

The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. VI. NO. 46.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895.

WHOLE NUMBER, 306

To close out as many as possible of the remaining

CLOAKS

on hand, we shall sell until February 10, all cloaks on hand at

One-Half Regular Prices.

This department contains choice, new garments, and any one wanting a garment, can get a good, stylish, new garment at a bargain.

We shall also offer a lot of good garments at \$1.00, \$2.00, and \$3.50 each, worth as high as \$12.00 each.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns, Delineators, Metropolitans, Fashion Plates, etc.

KNOW ALL MEN

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

ALL FOR THREE DOLLARS!
The Lewis Shoe for Men and an Accident Insurance Policy for \$100.



When you want a good PAIR OF SHOES

For a little money, call on us.

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

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

Our black cross tea. Everyone that uses it says it is the best in town.

Highest market price paid for butter and eggs.

R. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence

The Carlisle currency bill practically died aborting. The full staff of White House doctors who were present at the crucial event could not save it. Among the myriad of currency and financial schemes, many new ones have sprung phoenix-like from the ashes of the Carlisle sacrifice. Of these the plan of Senator Jones may be mentioned. It embodies the popular loan idea. Profiting by the experience of the Carlisle bill, the senate and not the house will be made the battle ground. There is much about the proposed measure of the Arkansas Senator that is significant. It was largely through his work that the antagonistic elements of the democratic party were brought together during the tariff fight, and he is looked to to bring about similar harmony on the currency question. His proposed bill, while pacifying the gold standard men, is said to give the silver men, in a degree, what they have been asking. The bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue \$500,000,000 of coupon or registered bond of small denominations, interest and principal payable in gold at not exceeding 2% or 3 per cent. The loan is to be made as popular as possible. An increase in the use of silver is created in sections which will provide that all notes under the denomination of \$20 shall be silver certificates. The unlimited coinage of silver is also provided for in a carefully drawn section arranging for an elastic ratio and the covering of the seigniorage into the treasury. It is claimed that Mr. Jones has secured some assurances that his measure will have the sanction of the treasury department, and of the president himself.

Meanwhile, Hon. Wm. M. Springer, the foster father of the Carlisle bill, stands in the house, superior to evil circumstances undiscouraged by disaster, roseate as the touch of day upon the summer hills—the incarnation and the type of deathless hope. His is the lissom grace of a reed bent by the eager wind, his the courage of eternal youth. He knows not fear or faltering. Simple, erect, sublime, he turns a beaming front to destiny. But the country cannot wait for Springer. The country needs not only hope in financial reform but some slight measure of fulfillment. It is well to leave Springer for a moment, fixed in that splendid attitude, and do a turn of business. It is not given to nations to live on poetry alone, and this particular nation is suffering just now for want of vulgar bread and meat. Public confidence, rehabilitated industry, financial vigor, the hum and stir of commerce—these are the missing ingredients we must recover. And in search of these we shall now go to the senate as to a last alternative, with our sorrows and our aspirations. And Springer! Alone, beneath a lowering sky, with Astarte cancelled by a pall of cloud, Springer will remain, a monument superior to stress and storm. The frost will melt into a gentle dew upon his whiskers. He will stand there, undismayed, until the vapors lift, and shapes of hope come forth to squeak and gibber in the moon. The senate's sunburst will illumine first of all that tense and gracious form. Light will come to us. We shall have warmth and life and hope—possibly relief while Springer waits.

The fight against the income tax in the senate has begun. The opposition is led by Senator Quay, on the republican side, and by Senator Hill on the democratic side. Both are persistent, vigorous fighters, but it is doubted whether Mr. Hill will proceed to the extent of interposing dilatory methods. Mr. Quay, however, has evidently started in for a prolonged struggle. When the Nicaragua bill was laid aside the other day for the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill which contains the income tax appropriation, he offered three amendments—first to insert a provision repealing the income tax, second, insert the entire McKinley law, and third, to insert the wool tax. He is said to have one of his three weeks' speeches in store, but as there is an apparent majority in the senate in favor of the income tax appropriation, it is doubtful whether he can prolong the struggle to any great extent.

