203,573, all of which goes to his children.

Fifteen Armenians charged with political crimes escaped from jail at Shabinkarahissar. Troops pursued them and killed five.

Ex-Premier Gladstone gave expression to a wish for a reunion of the Irish party in replying to an address from the Friends Sons of St. Patrick of New York.

Official reports received at Vienna in regard to the use of anti-toxine in the dis-

tricts of Trieste and Czernowitz show a large decrease in mortality from diphtheria. The reports advise that the remedy be administered at the earliest possible moment.

A terrible accident, resulting in the loss of 120 lives, has occurred in the bay at Rio Janeiro. The boilers of the steamer Port Nichtheroy, which had a large number of excursionists on board, exploded and the shock drove the red-hot coals in the furnaces in every direction. The steamer caught fire and a great number of those on board jumped overboard to escape the flames. Altogether 120 persons were drowned.

Convicted of disclosing important information concerning the war department, Capt. W. Fred Dreyfus of the French army was publicly degraded at Paris, sentenced to deportation and imprisonment in a fortress for life. His epaulettes were torn off by a non-commissioned officer, his sword broken and thrown at his feet, and, manacled, he was led around the public square. He attempted many times to proclaim his innocence, but each time he essayed to speak the roll of drums drowned his utterance.

## IN GENERAL.

The most disastrous fire that has taken place in Toronto, Ont., in many years broke out in the Globe Newspaper Building early Sunday morning, and before it could be got under control the Globe building and half a dozen buildings adjoining had been destroyed, causing a loss aggregating about \$1,000,000. In addition one fireman lost his life, and several other firemen were injured, some of them possibly fatally.

Troubles continue to heap upon the whisky trust. Answers from stockholders on the organization scheme are not coming in to suit the directors and word was received Friday morning at Peoria of the collapse of one of their outside deals by which they lose over \$900,000. President Greenhut and some of his associates invested \$75,000 in an irrigating canal scheme at Gila Bend, A. T., some years ago, and have kept on sending good money after bad, until their total investment has reached \$900,000. The property was sold out by the sheriff and all the rights of the Peoria people were forfeited.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Failures for 1894 are fully reported, being 13,885 in the United States and 1,856 in the Dominion of Canada. Liabilities in the United States were \$172,992,856, and in Canada \$17,616,215. Neither the decrease of over 40 per cent. in Canada is surprising, but the statement shows that most of the decrease in the United States is in manufacturing liabilities, while the entire increase in Canada is in liabilities of trading concerns. A few States, including New York and Pennsylvania, show more failures than in 1893, and in a few Southern States the amount of liabilities is larger, but in central and western States, very much smaller. The failures have been 12.5 in every thousand firms doing business; the liabilities have averaged \$32.77 to each firm in trade, and in proportion to the volume of solvent business represented by all clearing house exchanges, \$7.63 for every \$1,000. The review places in a clear light the fact that prices of commodities are at the lowest level ever known.

Birick Brothers, commission dealers of Buffalo, have issued their annual stock report, covering the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The table given shows the visible supply of stock in comparison with last year. The percentage on hogs is based on the supplies of last year at this time. On sheep and lambs the percentage is based on the stock on hand Dec. 31, 1894. The figures: Cattle—Ohio, 32 per cent. decrease; Indiana, 30 per cent. decrease; Illinois, 35 per cent. decrease; Michigan, 35 per cent. decrease. Hogs—Ohio, 10 per cent. decrease; Indiana, unchanged; Illinois, 20 per cent. decrease; Michigan, 5 per cent. decrease. Sheep and lambs—Ohio, 52 per cent. decrease; Indiana, 42 per cent. decrease; Illinois, 45 per cent. decrease; Michigan, 40 per cent. decrease. There seems to be a decided shortage in cattle in Illinois, but two counties reporting more feeding this year than at this time last year. Hogs are reported generally unhealthy in Southern Ohio and in a good many parts of Illinois. Some sickness prevails in Indiana, but very little in Michigan. Wheat is being fed quite liberally; in some localities the percentage runs as high as 75. In Michigan particularly it is fed to a large extent, and the best results are reported.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@6; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50@4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2@4; wheat, No. 2 red, 54@55c; corn, No. 2, 45@46c; oats, No. 2, 28@29c; rye, No. 2, 50@51c; butter, choice creamery, 24@25c; eggs, fresh, 19@21c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 55@70c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3@5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No. 1 white, 41@42c; oats, No. 2 white, 35@36c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@6; hogs, \$3@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No. 2, 42@43c; oats, No. 2, 30@31c; rye, No. 2, 49@51c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@5; sheep, \$1.25@4; wheat, No. 2, 54@55c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42@43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32@33c; rye, No. 2, 54@55c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@4.75; sheep, \$2@3.25; wheat, No. 1 white, 55@56c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 42@43c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@34c; rye, No. 2, 51@52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 54@55c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42@43c; oats, No. 2 white, 32@33c; rye, No. 2, 51@52c.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@5; sheep, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 57@58c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 40@41c; oats, No. 2 white, 35@36c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 54@55c; corn, No. 3, 43@44c; oats, No. 2 white, 31@32c; barley, No. 2, 53@54c; rye, No. 1, 49@51c; pork, mess, \$11.25@11.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3@6; hogs, \$3.50@5.25; sheep, \$2@4; wheat, No. 2 red, 63@64c; corn, No. 2, 50@52c; oats, white Western, 38@42c; butter, creamery, 22@27c; eggs, Western, 24@26c.

## BAWLING ABOUT BEER.

### BRITISH BUTCHERS IN A TERRIBLE TURMOIL.

South Dakota's Ex-Treasurer Shows Startling Aptitude as a Modern Financier—More Municipal Rottenness in Chicago's Tax Collection Circles.

#### Say Americans Want All the Market.

The meeting Tuesday evening of the meat and cattle section of the London Chamber of Commerce in Memorial Hall has served to bring out a store of jealous abuse in regard to American meat and American business methods. The Daily Telegraph's statement, "The American beef kings, after half ruining British husbandry, now coolly propose to take an additional million from British traders and consumers," is repeated on all sides. Chairman Cooper says: "It was merely a question of no abatement, there is no doubt that the retailers could have accepted the situation. But it is viewed by many as marking the beginning of a series of other encroachments on trade. The Americans go so far as to say not only shall the salesman be deprived of the pound and a quarter allowance in every quarter of meat hitherto allowed in order to compensate for the loss sustained by shrinkage in transit as in cutting up, but he must not make such an allowance to his customers. This is only the first step towards obtaining control of the market, and when it suits their fancy to corner trade." The American shippers maintain they should make the concessions to the English butchers, as their meat is carried in refrigerators so long it is thoroughly shrunken when sold and ready for sale. The custom of granting the amount of each quarter arises from the fact the English meats are brought to market of ten while still warm, and so the allowance does not make up for the shrinkage.

#### South Dakota Plundered.

Probably the most startling failure that has ever occurred in South Dakota or the Northwest was revealed Wednesday morning when William Walter Taylor, the outgoing State Treasurer and President of the First National Bank at Northwestern Mortgage Trust Company of Redfield failed to appear to make a settlement at Pierre with his successor, Treasurer-elect Phillips, of Deadwood. The news and the closing of his Redfield bank came like a thunder-clap from clear sky, because both Taylor and the financial institutions with which he was connected were regarded as firm and reliable beyond question. The news from Pierre demonstrates that no money held there to the credit of the State Treasurer, and none is held in the Redfield bank. It is estimated that about \$350,000 is missing with Taylor. As from financial loss the action of Taylor is felt terribly by all who have known a done business with him and the financial enterprises with which he has been connected in years past. He and his enterprises have handled many thousands of Eastern capital, and his bank has always been regarded as one of the safe institutions in the State.

#### Bribe-Seekers in Trouble.

Startling disclosures of corruption in the collection of West Town Chicago taxes are promised as a sequel to the arrest of three men claiming connection with the Collector's office of that district of the city. The men are Solomon Tro, Henry Weil and Charles Newman, charged with conspiracy and bribery lodged against them through their efforts to get money from William H. Dunn under promises of having his tax reduced. Detectives of the Mooney Boland agency, who made the arrests after a fourth member of the gang, David Trout, who is said to be one of the conspirators. The Civic Federation is behind the detectives and promises further developments in the collection of taxes in other divisions of the city.

## BREVITIES.

The United States Patent Office is to date with its work, for the first time in fifteen years.

Retire W. Frees, State Timber Agent in Wisconsin during Governor Taylor administration, died at Oshkosh.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, the private secretary of Queen Victoria, was stricken with paralysis. His condition is critical.