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that people generally, especially visitors to the capital, should feel the greatest curiosity concerning Mrs. Cleveland, and should stare with open mouthed interest

at her when she is pointed out to them. But many incidents that occur in this connection illustrate only too plainly that the democracy of America seems to breed a lack of respect and beget ill-manners toward notable personages. Mrs. Cleveland goes about in a simple democratic way, shopping and is often seen on the streets unattended. She seems thoroughly unconscious of the interest she excites and both by her demeanor and her style of dress appears to avoid rather than to seek notice, but she has been wearing a magnificent Persian lamb coat of late which never fails to arouse in the feminine breast a feeling of envy. It is a beautiful garment, and shows her dark complexion to unusual advantage.

A friend of mine suggested that it would require a very long fast to train brother Dana, of the New York Sun, down for a White House dinner. And apropos of the state dinner, it seems that Senator Hill made his "positive only appearance of the season" upon that occasion. The story goes that he did not know to what extent were his duties as escort, as he came on foot, and his partner of the evening in her own carriage. He solved the matter by going home early and "alone."

It is stated on the highest authority that the reports relating to the alleged resignation of Secretary Carlisle are absolutely untrue, as are also all suggestions of this sort. My informant also says that, moreover, there never was a particle of foundation for them.

The dwindling gold balance of the treasury still receives severe shocks by frequent withdrawals. It is now reduced to \$77,474,410. The figures naturally revive the gossip of another bond issue to recoup the loss of gold.

Lima.

Dance at the Hall Wednesday night.

The Lima Dramatic Club is preparing for an entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hawley had a dancing party last Friday night.

Miss Florence Hammond gave a dancing party to a few friends Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhart entertained the S. P. Regulars Tuesday night.

San Francisco.

Minnie Mensing is on the sick list.

Eli Lutz and wife, of Trist, visited their daughter, Mrs. J. Kalmbach, Sunday.

Arthur Corwin and Otis Havens of Sharon were visiting the latter's brother last week.

Quite a number of farmers from these parts attended the Institute at Grass Lake last week.

Herman Kalmbach, our genial merchant, is probably the busiest person in this vicinity. He keeps a full line and strives to satisfy all.

Unadilla.

Gertrude Webb spent Sunday with Josie May.

F. E. Marshall spent part of last week with friends at Weberville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Douglass spent Sunday with friends at this place.

Merrill Gallup, who has been absent for the last three months in Wisconsin, made Lyndon friends a call Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Rice and daughter Mary spent Saturday at E. C. May's.

Prayer meeting was held Monday at 2 o'clock p. m. at the residence of P. Mills; Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m., at W. C. Collins'; Frank Birnie's and Mrs. Lou Hadley's; Thursday at Mrs. Lyman Hadley's, Frank May's and Mrs. R. Marshall's; Friday in the prayer meeting room.

Died, Wednesday evening, Mrs. Hannah Sophia Rohning. She was born in Germany, July 16, 1828, and came to America in 1875; she has lived at Mr. Reopeke's three years. The cause of her death was heart failure. The funeral services were held in the M. E. church Friday at 2 o'clock, Rev. Marsh officiating.

Died, January 19th, after a lingering illness, Mr. A. G. Weston, postmaster of this place. He leaves a wife and an adopted daughter. Mr. Weston was a member of the Maccabees, and a man respected by all who knew him. The funeral services were held Tuesday, Jan 22d, in the M. E. church, conducted by Rev. Marsh. A large number of his friends followed the remains to their last resting place.

"An Honest Tale Speeds Best, Being Plainly Told."

There is no doubt whatever about our prices being as low or lower than any of our competitors. Why? Simply because you do not have to pay us a profit for the purpose of maintaining a big expense; our expense account is so small that we are enabled to make the prices on the best goods as low as some are asking for the poorer grades, and if you are not already a customer of ours, we ask you to investigate this question of prices and quality and by so doing, prove to yourself that we are telling the truth.

24 lbs. gran. sugar \$1.00.
28 lbs brown sugar for \$1.00.
Electric kerosene oil 7c per gal.
Boston baked beans 10c per can.
3 cans tomatoes 25c.
Tea dust 8c per lb.
7 bars laundry soap for 25c.
Lampwick 1c per yd.
8 lbs rolled oats for 25c.
Boston baking powder 20c per lb.
Choice sugar syrup 18c per gal.
Best crackers 5c per lb.
Lamp chimneys 3c and 5c each.
2 packages of yeast for 5c.
6 dozen clothes pins 5c.
Good plug tobacco 25c per lb.
Good fine cut tobacco 25c per lb.

Armstrong & Co.

R. McCOLGAN,
Physician, Surgeon & Accouchour
Office and residence second door south of South street, on Main.
Office hours 3 to 6 p. m.
CHELSEA, MICH.