Charles J. Tranter, a prominent student of Covington, Ky., dropped dead the residence of an uncle in Chicago.

Miners of the Massillon district scindred their action in rejecting the arbitrators award and will resume work.

Mabel Bird and Alice Cheesbort students at Mount Holyoke College, disappeared. The police are searching for them.

Avalanches have overwhelmed a number of small hamlets in the mountain districts of France. At Razerques the persons were killed.

The third Oklahoma Territory Legislature convened Tuesday. J. H. Pitts, El Reno, is President of the upper house and C. M. Barrios, of Guthrie, is Speaker of the lower house.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Female College was destroyed by fire. All of the were rescued and most of their belongings saved. James Gillespie was on the back by a piano thrown from upper story and seriously injured.

While Joseph Phelan and Mary Towner were being married in Indianapolis a constable and a ladies' tailor peeped. The latter claimed \$20 was due on the wedding transaction.

A bride's brother-in-law, Edward H. ble, of Texas, paid the bill.

Governor John E. Jones, elected by Silver party of Nevada, was inaugurated Tuesday. Other State officers seated at the same time.

A sufficient number of fleshies and mangled trunks have been recovered from the ruins of the Delavan Hotel at Albany to make eight unidentifiable bodies.

BLUE AND THE GRAY.

GRAVE MEN WHO MET ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion—Old Soldiers and Sailors Relate Interesting Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Field—Incidents of the War.

Roll Call.  
Corporal Green! the orderly cried.  
"Here!" was the answer, loud and clear.  
From the lips of the soldier who stood near;  
And "Here" was the word the next replied.

Cyrus Drew!—then silence fell—  
This time no answer followed the call;  
Only his rearman saw him fall.  
Killed or wounded he could not tell.

There they stood in the falling light.  
These men of battle with grave, dark looks.  
As plain to be read as open books.  
While slowly gathered the shadows of night.

The fern on the hillside was slashed with blood.  
And down in the corn where the poppies grew.  
Were redder stains than the poppies know.  
And crimson-dyed was the river's flow.

As the foe had crossed from the other side  
That day, in face of a murderous fire,  
That swept them down in its terrible ire,  
And their life-blood went to color the tide.

Herbert! "Here!" At the call there came  
Two stalwart soldiers into the line.  
Bearing between them this Herbert Kline.  
Wounded and bleeding, to answer his name.

"Here, Kerr!" and a voice answered "Here!"  
"Here, Kerr!" but no man replied.  
They were brothers, these two, these dead winds  
Sighed, and a shudder crept through the cornfields  
Near.

Ephraim Dean!—then a soldier spoke:  
"Dear carried our regiment colors," he said.  
"When our ensign was shot I left him dead,  
And after the enemy's warred and broke."

Close to the roads of his body lie.  
I paused a moment to give him a drink;  
He murmured his mother's name, I think,  
And death came with it and closed his eyes.

Was a victory. Yes, but it cost us dear.  
For that company's roll, when called at  
night,  
Of an hundred men who went into the fight,  
Numbered but twenty that answered "Here!"

A Woman's Brave Deed.

THE name of the heroine in the following story is unknown, but it is nevertheless a true narrative.

The facts were related to a minister of the gospel by two officers in the revolutionary war; one of them being a participant in the skirmish referred to, while the other lived near the scene of action.

Early in the war, the inhabitants on the frontier of Burke County, North Carolina, being apprehensive of an attack by the Indians it was determined to seek protection in a fort in a more densely populated neighborhood in an interior settlement. A party of soldiers was sent to protect them on their retreat. They proceeded some miles unmolested, the soldiers marching in hollow square, with the refugee families in the center.

The Indians, who had watched these movements, had laid a plan for their destruction. The road to be traveled through a dense forest in the fork of a river, where the Indians concealed themselves, and waited till the travelers were in the desired spot. Suddenly the war whoop sounded in front, and on either side; a large body of armed warriors rushed in, filling up the gap which the whites had entered, and an appalling crash of firearms followed.

The soldiers, however, were prepared. Such as chanced to be near rushed behind them, and began to play the deadly rifle. The others retreated themselves upon the earth, among the tall grass, and crawled to trees. The families screened themselves as best they could.

The onset was long and fiercely waged. Ever and anon amid the din of smoke, the warriors would rush, mawhawk in hand, towards the center. But each time they were driven back with heavy loss by the cool aim and firing of the back-woods riflemen.

Suddenly an appalling sound struck terror to the hearts of the little band of women and children in the center. It was a cry from their defenders—a cry for powder! "Our powder is giving out!" they exclaimed in despair. Have you any? Bring us some or we are no longer.

A woman of the party happened to have a good supply. Quickly she reached her apron upon the ground, poured the powder into it, and then at the risk of being killed every step, started to the nearest soldier. Having applied him she crept hurriedly to the next, and so went the round from soldier to soldier. This she continued to do until not only her own supply but all she could collect from the other women was distributed where it was most needed.

At last the savages were compelled to give way and departed badly defeated and crippled.

The victorious whites then returned those for whose safety they had ventured into the wilderness. Injuries were made as to who had been killed, and one running up cried: "Where is the woman who gave us powder? I want to see her."

"Yes—yes—let us see her," echoed on month to month. "Without her should all have been lost."

The soldiers ran about among the men and children looking eagerly for her and making inquiries. When others returned from the pursuit and asked the cause of the commotion.

"You are looking in the wrong place," they replied.

"Is she killed? Ah, we were afraid of that!" exclaimed many voices.

"Not when I saw her," answered a soldier. "When the Indians ran off she was on her knees in prayer at the foot of yonder tree, and there I left her."

There was a simultaneous rush for the tree—and there, to their great joy, they found the woman safe, and still on her knees in prayer. Thinking not of herself she received their applause with great modesty, and did not manifest any other feeling than gratitude to God for their great deliverance. The memory of this noble heroine is still held in the greatest respect.—Ram's Horn.

Soldiers Passing Away.  
THERE are unmistakable indications that the men who successfully fought for the preservation of the Union, and whose valor achieved the freedom of the slave, are rapidly passing away.

At the recent meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Pittsburg it was stated that the parade of the veterans, always one of the most impressive features of the annual meetings of this patriotic organization, would hereafter be a part of the programme, for the reason that, at the advanced age and consequent infirmity of so many of the survivors of the war, the physical exertion was too great a strain upon their failing strength.

But the most suggestive sign of the passing of the brave men who fought the battles of the Union, and who have survived the dangers of the march and field, is to be found in the late report of the Commissioner of Pensions, from which it appears that at the end of the fiscal year the total number of pensioners was 960,544. At the close of the previous fiscal year there were 966,012 names upon the lists. During 1893-94 there were added to the roll 30,085 new pensioners; 2,308 previously dropped pensioners were restored to it, and 37,051 were removed from it by death or other causes. The new claimants decreased from 363,799 in 1891 to 40,118 in 1893-94.

These figures unerringly show that the ranks of the veterans have begun to grow thinner, that their numbers are decreasing. They mark the beginning of the rapid passing of the brave survivors of the great armies of the north that turned back the wave of secession, that maintained the integrity of the Union, that made the human chattel not only a man, but a sovereign citizen.

Assuming that no new classes will be added to the pension list, it is evident that, year by year, it will speedily decrease. The men who entered the army in 1861 and who still survive, fixing their average age at 25, are now nearly 60 years old, and among men of that age, death is always busy. Among those who suffered the exposure of the camp, the march and battle, and especially among those who were wounded, the burden of 60 years is one that is hard, often impossible to carry. Even those who enlisted in 1864 are similarly well advanced in years. As a rule they were the elders of those who entered the army during the first years of the war, as the ranks of the young recruits were largely drawn upon in the beginning of the contest, and the late levies were made in notable degree from among older men.

From 1879 until the end of the last fiscal year there had been an increase in the number of pensioners, but from the latter date a certain and material decrease has occurred. This decrease must inevitably continue unless Congress broadens the present pension laws, and so adds new classes to the lists which time and death are inexorably shortening.—Exchange.

"I Am Proud to Die For My Country."  
The eyes of a youth of tender years, by the name of Bullard, belonging to Company A, 8th Illinois Regiment, were closed in death one spring morning, as the Marine Hospital in Cincinnati, by the kindly hands of that noble-hearted and faithful woman, Mrs. Caldwell—unwearied and ever watchful in her personal attentions to the sick and wounded since the establishment of the "Marine" as a military hospital. Young Bullard was shot at Fort Donelson. The ball, a Minnie, tore his breast open, and lacerated an artery. He bled internally as well as externally. At every gasp, as his end drew near the blood spurted from his breast. He expired at nine o'clock. Early in the day, when he became fully aware that he could not live long, he showed that he clung to life and was loth to leave it; but he cried: "If I could only see my mother—if I could only see my mother before I die, I would be better satisfied." He was conscious to the last moment, almost, and after reminding Mrs. Caldwell that there were several letters for his mother in his portfolio. She breathed words of consolation to him: "You die in a glorious cause—you die for your country." "Yes," replied he, "I am proud to die for my country."

Couldn't Kill This Drummer.  
Albert Messerly, a Wheeling (W. Va.) drummer, was thrown off the platform of a Baltimore and Ohio train and over an embankment, and an undertaker, upon a doctor's certificate that the man died of the shock, was preparing the body for shipment home, when Messerly recovered.

INTEREST IN TARIFF.

CONGRESSMEN SEEM TO BE VERY INDIFFERENT.

Doubtful If Any Action Will Be Taken Regarding the Prohibition of Meat Imports by Germany and Other Foreign Countries.

Capital City Chat.  
Washington correspondence:



WHAT action Congress will take to end the growing tariff complications between this Government and European powers, or whether any measures will be adopted for that purpose, are questions clouded in uncertainty. Considering the importance of the tariff war to commercial interests, attention given to it by members of Congress is noticeably slight.

Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, recently introduced a bill, in accordance with the recommendation in the President's message, to repeal the one-tenth of a cent differential on sugar which evoked protests from Germany and Austria, and which it is stated inspired the retaliatory action by the former Government in the form of prohibition of American beef. But it is not altogether certain that the Ways and Means Committee will report this bill to the House, nor is it at all assured that the House will pass it in case it emerges from the committee and is given a hearing.

Mr. Wilson was asked about the prospects of the bill, but did not speak enthusiastically of them. He said, in answer to a question, that its claims for consideration might be brought to the attention of the Rules Committee after the currency bill had been disposed of, but added that the remaining time of this Congress was very short, and there would be a great pressure for allotments of time for various bills.

Illinois being the stronghold of the meat business, the representatives from that State have been appealed to to do something in the interest of their constituents. Representative Aldrich, of Chicago, is receiving many communications on the subject, and intends to talk with his colleagues not to suggest legislation but to ascertain what will be their attitude toward whatever the Democrats may propose.

Whether the Republicans will co-operate with the Democrats in remedial legislation becomes an open question, since it is known that the Democrats are not agreed upon their course, a fraction of them thinking with Mr. Whiting that any tariff legislation will be unwise.

The annual seed distribution at the Agricultural Department has resulted so far in sending out 1,300,000 papers of vegetable seeds throughout the country. The work will probably not be completed before May, and no flower seeds have been sent out this season. There are still about 6,000,000 papers of seeds awaiting distribution.

Another Reservation to Be Opened.  
The Yankton Reservation in South Dakota probably will be opened for settlement early in the spring. The date has not yet been determined upon, but some action is expected in a few weeks. The total amount to be paid by the Government for the lands is \$621,475, \$500,000 of which is to be held in the Treasury as a permanent fund drawing interest at 5 per cent, payable per capita twice a year. Part of the money has already been paid, and the remainder will be disposed of within two or three weeks.

The annual meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners will soon be held here, and at the conference Indian work will be discussed by representatives of the Woman's National Indian Association, and all religious bodies conducting work among the Indians. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning will probably address the conference.

Secretary Smith is giving a great deal of attention to the management of the Indians, and has been in consultation with members of the Indian committees of the Senate and House upon features treated of in his report. Representative Wilson, of Washington, the senior member of the House Indian Committee, has been conferring with the Secretary regarding the coming Indian appropriation bill, and the possibility of securing legislation in accordance with the Secretary's recommendations. Mr. Wilson says that many of the Secretary's recommendations meet with his approval, especially regarding the sale of lands, which sales are not directly for the benefit of the Indians.

A general investigation on the advance of machinery in the industrial world and its effect on labor has been begun by the Bureau of Labor. The object of the inquiry is to determine what modern machinery has done as compared to hand labor, and what inroads machinery has made in the field formerly occupied by hand labor. It is the first time an investigation on this line has ever been attempted by the Government, and it is expected to prove an immense undertaking, though less difficult to accomplish than some of the inquiries already made by the Labor Bureau. Several of the agents have been already sent out on the work, provided with circular inquiries calling for collection of various specific instances of hand labor, the time, cost and labor involved in the production of various articles, compared with the corresponding conditions in the modern factories. The work will require a year or more and the whole force of twenty or twenty-five agents of the bureau in the field will be engaged on it after a few weeks, when the collection of statistics of strikes from 1887 to July last is completed.

The "Sundown Doctor."  
A "sundown doctor" is a clerk in one of the government departments who practices medicine after office hours. There are also "sundown" lawyers, stenographers, clerks, and teachers, and other classes who utilize the time that is not required by Uncle Sam by adding a little to their incomes and acquiring experience that is expected to be useful to them in after days. Washington is a good place for a person without means to obtain a professional education if he can obtain a clerkship in one of the departments. The lectures at the law and medical schools are arranged so as to accommodate those who are employed during the daytime, and a large portion of the students in such institutions hold government positions. Many of them resign as soon as they have taken their degrees and begin their professional careers elsewhere. Others resign and remain in Washington, but a good many cling to their positions as long as possible and hold their professional education in reserve until they are compelled to seek a living elsewhere.

A large proportion of the examiners in the patent office intend at some time or another to become patent lawyers, and no school furnishes a better practical education in patent law than can be obtained by such experience. In the medical divisions of the pension office are many young physicians. Some of them obtained their diplomas before they came here; others have studied medicine in the Washington schools while holding their positions. You will also find young doctors in the land office, Indian office, the war and navy departments and the treasury, and many of them enjoy quite a lucrative practice after office hours. Some make as much as \$1,200 and \$1,500; others \$500 and \$600. They charge the same fees as the regular physicians, and with one or two patients a day they can add to their salary quite a welcome little revenue.

The regular practitioners have made a fuss about this for a long time. They have refused to admit to the medical association of the district any man who does not devote his entire time to the practice of his profession. They have repeatedly appealed to the president and to the heads of departments to prohibit this "sundown" business, and at one time they got a bill through the senate making it unlawful for an employee of the government to engage in any other business, but it failed in the house.

Now they have induced the commissioner of pensions to issue an order prohibiting the employees of his bureau from practicing medicine. The ostensible reason for this is the danger of communicating contagious diseases to their fellow-clerks, but it is really the result of the efforts of the regular local physicians to limit competition.

GARDNER MAY GET IT

HE IS IN LINE FOR BURROWS' MANTLE.

Gov. Rich May Have to Call a Special Election to Choose a Secretary of State—Congressional Succession to Be Decided Soon.

Candidates in Plenty.  
Lansing correspondence: It is not improbable within the next few months Gov. Rich will be called upon to appoint a new Secretary of State. A Republican leader of Kalamazoo County, from which Senator-elect Burrows comes, says there is but little doubt his county will favor the nomination for Congress of the Rev. Washington Gardner, who was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Rich last March and elected in November. Secretary Gardner has frequently been mentioned as a Congressional possibility, and it is not improbable he will enter the race. He declines to say whether or not he will be a candidate, desiring time to consider the matter. Should he get the support of his own county, Calhoun, his nomination would be assured by the aid of Kalamazoo, as each of the other counties will have one or more candidates. The race for Congressman Burrows' place is on in earnest. In addition to Gardner the claims of Senator Clapp, of Battle Creek, are being urged, and still another possible Calhoun County candidate is ex-Senator Charles Austin, also of Battle Creek. In anticipation of the elevation of Burrows John M. C. Smith, of Eaton County, has for some time been keeping an eye on the main chance, and he has taken the field. When the special election to fill the vacancy is held many believe ex-Gov. Luce will be Branch County's candidate despite his assertions he is out of politics forever. If this declaration holds good the county may ask for the nomination of "Lieut.-Gov. Alfred Milnes. The names mentioned from Hillsdale County are those of State Senator Oscar A. Jones, Col. E. J. March, and Corvis M. Barre, all of Hillsdale. Kalamazoo County, it is said, will have no candidate, and the outsider who can secure the support of his own county and that of Kalamazoo also will be nominated. It is believed by many that Secretary Gardner stands the best show of doing this.

Gov. Rich will not decide about calling a special election for some days. If left to his own devices he will not incur the expense of a special election to fill the vacancy, but will leave it to be filled at the general election the first Monday in April. The wishes of the voters of the district will go far toward determining this, however.