W. A. CONLAN,
DENTIST.
Office over Glazier's Drug Store.
CHELSEA, MICH.

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 anasthetics used in extracting, permanently located.
H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.
Office over Kempf Bros' Bank

FRANK SHAVER,
Proprietor 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. 35—Atlantic Express 7:23 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. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
Wm. Martin, Agent.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

FAURE IS PRESIDENT.

FRANCE NAMES HIM ITS CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

Shelby M. Cullom Succeeds Himself as Senator—Havemeyer and His Crowd Must Appear in Court—Winter Wheat Has a Good Covering.

To Succeed Casimir-Perier.

M. Felix Faure, Minister of Marine in the present Cabinet, was elected on the second ballot Thursday to be President of the French Republic. Faure polled 430 votes, to 361 votes polled by his nearest opponent, Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies. The socialists protested violently when the result of the ballot was made known. President Faure said: "I am deeply touched beyond all expression by the great honor the National Assembly has conferred upon me. I did not seek the exalted mission you have invested me with, but nevertheless I accept the charge with profound gratitude and a full sense of the responsibility and duties it imposes. You know me, you need not doubt that I will devote all my energy to the accomplishment of my heavy task. I cease from this moment to belong to any party, to become the arbiter of all. In this spirit I appeal for support to all the representatives of the nation without distinction of public opinions. We will always meet henceforth in our common work inspired by love of country, devotion to the Republic, care of justice, and solicitude for the lot of all citizens and over all for the lowly and humble."

Easy for Cullom.

The Republican caucus at Springfield, Ill., renominated Shelby M. Cullom to succeed himself in the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4 next. The only candidates before the caucus were Mr. Cullom and George S. Willits. Only one roll-call was necessary to elect Mr. Cullom. The vote stood: Cullom, 103; Willits, 21. All of the Republican Senators and Representatives were present except one. Representative McKinzie, of Joe Daviess, was absent on account of serious illness in his family.

Havemeyer Must Plead.

All the demurrers offered by the defendants to the indictments returned by the Grand Jury against President Havemeyer and Secretary Seales, of the American Sugar Refining Company; Broker Seymour, of New York, and Correspondents E. J. Edwards and J. O. Shriver were overruled by Judge Cole in the Criminal Court at Washington, and the defendants required to plead to the indictments.

BREVITIES.

Horace R. Chilton has been named for the Senate by the Democrats of Texas.

Mayor Strong has asked Superintendent Byrnes to remain at the head of the police department of New York.

The Stadt Theater at Milwaukee, while being decorated for a charity ball, caught fire and was soon destroyed.

At Raleigh, N. C., Marion Butler, Populist, was nominated for the long term Senatorship by acclamation.

Revenue officers destroyed an illicit steam distillery near Anniston, Ala. It had a capacity of eighty gallons.

Governor Hastings was inaugurated at Harrisburg, Pa., a parade and display of fireworks following the ceremony.

A bill to resubmit prohibition to South Dakota voters passed the House in session at Pierre by a two-thirds vote.

Richard C. Outcalt, cashier of the defunct Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., has been indicted for falsifying the books of the bank.

Ex-Congressman George E. Dorsey and R. C. Outcalt were indicted by the Federal grand jury at Omaha, charged with aiding in the wrecking of banks.

Winford Smith, the wealthy Indianapolis citizen, who fatally stabbed Western B. Thomas at the Brighton Beach Club House, was found guilty and given eighteen years in the penitentiary. He will appeal to the Supreme Court.

A dispatch to the London Times from Peking says that Gen. Wei, accused of cowardice, was beheaded. The Japanese have defeated a formidable gathering of Tong Haks in the province of Chung-Chong-Do, killing 300 of them.

The directors of the Galveston Cotton Exchange have advised the New Orleans Cotton Exchange that they heartily and most urgently recommend to the planters of Texas and the cotton-growing States a reduction of 25 per cent. in acreage to be planted this year as the only way of restoring prices to a compensating basis.

During a performance by the Wilber Entertainment Company in Switzer's Opera House in Marion, Ind., the curtain dropped on a natural gas pipe and broke it. The gas accumulated in the building, and before workmen could reach the cut-off, blew off the back part of the building with a loud explosion. Loss, \$2,000. The audience escaped unhurt.