After a recess of four days the Legislature convened on Tuesday afternoon and settled down for the consideration of the important business of the session. Lieutenant Governor Milnes and Speaker Gordon announced their standing committees. Donovan, the lone Democrat, was given the Chairmanship of the Committee on Federal Relations, and was made a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. Marquette prison, State capital, State affairs, State Normal School, local taxation and education. Notice was given of the introduction of several bills, notable among which is one to provide for the uniform taxation of church property. Another provides for the taxation of palaces and sleeping car companies. The Governor made the following appointments: Adjutant General, Charles L. Eaton, of Pike; Railroad Commissioner, S. R. Billings, of Genesee; Quartermaster General, George M. Devlin, of Jackson; Inspector General, Joseph Walsh, of Port Huron; Dairy and Food Commissioner, Charles E. Storrs, of Muskegon; members of the State Board of Agriculture, Franklin Wells, of Constantine, and C. J. Monroe, of South Haven; member of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Michigan Asylum, Wellington W. Cummer, of Cadillac; member of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for Dangerous and Criminal Insane, Ed Creed, of Allegan; member of the Board of Control of State Public Schools, M. E. Ramsey, of Leslie.

Senator McLaughlin, of Detroit, on Wednesday gave notice that he will introduce a bill which proposes a census law for all cities having a population of 20,000 or more. The first appropriation bills introduced ask for \$40,000 for each of the years 1895 and 1896 for the Agricultural College, and \$5,000 per year for the support of farmers' institutes. A bill was introduced appropriating \$20,000 for the Mining School at Houghton until the regular appropriation is available. A joint resolution proposing an important amendment to the constitution relative to the qualification of voters was noticed by Senator McLaughlin. It provides that no person who is not able to read and write the English language shall be permitted to vote in this State. Bills for the taxation of all church property and to repeal the law permitting Catholic bishops to hold property in trust were introduced.

Minor State Notes.  
Mrs. Margaret Byl, an old resident of Chicago, who was visiting her son, J. J. Byl, of Benton Harbor, died suddenly, aged 78.

Harvard has forged ahead of Michigan University in point of numbers, enrolling 3,200 students this year, a majority of 300 or 400.

Lewis Bushnell, of Osceola, recently had five tumors removed from his body. He is living, but only the choicest "cuts" of him are left.

The hearts of the lumbermen in Kalamazoo County were gladdened by about six inches of beautiful snow. It will revive business all through the county.

The body of John T. McKeown, a Detroit real estate dealer, was dragged from the river bottom. It bore no marks of violence. When last seen a week ago McKeown was en route homeward after a convivial evening.

A BLESSING TO CHINA.

That's What John W. Foster Thinks the War Will Prove.

To the average American Gen. John W. Foster, who was Blaine's successor as Secretary of State under President Harrison, has appeared to be a statesman of no more than mediocre ability. As a matter of fact, however, he is one of the finest diplomats America has had in recent years, and his selection by China as one of her representatives in the conference for the establishment of peace between the two great Eastern empires is a demonstration that his work is appreciated by foreign countries.

Mr. Foster has accepted the invitation of China. At Tokio he will meet the two Chinese plenipotentiaries, Chen Fen Huan and Shao, and together they will perfect a treaty with the Japanese Government.

Gen. Foster is 53 years old. A journalist by profession, he left his desk in 1873 to accept the United States mission to Mexico and served there until 1880, when he was sent as Minister to Russia and subsequently became Minister to Spain. In 1890 he was selected by President Harrison to represent the United States Government in various reciprocity treaties, and when Blaine resigned the Secretaryship in 1892 he was made his successor.

Gen. Foster has represented China in diplomatic dealings with the American Government and has the full confidence of the oriental Government. He has made a study of Asiatic politics and has great faith in China's future. "I think," he says, "that this war will prove a blessing to China. It will wake her up. The Chinese are capable of doing wonderful things. With the general introduction of railroads and telegraph lines China will become a far greater power than now. She is, even at the present time, a wonderful nation, but bound down by conservatism. She has loyal, patriotic soldiers enough, but is woefully lacking in officers and men skilled in handling modern appliances of warfare."

"As for Japan I have only the kindest feeling. She, too, is a wonderful country, and she has made more progress in the last few years than any other nation on earth. Her people are capable of great cultivation, and she deserves every recognition from Western nations for the efforts she has made and the actual progress she has already attained in her efforts towards civilization."

The wife of Charles Schwiesaw, a farmer living near Chamberlain, S. D., has disappeared under circumstances which point strongly to her murder. She and her baby were driven from the house by her husband, who took a gun and followed her.



GEN. JOHN W. FOSTER.



# LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. E. Stocking has been appointed one of the house janitors at Lansing.

Have you noticed the real estate advertisement of B. Parker in another column? It may pay you to look at it.

Jacob Hummel had the misfortune to step on a nail a few days ago, and is now nursing a very sore foot as the consequence.

The young men interested in the Young Men's Reading Rooms, will meet in the parlor of Boyd's Hotel, Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Representative Kempf has introduced a bill favoring women suffrage. He did it at the request of the Political Equality Club of Ann Arbor.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glazier are receiving the congratulations of their friends over the arrival of a little girl at their home. Date, Sunday, January 13, 1895.

The actions of some of the boys who attend the entertainments at the Town Hall are getting unbearable, and it is time that those having authority should take the matter in hand and see that quiet and order are maintained.

Representative Kempf has introduced a bill in the state legislature to compel railroad companies to keep at their stations bulletin boards indicating the arrival and departure of trains and whether the trains are late or not and if late, how late.

The free lunch stand at Ypsilanti has been in flower for the past few weeks. A baking powder company has been baking and giving away eatables to advertise their powder, and a stove manufacturer has been doing the same thing to advertise his stoves.

We have been enjoying genuine winter weather since the last issue of the Standard. On Sunday nearly all trains were drawn by two engines, and the snow plows were out cleaning the tracks. It was a stormy day, but many were out enjoying the sleighing.

Arrangements have been made by the ladies of Ann Arbor to take complete management of one day's edition of one of the dailies. The writing and editing will all be the work of the women, who expect to show the town what women can do when once they have a chance.

In 1895 there will be five eclipses. A total eclipse of the moon March 10-11, visible here; a partial eclipse of the sun March 25, invisible in the United States; a partial eclipse of the sun, August 30, not visible here; a total eclipse of the moon, September 3-4, visible here; and a partial eclipse of the sun, September 18, invisible here.

The officers of the W. R. C. for 1895 are: President, Mrs. Mary Martyn; Sec. Vice Pres., Mrs. Addie Green; Jun. Vice Pres., Mrs. Arminia Chapman; Chaplain, Mrs. Julia Fuller; Secretary, Mrs. R. M. Wilkinson; Treasurer, Mrs. Cassie Palmer; Conductor, Mrs. Joe Cushman; Guard, Mrs. Victoria Cook; Asst. Conductor, Mrs. Lillie Wood; Asst. Guard, Mrs. Belina Negus.

Don't worry about your health. More people make themselves ill by doing that than is generally supposed. If you are constantly imagining that there is something the matter with you, you will do yourself harm. Live as far as you are able a healthy life, and for the rest take your chance like a man. There are plenty of people who suffer a living death by allowing themselves to imagine that they are going to have every illness they read about.

Arrangements are being made for a rally of old soldiers to be held in Lansing some time during the month of March. The occasion will be one of particular interest to survivors of the seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth regiments of Michigan infantry, as on the day to be selected by the committee in charge of the affair, the colors of those regiments which were lost during the war, will be returned. The flags were recovered through the efforts of Senator Parton last fall and will be forwarded to Lansing for preservation in the museum of the capitol.

Now is the time to renew your subscription to the Standard.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Freer leave for Jackson next week, where they intend to make their home.

The dedication of the Congregational church has been postponed another week, or until January 31st.

Chris. Oesterle had the misfortune to smash a finger one day last week, while packing ice in Eppler's ice house.

About twenty of Miss Eva Pattin-ger's little friends helped her celebrate her sixth birthday last Saturday afternoon.

On Wednesday congress passed a bill giving Chelsea the next two condemned iron cannon at the disposal of the war department, for a soldiers' monument.

There will be a missionary conference at Kalamazoo Thursday and Friday, January 24th and 25th, under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Don't miss seeing the wonderful Majestic Steel Range in operation at the large store of the Eberbach Hardware Co., Ann Arbor. Biscuits and coffee served to everybody from 9:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The Glazier Stove Company has just placed in position two large stamping presses. These presses will soon be in operation, turning out hundreds of steel frame oil cook stoves, resembling gasoline stoves in appearance.