The Cincinnati Price Current summarizes the crop conditions for the past week as follows: "Wheat crop generally well protected and all right. Some Western districts are unsatisfactory. The marketing has been very light and is prospectively so. Interior prices are strengthening under widening demand from millers. The corn movement has been moderate. The week's packing of hogs amounted to 435,000, against 430,000 a year ago."

EASTERN.

Thomas F. Gilroy and James J. Martin, two of the leaders of Tammany, have determined to retire from politics.

Mrs. Hattie Winterfield, of New York, has been sued for divorce by her husband. Eighteen co-respondents are named.

Homestead steel workers, after a stormy session, decided to postpone organizing under the Amalgamated Association.

Resolutions commending the work of Dr. Parkhurst were adopted by the New York Presbytery, Rev. F. P. Mullally alone dissenting.

Isaac F. Abbott, cashier of the Dover (N. H.) National Bank, killed himself when it was discovered that he was a defaulter. The bank has closed its doors.

A report comes from New York that Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt will not apply for a divorce, but that she and her husband have agreed to live apart, she to have the care of the children, \$3,000,000 in cash and an income of \$500,000 for life.

Napoleon Lepoint, of Haverhill, Mass., was fatally injured during an attack on non-union shoemen by J. Henry Meyer, a non-union man who was defending himself. It is feared the city may be given over to mob rule. Meyer was arrested.

A representative from Chicago of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association has been in Gloucester, Mass., negotiating to absorb all the fishery products landed there under the head of one gigantic syndicate. It is said he secured options on several water front properties.

Nearly 6,000 men, including motormen, conductors, electricians and others employed on the various trolley railroads in Brooklyn, N. Y., quit work between 4 and 5 o'clock Monday morning. The only road not tied up was the Brooklyn and Coney Island. Mr. Lewis, president of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, asked for police protection. There were also warnings to keep the peace, but in spite of these numerous cases of interference occurred. There was some delay in transportation of the mails, but the mail cars were guarded by policemen. The companies expected that the men would go out, and determined to anticipate them. They asked the electricians, about 1,000 in number, if they would take out the cars. Every one of them refused to do so. They were then told that there was no work for them. One foreman was asked if he was willing to take out a car. He refused to do it. The people had to use the elevated roads. The trains were made up with extra care to accommodate the rush. The public was greatly inconvenienced.

WESTERN.

California's legislature finally declared that Budd had been elected governor. Judge Burke's demurrer in the Hocking Valley bond case was overruled by Judge Pugh at Columbus, Ohio.

The schooner Justine foundered in Deception Bay, off the coast of Washington. Her crew of fifteen were drowned.

Fire destroyed the Gunning Block and a number of other buildings at Boonesville, Ohio, the loss being \$125,000.

Delia J. Haynes, 50 years old, committed suicide at Minneapolis by strangling herself with the braid of a rug.

W. W. Kent was elected president of the Western Base-Ball Association at Des Moines to succeed David Rowe.

South Dakota's Legislature agreed to support the Attorney General in the prosecution of Taylor and his houndsmen.

The home of J. H. Baldridge, near Jefferson, Iowa, was destroyed by fire and his nine children were badly frostbitten.

Col. A. B. Coit, of Columbus, Ohio, will be taken to Washington Court House to answer for his conduct in shooting into the mob of would-be lynchers.

South Dakota has attached a large amount of property, real and personal, alleged to have been fraudulently disposed of by ex-Treasurer Taylor.

An explosion of 500 quarts of nitroglycerine, at Gibsonburg, Ohio, created the wildest alarm in Findlay, Fremont, Lima, Fostoria, and surrounding towns. No lives were lost.

Two masked men entered the express car of a Burlington train at Chillicothe, Iowa, Saturday evening, and after tying the hands of the occupants, robbed the safe of about \$8,000.

At Mexico, Mo., the stock firm of Elliott & McNama made an assignment to H. C. Turner. Liabilities are estimated to be about \$20,000 and assets about \$10,000. The cause of the failure is speculation.

J. Greenbarg and M. Berkson, proprietors of the Model clothing store at Fort Scott, Kan., have been arrested charged with obtaining goods worth \$14,000 with intent to defraud their creditors.

While William Sallwasser, of Chicago, was laughing heartily at a woman who slipped and fell at Huron and Clark streets a cable car struck the buggy in which he sat and sent him sprawling to the ground. One of the wheels of the buggy was taken off by the grip car, but Sallwasser escaped with only a few scratches.

Governor Stone, of Missouri, pardoned from the penitentiary J. S. Faten, who was sent up from Christian County about eight years ago to serve a life sentence for murder. He was just over 16 years, the penitentiary limit, when sentenced. Recently he told the Governor the name of the real murderer, which he had known all the time, but which he had kept secret for eight years. His pardon was made so that he could testify against the guilty man.

Eleven men and a complete outfit of gambling tools were taken out of McCoy's European Hotel, Chicago, by detectives. The gambling apparatus, which was of unusually fine quality, was taken to the Central Police Station, and there under orders of Inspector Shea broken to pieces with sledge-hammers. The men were locked up and booked as inmates and keepers of a gambling-house. The raid is important as marking what Inspector Shea says is the beginning of a crusade against gambling in hotels.

Two masked robbers entered the residence of James Jamison, residing near

Dublin, Ohio, and, covering Mr. Jamison and his hired man with their revolvers, demanded the former's money. Jamison reached into his pocket for his money, and as he drew it out the revolver held by the robber covering him was discharged, the bullet entering his brain. The robbers beat a hasty retreat without stopping to pick up the money. Jamison died an hour later. The robber is believed to have discharged his weapon from sheer nervousness.

Three bears escaped from an Italian showman at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Several shots have been fired at the animals. While some children were on their way to school at Blue Ridge one of the bears appeared, and with terrific growls started toward them. Some of the children fainted, and the others found shelter in the nearest dwelling. The bear walked up to the prostrate children, sniffed them, and sauntered across a field to the woods. Philip Steinway was attacked by another bear near Lowery woods, but beat it off with a fence rail. The militia will go out and surround Lowery's woods.

Thursday night the temperature in Chicago was 34 degrees above zero. Friday evening it was 4½ degrees below, so that the drop there in twenty-four hours was 38½ degrees. The cold wave swept all through the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, moving swiftly east and south. Much suffering was caused. People were unprepared. In addition to the low temperature, the wind in the prairie country reached hurricane speed, and in Nebraska the very soil itself, in the absence of snow, was blown in drifts. In the lumber districts vast benefit accrues from the cold, as it insures ice and continued snow for logging operations.

The frozen, lifeless body of Mrs. Anne Berchekofsky, aged 60 years, of No. 312 Belmont avenue, Chicago, was found on Sunday at 5 p. m. lying at the foot of Anna street. It had lain there all day and probably all of Saturday night, for when it was discovered it was covered with several inches of snow. The body was taken home by the police to surroundings even more cheerless than those of the night before, which furnished at least a shroud—pure white snow. A decrepit old man who can speak no language but Polish, her husband, Michael Berchekofsky, sat in the fireless, cheerless house awaiting her return. There was only the poorest attempt at heating the room. There was a little fire in the cold room and no more fuel to replenish it; no food in the house and no means to procure the necessities to a funeral according to any of the customs of civilized people. Not even the means to dress the body in a cleanly garb or in anything else than the soiled and tattered gown in which the body lay.

As a result of a terrible explosion of giant powder Tuesday afternoon at Butte, Mont., seventy-five persons are dead and probably twice that number seriously injured. A fire broke out in the Butte Hardware Company's warehouse, in which giant powder was stored. The firemen were at work on the fire when a terrible explosion took place, killing a number of persons. While efforts were being made to remove the dead and wounded a second explosion occurred. The entire fire department was wiped out. All the horses were killed. Three policemen were among the killed. The dead number at least seventy-five. Plate glass was broken all over the city and the damage to property is enormous. The relatives of the killed are frantic and the city is in an uproar. The powder was stored in the warehouse in violation of the law. It was the greatest explosion in the history of the West. Bodies of the dead and dying were hurled several hundred feet, one corpse being found two blocks from the scene of the explosion.

A circle of Chicago detectives surrounded Detectives O'Donnell and Allmindinger at the City Hall while the latter opened envelopes bearing New York postmarks. Each envelope contained a check for \$1,000, a share of the reward offered by the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York for the arrest of Seelye, its absconding bookkeeper, who has been sentenced to imprisonment. McFarland, who informed the officers of the identity of Seelye, received a check for a like amount. When McFarland appeared at detective headquarters late one night and said he could solve a big mystery his breath was tainted with the fumes of liquor, and the wily "fly cops" winked at each other and said: "This is a pipe-dream; it is a good thing; push it along." So McFarland was passed along the line from one sage detective to another, until there was nobody left but O'Donnell and Allmindinger. They couldn't "saw him off" on anybody else, and unwillingly they trudged over to the North Side—and Seelye was caught.