Wm. W. Wedemeyer is a prominent candidate for the nomination of county commissioner of schools on the republican ticket. Will would make an excellent officer, and is well qualified in every respect for the position.

The M. C. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Detroit, January 22-24, the occasion being the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple. Rate, one fare for round trip. Tickets good to return not later than January 25th.

Miss Adah Prudden has resigned her position in the Chelsea schools, and has gone to St. Joseph, where she has accepted a position. Miss Florence Carpenter of Kalamazoo, has accepted the position vacated by Miss Prudden.

The petition presented to the M. C. R. R. Company by the business men of this place to have the Atlantic express, going east at 7:23 a. m., stop at this place, has been granted, and is a convenience that the travelling public will appreciate.

Last Thursday morning, Mrs. Lucy Woodin, aged 76 years, had the misfortune to step on the ice, and break her hip. She is as comfortable as can be hoped for one of her age, and hopes are entertained for her ultimate recovery.

The Glazier Stove Company has received and placed in position two large stamping presses weighing ten tons, the freight on them being \$54. These presses will soon be in operation, turning out hundreds of steel frame oil cook stoves, resembling gasoline stoves in appearance.

The republicans of Washtenaw county will meet at the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, Feb. 12th, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing 21 delegates to the state convention, to be held in Detroit, on the 22d day of February, to nominate a candidate for county commissioner of schools, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. Sylvan is entitled to twelve delegates.

Stepping on an orange peel and seeing stars is not a pleasing pastime at best and more frequently than not is attended by a broken limb or other injury. Then follow suffering, loss of time and income, doctor's bills and worry. Now it is that the \$100 policy which accompanies every pair Lewis Accident Insurance shoes is appreciated. It furnishes the income which pays the bills, which relieves the worry which allays the pain and hastens recovery. R. A. Snyder is the agent for these shoes in Chelsea and it will pay Standard readers to look in and find out all about them.

# PERSONAL.

Ed Hammond visited friends in Jackson, Sunday.

Prof. E. E. Webster spent Saturday last in Ypsilanti.

M. J. Cavanaugh of Ann Arbor was in town Monday.

D. H. Wurster was an Ann Arbor visitor Sunday last.

Mrs. J. S. Trouten spent Sunday with friends in Ann Arbor.

Miss Annie Lee of Dexter spent last week with Mrs. C. Stephens.

Victor Hindelang of Albion is the guest of relatives at this place.

Miss Jessie Merrill spent Sunday with her friends in Ann Arbor.

Miss Annie Klein is entertaining Miss Norma Cousins of Toledo.

Chas. Foster of Fowlerville has been visiting his parents at this place.

Dr. H. H. Avery has been entertaining his mother for the past week.

Mrs. Geo. Begole spent Sunday with Mrs. H. M. Woods of Ann Arbor.

Archie and Jean Miles of Dexter spent Sunday with friends at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McChapman spent the past week with friends at Ypsilanti.

Messrs. W. D. and J. J. Haarer were the guest of W. J. Knapp last week.

Mr. Frank Staffan spent the first of the week with her daughter in Grass Lake.

Misses Nellie Maroney and Minnie Vogel spent Thursday last in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. M. J. Noyes is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Osborne, of Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Taylor of Detroit were the guests of Jas. Taylor a part of last week.

Mrs. J. J. Higgins of Detroit was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hooker Sunday last.

Miss Lillie Hawley returned home Saturday after spending several weeks with relatives in Jackson.

Fred Emerson Brooks was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Schenk, Sunday last.

Herman Almendinger of Ann Arbor was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hepler, Sunday.

Mrs. Fox and daughter Mabel and Miss Lounsbury of Albion were entertained by C. J. Chandler, Thursday last.

Miss Florence Brown returned to her home in Ovid Friday, after spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. T. Swarthout.

# Willis VanRiper.

Willis VanRiper, an exemplary young man of this place, died at his home, Tuesday morning, January 15th, after an illness of a few weeks' duration. Mr. VanRiper was the son of John and Maria VanRiper, and was born in Dexter, January 6, 1865. Willis was a young man who was respected by all who knew him, and his death is a terrible blow to his family, which consists of his mother, three brothers and a sister, his father having died a few years ago. The funeral services were held at the Baptist church to-day at 10:30 a. m., Rev. Wm. Walker conducting the same. A large number of his friends followed his remains to their last resting place.

# Might Have Been Expected.

The present rates of commercial electric lighting, as charged by the common council, are to be abolished, and the meter system introduced into the various business places instead. The city fathers have come to the conclusion that the lighting plant has not paid expenses, but has lost money during this first year of its operation. That is the only inference to be drawn from the frank statement of the committee that they have been furnishing light for less than the cost of manufacture—this being their reason for abolishing the existing schedule of rates and substituting meters. But few people are surprised at this outcome of the city's speculation in going into the electric lighting business. It is precisely in line with the predictions made in these columns two years ago, when the war was on. We do not make an unqualified assertion that different management might have brought about a different result; but there is no longer a doubt that city ownership has thus far proven itself to be anything but a success, financially. —Hillsdale Democrat.

# ONLY ONE MORE WEEK OF THE 1-4 OFF SALE! AT W. P. SCHENK & CO.'S.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Carpets, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, at One-Fourth Off.

The Only Genuine One-Fourth Off Sale in Chelsea.  
**DON'T MISS IT!**

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. 24 lbs Gran. Sugar FOR ONE DOLLAR.

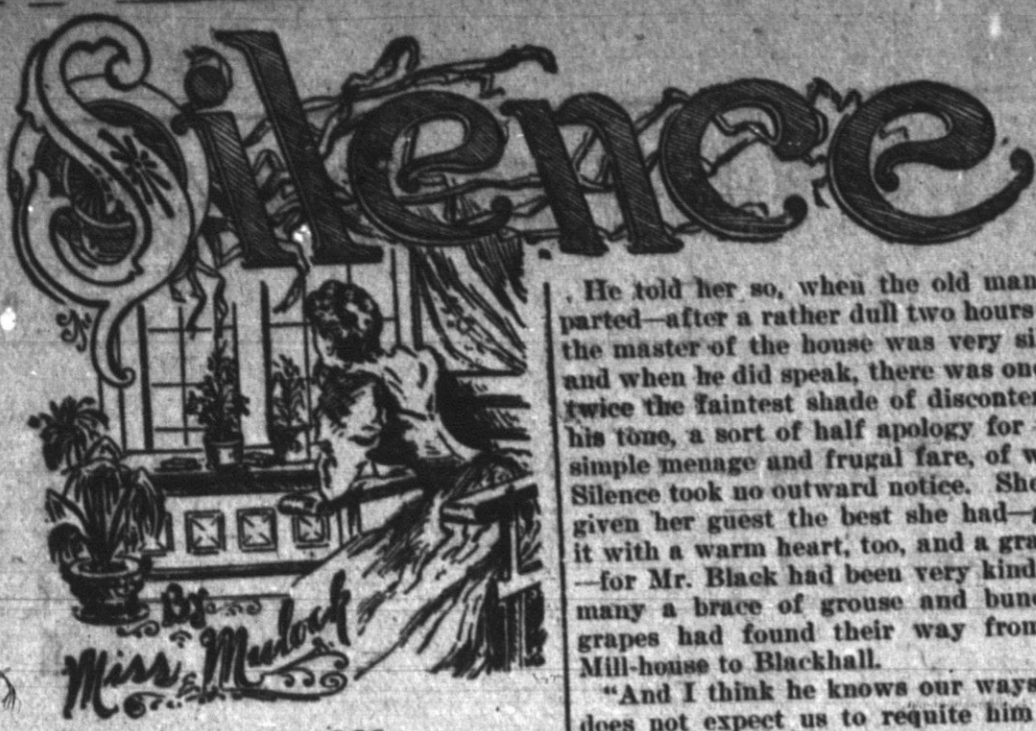
We carry in stock a fine line of Groceries and Crockery. We handle none but the best goods. Prices are as low as any for good Goods.

Please call and see us.  
Yours truly,

# GEO. BLAICH. BARGAINS

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

A few cutters for sale cheap.



## CHAPTER XII—Continued.

"Poor old Black!" he said one day—or rather night—when, after toiling, soaked through, up the steep brae, he sat down a few minutes after, dry and warm, by the bright fire, holding the little hands which had served him so lovingly. "Poor Black, whom I left in his large, handsome, empty house. I am quite sorry for all old bachelors."

"Thank you, dear."

"Though he told me once, in a confidential moment, that his life had been so hard, he was often glad there had been no one to share it."

"He was mistaken."

"I think he was mistaken," Roderick said, pressing his lips on the smooth brow and bright grave eyes, that looked on life utterly without fear, so long as it was a life with love in it. "I cannot believe that any man is the weaker, but the stronger, for having a woman to help him. Only he must choose a woman who can help him—as I did."

"You are very conceited," she said, gayly, and then clung to him passionately. "Two together; I can bear anything if we are two together. But if you had left me to go through my life alone—" A kind of shiver passed through her. "Some have to bear it, and do. Cousin Silence did. And I would have borne it, too—I told you so once. I would have lived a busy, useful life. I would not have died. But, oh!—the difference, the difference!"

"And, oh! the difference to me!" he said, as he clasped her to his heart, and felt the peace and strength she gave him. And then, coming back to common things, he added, "Poor old Black! He has been just a trifle 'difficult' of late; he is not the best temper in the world, and he likes you so much, you perhaps might smooth him down. If I bring him home with me to-morrow, can you give us some supper, Mrs. Jardine?"

So, in the dusk of the next evening, the tall young fellow, handsome and strong, and the bent old figure with the brown wig and yellow gaiters, appeared at the front door, which the mistress always herself opened for her husband.

"I was going to introduce the visitor," said he, "for we never have any other; but look here! I feel like Robinson Crusoe when he saw the footmarks on the shore. Wheels! horses' feet! Mrs. Jardine, you must have been entertaining a carriage and pair!"

"Two carriages and pairs! They have only just gone. And they were so very nice."

"The carriages?"

"No, the people. Such 'nice' people; is not that your English word—gentil, agreeable, charming?"

"She is going back to her French again—the renegade!"

"No, I am thoroughly Scotch now. Mr. Black knows it," said she, as with gentle, almost filial hands, she took off the old man's plaid and bonnet, and sat him in the arm-chair, he submitting with astounded meekness; but all old people, just as all children, loved and submitted to Silence.

"How bright your eyes look! Did your visitors talk French with you, my darling?"

"A little, for they had been a great deal abroad. But they were so simple and kindly, not grand or overdressed like—"

She stopped.

"Like other friends of ours, whom being friends we will not criticize," said Roderick, with a kind of sad dignity. It had been a sore vexation to him that, except the Griersons, nearly all the Scotch women his wife had met were of the class of Mrs. MacLagan, that exaggeration of national qualities which people of one country constantly make the type of another. "But, my dear, who are your visitors? Mr. Black will be sure to know them."

"Oh, ay; but they would never condescend to know me," said the old man, fingering with a half-comical awe the cards on the table. "Sir John and Lady Symington, of Symington; Mr. and Mrs. MacAlister, of Castle Torre. I told you, sir—he always addressed Roderick out of business hours as 'sir,' and Silence as 'madame'—the 'gentry' of the neighborhood would soon be finding out that there were again Jardines at Blackhall. Besides, Sir John and your father were lads together, and MacAlister of Torre—he was a bit bairn then."

"Yes," said Silence, after a puzzled pause at the Scotch words, which when he forgot himself the old man continually brought in. "Yes, they told me so. They spoke of him—Roderick, you would have liked to hear how they spoke of your father. And they said they hoped we should be good neighbors and meet very often."

Roderick looked pleased—it is but human nature to enjoy being 'respectable' like the 'lady'—but suddenly he clouded over. "Don't let us talk of this; it is impossible."

Silence was so astonished at the tone as well as the words that the natural, innocent "Why?" died on her lips. She turned away and began talking to Mr. Black of something else, asking no more questions, nor referring again to the visitors, who, Roderick saw with pain, had evidently charmed her and been a little brightness in the long empty day.

He told her so, when the old man departed—after a rather dull two hours; for the master of the house was very silent, and when he did speak, there was once or twice the faintest shade of discontent in his tone, a sort of half apology for their simple menage and frugal fare, of which Silence took no outward notice. She had given her guest the best she had—given it with a warm heart, too, and a grateful—

—for Mr. Black had been very kind, and many a brace of grouse and bunch of grapes had found their way from the Mill-house to Blackhall.

"And I think he knows our ways, and does not expect us to requite him with turtle and venison," said the young hostess.

"Perhaps not; he knows the barrenness of the land," answered Roderick, sharply—very sharply for him. "But other folks do not know and need not. Your magnificent visitors, for instance. I hope you did not let them penetrate beyond the drawing-room, or invite them to stay to tea, lest they might quote the famous lines,

"Love in a hut with water and crust, Is—Love, forgive us!—cinders, ashes, dust."

"I think you may well ask Love to forgive you, dear," Silence answered, not echoing the laugh, which was scarcely a merry laugh. "Yes, I offered them tea, for I liked them, and I wanted them to stay till you came home, thinking you would like them, too. They did stay, as long as they possibly could, and we had a pleasant talk, and Janet was baking, so I gave them some hot scones, and—"

"What charming hospitality! It must have reminded them of Caleb Balderstone's. Why, my dear wife, we shall soon have to set up a Caleb Balderstone, since Blackhall has grown into a sort of Wolf's Hope. Silence, my darling—taking her face between his hands and trying hard to curb his excessive irritation—"you are the sweetest and simplest of women; but—you must not invite people here again. Not people such as these. They would only go home and laugh at us. I don't care for myself; I can dine off porridge and salt—it would not harm me—but I can't bear the world to know it. We must put the best on the outside."

She looked up, more than surprised—startled. Evidently there was something in the woman's nature—larger or smaller, who shall decide?—which could not understand the man at all.

"Never mind, however, for this once. We'll hire a fly—a carriage and pair perhaps, in noble emulation—return these visits, and any others with which the 'gentry' of the neighborhood, as old Black called them, may condescend to honor us—and so end it all. To keep up acquaintance with them is, as I said, simply impossible."

"Why impossible?"

"Can you not see? Birds of a feather must flock together—it is natural law. These people are the 'magnates' of the county, and we the impoverished Jardines of Blackhall. Besides, did you tell them—it was just like you, my innocent one, to do it—that I am also foreman of the cotton mill?"

Again she looked at him in quiet surprise. He seemed so very unlike himself. "If I had told them, would it have mattered very much?"

"Certainly not—to me. But I think it would to them. Dear, a man is always despised for being poor; and I will not be despised. I can live upon bread and water, dress in fustian—or rags, if necessary; but my wife will prevent that," added he, tenderly. "Only our poverty must not betray itself. If we appear in the world at all, it must be as Mr. and Mrs. Jardine of Blackhall. Whatever we suffer, let us 'die and make no sign.' Or, even to go a little further, let us imitate that very reserved gentleman of whom his valet said, 'Master's dead, sir—but he doesn't wish it to be generally known.'"

Silence did not laugh at the stale joke, which indicated a long undercurrent of bitter thought now welling up to the surface; but she attempted no remonstrance. "My friend"—the old tender "mon ami"—"do not be angry with me. I liked these people because I thought you would like them, too, and that a little society would be good for you; but since it cannot be—"

"Since it cannot be," he repeated, decisively, "we will not trouble ourselves about it, or them. Doubtless our neighbors will trouble themselves very little about us—at least, as soon as they know all the facts concerning us, which of course they very soon will. Never mind, my wife. Kiss me and be happy! We are happy, are we not? Let the world go its way—who cares?"

But it was evident that he did care; and when after a week or two he found he had been mistaken, and people did "trouble themselves" about the young Jardines, inasmuch that by and by, either from friendliness, respect, or curiosity, they had called at Blackhall—whether pleased or vexed, Roderick was certainly interested.

"Well, and who has been here to-day?" was always his first question on coming up from the mill; sometimes adding, with a bitter earnest underlying the jest, that he hoped that she had told all her grand neighbors that her husband was "out at work," his work as foreman of the mill.

"Yes, I thought you wished everybody to know? It could not matter, you being a gentleman and a Jardine. You once said so."

"And I say so still, in my best moments; but in my worst—Well, I suppose we men are great cowards—moral cowards. No matter, I am glad the murder's out. You did it for the best, my wife; and it is the best, for they will never come again, depend upon it."

But, strange to say, they did; and at last it became absolutely necessary to return these friendly visits.

"I will beg a holiday from my master,"—poor Roderick! he sometimes took a savage pleasure in the word—"we will hire the village fly and go in state; ap-

pearing for once as respectable people—Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, of Blackhall."

"I think we are respectable people," the wife answered; she had learned not to be hurt at these accidental bitterness. "We are well-born, well-bred; we live in our own pretty house; we pay our debts; and we staid nobody—except ourselves, perhaps."