Those who attended St. James' Church at Rockford Sunday found what appeared to be plush cords stretched across the entrance to a number of pews. A little investigation soon disclosed the fact that the cords barred entrance to only such pews as had not been paid for. The seats for which pew rent had been settled for were not molested. Curious persons who took hold of the apparently plush cords discovered the plush incased strong iron chains which effectually prevented admission to the pews. Father Flaherty explained from the pulpit that many pew-renters were in arrears and that ushers would let down the bars stretched across the various pews on the payment of 10 cents. A number of the parishioners of St. James' Church are not in sympathy with this method of enforcement of pew rent. They are fearful lest it result in the pastor's preaching to practically empty pews. They regard the plush-covered iron chains in the light of sugar-coated pills which the poorer parishioners and transient attendants will refuse to swallow.

WASHINGTON.

A report adverse to Judge Ricks was made to the House Judiciary Committee by Representative Bailey.

Labor Commissioner Wright has written a letter to Congressman McGann explaining the arbitration bill.

Senator Hamer introduced a bill in the Illinois Legislature making the destruc-

tion of buildings by anarchists a capital offense.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is preparing a currency bill, which he hopes will harmonize the conflicting bond and silver elements.

Mrs. Hansbrough, wife of Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, died at the Cochran Hotel, in Washington, of acute pneumonia.

Mr. Gorman defended his course on the tariff bill in a speech in the Senate. A criticism of Mr. Hill drew from the New Yorker a warm reply.

FOREIGN.

Lava from a volcano on one of the New Hebrides Islands flowed fifteen miles to the sea, devastating many villages.

It is now believed the British losses through J. F. M. Pierce's bond swindling operations will aggregate \$8,000,000.

A terrific gale, accompanied by a heavy snowfall, swept over Great Britain. Traffic was delayed and several vessels wrecked.

A petition was presented to the Hawaiian Government by the American League asking that an annexation envoy be sent to Washington.

M. Casimir-Perier, President of the French Republic, tired of political abuse, has resigned. Earnest pleadings of his friends failed to cause him to reconsider his action. He requests the dissatisfied ministers of his cabinet to withhold their resignations until order is restored. The summary step of the executive produces great distress and perplexity in all circles.

A Yotobama dispatch states that the division of the Japanese army commanded by Maj. Gen. Nogi commenced an attack on Kai Ping. The fighting continued four hours, at the end of which time the town was in the hands of the Japanese. The Chinese fled toward Hai Shaksai, with the Japanese in close pursuit. Large numbers were killed on each side, but the total loss is unknown.

At noon Tuesday the water was rising in the Diglake colliery at Hanley, England, where 90 or 100 men were entombed. It is feared that most of them have been drowned. The colliery was flooded while about 240 miners were at work. The water came from a part of the mine which had been closed for some time. It swept through the workings with tremendous force, carrying with it timbers, cars, and tools. The men nearest the shafts were rescued and others fled to remote workings, where they would be above the level of the flood, although cut off from the shafts. The sorrow-stricken wives, daughters and other relatives of the imprisoned miners gathered around the pit-head and patiently faced the bitterly cold wind, as they stood in groups, hoping and praying for the safety of those dear to them. The rescuers found the bottom of the shaft choked with piles of timber swept there by the torrents of water which poured into the mine. All of this timber must be removed before the entombed men can be reached. Hundreds of miners arrived at the Diglake colliery from other collieries and volunteered to go down and assist in the work of rescue. Fresh gangs of men were thus supplied to go down every hour.

IN GENERAL.

Both the United States and Italy will demand satisfaction of Morocco for the boarding of the bark Scutola by pirates.

General Sir John Summerfield Hawkins, who helped survey the northern boundary of the United States, is dead.

The names of the three soldiers who were drowned at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., were N. I. Tuttle and Will Creiner, of Company C, and Jacob Denhoff, of the post band.