Herself she might have said, for her husband, simple as he was in his ways, wonderfully so, considering his up-bringing, never suspected how many domestic and personal sacrifices were necessary, that she might in a sense, though not in the sense he had meant it, really "put the best on the outside" for him when he came home.

He was at home so little now that the whole day's holiday—they two together—was quite a treat to look forward to. But when, instead of the village fly, which Mr. Black had offered to order for them, there came up his own well-appointed but rarely used carriage, with his compliments, and the horses had not been out for a week, would Mrs. Jardine oblige him by using them? Then Roderick's pride rose up at once.

"Take Mrs. Jardine's compliments to Mr. Black, and she regrets extremely that—"

A hand laid on his arm—a whisper which always fell on his jarring nerves like a soft finger-touch on a quivering harp-string.

"Dear, yesterday when I was thanking Mr. Black for all his kindness, he said—you know his quick, husky way of speaking—'Madame, you may have a hard life—I rather think you will—but I hope you will never know one hardship; to find yourself in your old age without one single human being whom you have a right to be kind to.'"

"Poor old fellow!" said Roderick, much moved. "My little Conscience! you are right. John, tell your master he is exceedingly kind, as he always is; and Mrs. Jardine will enjoy her drive exceedingly."

So she did—to an almost pathetic degree—for it was weeks since she had been outside the garden gate. And the whole world was so lovely that still November day—November, but bright as June; it often is so in Scotland—all the fading landscape looked as beautiful as an old face sometimes looks to eyes that loved it when it was young.

These two, sitting side by side and hand in hand, though they hid the latter fact under a kindly plaid from John the coachman, were young still; to them the dying year brought only a charm of sadness. They were very happy, and all the happier, Roderick declared, because in their circuit of nearly twenty miles, owing to the rarely fine day, they found everybody "out" except one family—the Symingtons.

Sir John—a "fine old Scottish gentleman" of the last generation—with his old wife beside him, still keeping the remains of that delicate English beauty which had captured him fifty years ago, were, even Roderick owned, quite a picture. And they remembered his father; and they had known Cousin Silence. Their greeting was more than courteous—friendly; and their house, upon which, being childless, they had expended all they had to spend, was full of art treasures collected abroad, each with a history and an interest. The old couple seemed still to have the utmost enjoyment in life, and to have the faculty of making others enjoy life too.

"I knew you would like them," said Silence, when, having sent the carriage away, they walked home through the wood-path, which, Sir John carefully pointed out to them, made Symington only a quarter of an hour's distance from Blackhall.

"Yes, I like them. That is just the sort of house I should care to go to, if I could go. Lucky folk those Symingtons. They seem to have had everything heart can desire."

"Not quite. Did you see a miniature over Lady Symington's arm-chair? She saw me looking at it, and said—you should have heard the tone, quiet as she is—"That was our only son—my one child! He died at seven years old." I think," Silence continued, softly, "if you do not mind, I should like now and then to go and see Lady Symington."

Her husband pressed her arm, and then said, suddenly, "My innocent wife, what a happy way you have of taking everything."

"It is because I am so happy."

"And I—yes, I ought to be happy, too, God knows! But—"

She put her hand upon his lips. "God does know. And I know, too. Many things are very hard for you to bear—much harder for you than for me. We will not speak of them; we will just bear them. We can bear them, I think, together."

"Yes, my darling."

"And after that he made no more 'misanthropic' speeches for the whole evening."

(To be continued.)

Which?

That the average negro is inclined to be lazy, and that he also has a keen sense of the ludicrous, is shown by the following story received directly from the lips of an old "uncle," who vouches for its truth:

"Unc' Toby," a man for whom Bartlett's Creek has more attractions than the hot and grassy cotton field, not long ago took a "day off" in pursuit of his favorite amusement. He baited his hook, and long and patiently sat upon the bank of the stream, vainly waiting for a bite. At last, under the combined influence of the warmth of the day and the sluggish movements of the stream, 'Unc' Toby fell asleep.

Eternal vigilance is the price of trout, and while our weary angler slept, an enormous fish took the bait and pulled him into the creek.

Of course this awakened the old man, and he was overheard to inquire, as he floundered about in the water:

"For de Lord's sake, Toby, am dis algah a-fishin', or am dis fish a-nighin'?"

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for Jan. 20.

Golden text—"He gave them bread from heaven to eat."—John 6: 31.

Christ the Bread of Life is the subject of this lesson, which is found in John 6: 25-35. "And when they had found him." The last words of the preceding (24th) verse on "seeking for Jesus." "Seek and ye shall find." And yet it was a blind sort of seeking. They were surprised when they saw him, for they did not know of his miraculous passage of the sea. "Rabbi," they say, "when camest thou hither?" It is the word of startled wonderment that springs, tall-tale, to our own lips, even when we have been long seeking and praying for him.

And the finding; it was not whole and complete. It was only the charitable Rabbi that they sought, and they found according to their seeking. The words of our Saviour, in the light of this truth, have a grave and searching force, "Whom seek ye?" What is the character of your quest, friend? Stop and think a little. Our Saviour's answer to their query is strangely arresting and revealing. He knows how to interpret questions, and he answers the heart oftener than he does the tongue. "When camest thou hither," they were saying. And his answer, as he looks them in the eye, is, "Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves, and were filled."

There is something better than eating; it is seeing, discerning, or rather eating with discernment, as Paul says, "discerning the Lord's body." We all of us, in a sense, are permitted to eat and partake of Christ's benefits here. None in this day and generation and on the farther hillside of the Christian dispensation are wholly deprived of the blessings that come with the Christ life. But O, how few eat with spiritual sight, discerning the Lord's body, partaking and perceiving! Is there any emphasis to be laid on the word "filled?" Perhaps so, and perhaps it may explain a bit the crossness and dullness of the people. They filled themselves to the full, as if there were nothing else to do but eat. Well, so a great many do with the good things of this world and of this Christian dispensation, and indeed of the Lord's house. Is there not a caution lurking in these words of the Master?

And possibly there was a little scrambling for it, or, at least, a reaching out. Certainly there was a wild flight across the sea to somehow come up with this bountiful hand again. "Labor not" (Greek: ergazo; to strive), says Christ, "for the meat which perisheth." Alas, look about. What are the most of us doing all the time; and all of us the most of the time? We may wisely pause with the expression, "Meat which perisheth." In the original it stands, the meat, the perishing, i. e., the meat of perishing, that which is connected with this body of death. To be of the earth earthy, and to court death we need but go on feeding this lower, sensuous nature. "To be carnally minded is death."

But there is meat that "endureth" or remaineth. We recall the twelve baskets that remained over. Here in another and larger sense is a remainder unto life everlasting. Ah, the baskets full that we shall gather up yonder, after all the multitudes on earth's hillside shall have been fed! "Him hath God the Father sealed." But a seal signifies a purpose, a designation, or a destination. Sealed for what? Sealed for bread. Such is evidently the system here. There at the Jordan came the Spirit and the Voice saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased"—the seal of designation or adoption. But then later came that other voice at the transfiguration, which said, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased, hear ye him." Sealed for service, the seal of purpose or destination. Bread.

Faith is evidently first and foremost. "What shall we do?" they were saying. "Believe," answered Christ. "What works?" they cried, thinking possibly both of signs of attestation and deeds of service. "This is the work of God," said Christ, that "ye believe on him whom he hath sent," i. e., let him in, and let him work. In other words, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness (the righteousness that is in Christ) and all these things shall be added unto you."

But how? Straightway they talk of Moses and the manna, or traditionalism and ceremonialism. Not that, said Christ, nor even the word of Scripture, save as it conveys the thought and life of Christ: "Moses gave you not that bread from heaven; but my Father giveth (is giving) you the true bread from heaven." And now they are looking straight at him, and our Saviour answers the hunger of thine eyes rather than of thine lips as he speaks the word that tells it all. "I am the bread of life." Here we pause. What does he mean? Take him for what he says he is to us and know. Take him on his word, take him in faith, daily, hourly, live in him and by him.

"I cannot tell how precious the Saviour is to me, I only can entreat you to come and taste and see."

"Christ the blessed one gives to all, Wonderful words of life, Sinner, list to the loving call, Wonderful words of life. All so freely given, Wooing us to heaven; Beautiful words, wonderful words, Wonderful words of life."

Next Lesson—"The Great Confession." Matthew 16: 13-23.

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SHOULD READ

The pamphlet recently published by the Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad entitled "Southern Home-Seekers' Guide for 1904." 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 he undersigned at Manchester, Iowa: J. F. MERRY, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

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3 cans best tomatoes for 25c.  
A good tea dust 8c per lb.