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

Neither the beginning of the new year nor the failure of the currency bill has brought any material change to business as yet. The idea that business would suddenly take a new start after the holidays had rather less foundation even than usual, but the hope of strong revival a little later is still cherished by many. There has not been much time for change in the industries, but differences observed since the year began are not in the direction of higher prices or larger demand. There are more indications than of late that stocks of different kinds of goods have been accumulating in consequence of past increase in production.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@6; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50@5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00@4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 54¢@55¢; corn, No. 2, 45¢@46¢; oats, No. 2, 28¢@29¢; rye, No. 2, 21¢@22¢; butter, choice creamery, 24¢@24½¢; eggs, fresh, 18¢@20¢; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60¢@75¢.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3@5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 52¢@52½¢; corn, No. 1 white, 40¢@41¢; oats, No. 2 white, 32¢@33½¢.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@4.75; hogs, \$3@4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 53¢@53½¢; corn, No. 2, 43¢@43½¢; oats, No. 2, 30¢@31¢; rye, No. 2, 53¢@55¢.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@5; sheep, \$1.25@4; wheat, No. 2, 55¢@56¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¢@43½¢; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32¢@33¢; rye, No. 2, 53¢@55¢.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@4.75; sheep, \$2@3.25; wheat, No. 1 white, 56¢@57¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 43¢@43½¢; oats, No. 2 white, 33¢@34¢; rye, No. 2, 51¢@52¢.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 55¢@56¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¢@44¢; oats, No. 2 white, 32¢@33¢; rye, No. 2, 51¢@53¢.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@5; sheep, \$2@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 59¢@59½¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 47¢@47½¢; oats, No. 2 white, 35¢@36¢.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 57¢@57½¢; corn, No. 3, 44¢@44½¢; oats, No. 2 white, 31¢@32¢; barley, No. 2, 54¢@55¢; rye, No. 1, 50¢@51¢; pork, mess, \$11.25@11.75.

New York—Cattle, \$3@6; hogs, \$3.50@5.00; sheep, \$2@4; wheat, No. 2 red, 48¢@49¢; corn, No. 2, 52¢@53¢; oats, Western, 38¢@42¢; butter, creamery, 16¢@24¢; eggs, fresh, 21¢@23¢.

CLAMORED FOR BREAD.

MONTREAL WORKINGMEN DRIVE TO DESPAIR.

Dramatic Episode in a Chicago Court—Perilous Times for the French Republic—An Eastern Governor Who Can Neither Read nor Write.

Thousands Without Food.

Over 3,000 unemployed Montreal, Que., workmen surrounded the City Hall at noon Wednesday and threatened to invade the building if their demand for work or bread was not at once complied with. Thousands of workmen have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the Canadian Pacific Railway shops, and many of the men who have families to support have grown desperate and are prepared to resort to violence. Serious trouble was averted only by the cool heads among the leaders. A large delegation was selected to interview the Mayor, and the vast crowd remained outside while the delegates entered. Mayor Villeneuve expressed his sympathy with those who were out of employment, and suggested that a requisition be presented to him to call a mass-meeting at the Board of Trade rooms. The requisition was immediately signed and presented to the Mayor.

Martyr to His Honor.

Because he could not assent conscientiously to a verdict ordered by Judge Seaman in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, Wednesday, Juror Julius Clayton chose the alternative of arrest on the charge of contempt. Clayton said though it meant imprisonment he could not bring himself to give assent to a verdict which he believed in his heart was wrong. The scene ended finally by Judge Seaman, moved apparently by admiration for Clayton's steadfastness, consenting to non-suit the case. The other eleven jurors believed with Mr. Clayton a verdict for the plaintiff should be given, but under the direction of the Judge—as is the law—they had agreed to render a verdict for the defendant, though under protest. The case was that of Marie Cahill against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The girl was run over by a switch engine while she was going to her work in the stock yards. She was dragged some distance and one foot was cut off. Then a brakeman gave a signal to back and the young woman was caught once more under the wheels and her other foot was cut off and her shoulder broken. She brought suit for \$25,000 damages. Judge Seaman said no negligence could be shown on the part of the railroad, and that the plaintiff was a trespasser.

Picks Up Wrecked Passengers.

News was received at Mobile, Ala., of the wreck of the schooner Benjamin Rich in the storm of Jan. 14 while bound from St. Andrew's Bay to Jamaica. Forty passengers were aboard, including Minister Livingston and other prominent and wealthy people. A rescue was effected by the steamship Hagesund, bound from Mobile to Bocas, which discovered the passengers on an island.

Wreck of the Overland Train.

An overland passenger train bound west was reported wrecked Wednesday at White Plains, Nev. The train ran into an open switch. One brakeman was killed, the engineer seriously hurt, and several passengers are injured.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Cuban patriots in Florida say that the leaders of the Lagoua are insurgents under assumed names.

Governor Hogg of Texas gave way to Charles Culberson, who took the oath at a joint session of the Legislature at Austin.