Fine baked beans 10c per can.  
Choice figs 8c per lb.  
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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 chickory for 10c.  
8 lbs McCormack's rolled oats for 25c.  
Fresh lemons 18c per doz.  
Lamp chimneys No 1, 3c, No. 2 5c.  
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Electric kerosene 7c per gal.  
Best 4-crown raisins 8c per lb.  
Choicest honey in comb 15c per lb.  
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5 lbs best crackers for 25c.  
Good plug tobacco 25c per lb.  
Choice cream cheese 12c per lb.

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### 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.

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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 0 money order or Reg. letter at our risk. For further information, address SHANKS & SON, No. 215, Tenth St. Toledo, Ohio.

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School Report.

Monthly report of the Chelsea public schools for the month ending Dec. 21, 1894.

Whole number enrolled,	358
Number left for all causes	30
Number of re-entries	11
No. belonging at end of month	345
Aggregate tardiness	41
Time lost by teachers	1
Times teachers have been tardy	1
No. of non-resident pupils	48
Number of suspensions	1
Corporal punishment	0
Neither absent nor tardy	200

E. E. WEBSTER, Supt.  
Roll of Honor including all who have not been tardy, and whose standings in scholarship, attendance, and deportment have been 90 or above. The star indicates that the pupil has been absent.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Edith Boyd	*Mary Brosamle
*Aaron Buss	Achie Clark
Elvira Clark	*Ethel Cole
William Doll	Mabel Fletcher
Ida Forner	Edith Foster
*Lillie Gerard	Mary Goodrich
*Helen Hepfer	Nerissa Hoppe
Nettie Hudson	Fred Johnson
*Flora Kempf	Lena Kruse
Lena Miller	*Faye Moon
Minnie Schumacher	William Schultz
Bertha Spaulding	Hattie Spaulding
Helena Steinbach	Tracy Sweetland
Frank Taylor	Orley Wood

ERIC ZINCKE  
CARRIE MCCLASKIE } Teachers.  
NETTIE STORMS

\*George Doody \*Florence Ward  
\*Emma Wines  
FLORENCE N. BACHMAN, Teacher.

SEVENTH GRADE.  
\*Wortie Bacon \*Mabel Brooks  
Bernard Miller Evelyn Miller  
\*Maggie Pottinger \*B. Schumacher  
\*L. Schwickelath \*Joie Martin  
HENRY STIMSON, Teacher.

SIXTH GRADE.  
Warren Geddes Louise Heber  
Emily Steinbach  
MARA L. WHEELER, Teacher.

FIFTH GRADE.  
Lee Ackerson \*Carrie Alber  
Rha Alexander Mabel Bacon  
Cecilia Bacon \*Luella Buchanan  
Grace Cooke \*Paulina Easterle  
\*Rosa Easterle \*Helen Eder  
Herman Foster \*Vera Glazier  
\*Oscar Gilbert Myrta Guerin  
\*Clara Icheldinger Emil Mast  
Geo. Speer Rosa Zulkey  
Barbara Schwikierath  
ELIZABETH DEFEW, Teacher.

FOURTH GRADE.  
Helen Burg Ernest Cooke  
Leila Geddes \*Howard Holmes  
Rudolf Kantlehner \*Christina Kalmbach  
\*Fred'ka Lamberth \*Emmett Page  
Arthur Rafferty Herbert Schenk  
\*Rollin Schenk \*Willie Wilkins  
DORA HARRINGTON, Teacher.

THIRD GRADE.  
Arthur Armstrong Annie Barnes  
George Bacon Florence Eisenman  
Harold Glazier A. Icheldinger  
Ottie Lane John Miller  
Clayton Schenk

MARY A. VANTYNE, Teacher.  
SECOND GRADE.  
\*Flora Atkinson Annie Corey  
Joseph Eisele \*Adolph Heller  
Eather Selfe  
S. E. VANTYNE, Teacher.

FIRST GRADE.  
\*Merrill Adams Pauline Burg  
Helena Haag Guy North  
\*Eva Pettinger Lilla Schmidt  
Roy Williams  
ADAH PRUDDEN, Teacher.

The Delineator for February  
Is the Midwinter number, and the contents bear out the promise of the publishers of this magazine, for 1895 will be more interesting than ever. In the front of the book is the new Delineator March, by Monroe H. Rosenfeld, which is immensely effective and sure to become popular. There is an illustrated article on Church Fairs full of practical suggestions, and another descriptive of a picturesque Flag Fete suitable for a Washington's Birthday entertainment at schools and academies. There is a Good Night Drill, also for children, and two delightful entertainments for their elders, called A Flower Party and A Valentine Masquerade. Mrs. Carrie M. Knapp writes of Laundry Work as an employment for women, and Ada Tyng Griswold describes A Girls' Life and Work at the University of Wisconsin. The sixth paper on the Kindergarten introduces some fascinating work for little hands. For the housewife there is Seasonable Cookery, Hints on Serving Fruits and the continuation of the articles on The Home. The flower lover will find something of interest in Floral Work for Midwinter. The Tea Table Gossip is as entertaining as ever. The Fancy Work department is unusually attractive in this number.

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A Business-Making Book  
Every business man ought to read "Dollars and Sense," a money making book by Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., the leading expert on business and advertising. 18 chapters, illustrated with 100 plates, presenting every style of effective advertisements, with examples of reading notices, circulars and headlines. It tells the plain truth about advertising and exposes ineffective methods. Any readers of the Chelsea Standard who will send check, postal note, or postage stamps to the value of twenty-five cents to The Trade Company, Boston, Mass., will receive the book by prepaid mail.

Silver and Gold.  
Something every body wants, something all can get by securing a copy of Vick's Floral Guide for 1895, a work of art, printed in 17 different tinted inks, with beautiful colored plates. Full list, with description and prices, of everything one could wish for vegetable, fruit or flower garden. Many pages of new novelties, encased in a chaste cover of silver and gold.

Unusual and astonishing offers, such as Sweet Peas for 40 cents a pound, \$300.00 for a name for a New Double Sweet Pea, etc. If at all interested in seeds or plants send 10 cents at once for a copy of Vick's Floral Guide, which amount may be deducted from first order to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., and learn the many bargains this firm is offering.

Ladies Home Journal.  
Girls who like to read about marriage—and what girl does not?—should buy a copy of the January Ladies' Home Journal and read the excellent marriage article which Mrs. Burton Harrison has written under the title of "Heigh Ho! for a Husband." Mrs. Harrison does not resort to trite remarks. She is fresh and vigorous in her opinions. Eugene Field is not less interesting in his charming narrative of "The Woman Who Most Influenced Me," while Ed Bellamy sketches, in his own way, what he believes a "Christmas in the year 2,000" will be like. John Kendrick Bangs is deliciously funny in telling of a woman's attempt to smoke a cigar. Frank O. Small has a very happy paper which will interest thousands of lovers of magazine pictures. He tells "How I Make a Drawing," Edward W. Bok is unusually strong in his answers to a lot of "Problems of Young Men." The author of the "World," introduces her clever young clergyman to New York's fashionable society, and brings the story at once to its most interesting point. Other articles there are—some twenty odd of them—all good and wise. No magazine is certainly better worth its price of ten cents. The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia issue it.

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By Popular Authors is a large and handsome book of 192 large double-column octavo pages, nicely printed in clear, bold, readable type on good paper, and handsomely bound in colored paper covers. It contains, as its title indicates, twenty complete novellettes by twenty well-known and popular authors, each of whose works is intensely interesting. It comprises a whole season's delightful reading, and is by far the largest and finest collection of complete popular novellettes ever published in a single volume. The titles of the twenty complete novellettes contained in this book are as follows:

Under the Holly Berries. By Charlotte M. Briggs.  
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The Gypsy's Warning. By Mrs. Henry Wood.  
Household and Haggardities. By "The Duchess."  
The Headman of Antwerp. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.  
The Story of a Life. By Mrs. May Agnes Fleming.  
Old Haddorff Hall. By Rita W. Pierce.  
Blanche of Bonalville. By Alexander Dumas.  
A Tale of Three Lions. By H. Rider Haggard.  
A Drama in the Air. By John Verne.  
The Story of Helen. By Amanda M. Fleming.  
The Captain of the Pole-Star. By A. Conna Doyle.  
The Sailor's Secret. By Mrs. Jane G. Austin.  
The Duel in Horse Wood. By Willie Collins.  
The Heroes of Whiston Grange. By E. T. Colton.  
Moon Farm. By Mary Kyle Dallas.  
The Blacksmith's Daughter. By Rita W. Pierce.  
The Sculptor of Modena. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.  
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