South Dakota's Governor has offered a reward of \$20,000 for the capture of W. W. Taylor, the absconding State Treasurer.

George F. Hoar and William E. Chandler were re-elected to the Senate by the Legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, respectively.

An effort to instruct John M. Thurston when Senator to vote for the foreclosure of government mortgages on the Pacific Railroad was lost in the Nebraska House of Representatives.

Charles Myers and Thomas Noonan, wanted for safe-blowing in Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan, were arrested at Danville. The men were prepared to make a desperate fight, but they were given no chance, as the officers made them surrender at the points of revolvers.

France is in the throes of one of the most serious crisis in its history. The retirement of the Dupuy ministry, followed by the resignation of President Casimir-Perier, may endanger the very stability of the republic itself. All sorts of sensational rumors are afloat, and it is even said that the royalists are preparing to take advantage of the situation to execute a coup d'etat.

Delaware has inaugurated a Governor who can neither read nor write. For the first time in the history of the State there was no inaugural address and this set people to inquiry. Governor Joshua Marvill is a business man of good repute and worth at least \$150,000, which he made by shrewd investments. Marvill can not sign his name. Knowing his weakness, he secured the services of N. P. Smithers, a leading lawyer, as Secretary of State, and Smithers will virtually be the Governor.

Charles Beckwith, of Elkhart, Ind., tried to persuade his wife not to go to church, and, failing, fatally shot her and killed himself.

The defalcation of its treasurer, Isaac Abbott, forced the Fire-Cent Savings Bank of Dover, N. H., into the hands of a receiver.

WANT MORE SALARY.

UNCLE SAM THREATENED WITH A DIPLOMATIC STRIKE.

Ambassadors to Foreign Lands Must Have Better Pay or Give Up Their Jobs—Say They Are Annually Out of Pocket.

Money Upholds Dignity.
Washington correspondence.

In a general way it has been understood for some time that our diplomatic service is not in a flourishing condition. Things have gone from bad to worse until now a crisis has been reached in the affairs of the five ambassadors stationed in European capitals by the United States Government. Secretary Gresham has intimated to the President that the position of the ambassadors is such as to warrant immediate action by Congress. Should no action be taken by that body it is almost certain that Clifton B. Breckinridge, our ambassador to Russia, and Theodore Runyon, who holds the same post in Germany, will resign. There has been circulated a statement to the effect that Mr. Breckinridge has already announced his intention of abandoning his post. That statement, however, is premature.

The whole trouble is the result of the long-standing salary grievance. As everybody knows, our ambassadors receive a very inadequate stipend. Their salary is \$17,500 a year each, but \$50,000 is pronounced barely sufficient to maintain the dignity of the position. Mr. Runyon in Germany and Mr. Eustis in France have, even with the exercise of the closest economy, spent twice their respective salaries and more in expenses connected with the posts they fill. These details will surprise no one. But it will be news to announce that the ambassadors have held two conferences abroad, one in London and another in Paris, for the purpose of making unanimous representation to the State Department that their usefulness is almost nominal. On his way to St. Petersburg Mr. Breckinridge saw both Mr. Runyon and Mr. Eustis. Mr. Breckinridge had heard that his expenses in Europe would be very heavy—far more than his salary. As he is a man of very moderate means he felt the necessity of getting their advice. He expressed his feelings with candor when he was informed of the humiliating straits to which his fellow-diplomats were reduced. Then it was that a premature rumor of the resignation of the ambassador to Russia was circulated.

A Plea for the Strikers.
Meanwhile, however, Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to the court of St. James, had been in the United States, and one of the express objects of his visits here was to impress upon the State Department the manner in which our national dignity is being compromised abroad. Mr. Bayard had three conferences with the Secretary of State on the subject of ambassadorial salaries. Mr. Gresham, during these interviews, had opportunity to read letters from Wayne MacVough, Mr. Eustis and Mr. Runyon, all setting forth the fact that their positions were little short of ridiculous. Their own wish had been to resign, but as the demission, to use a diplomatic term, of all our ambassadors at once might create an unpleasant impression, it was deemed best that the retirement should take place at intervals of a few months.

As an illustration of the position in which our ambassadors are placed, the following itemized statement of Mr. Eustis' expenses is interesting:

House rent in Paris, per year	\$12,000
Ambassador's coach and livery	5,000
Diplomatic dinners and entertainments	3,000
One ball per annum	2,000
Entertaining American naval officers	2,000
Attending state department functions	1,000
Official presentations	2,000
Total	\$27,000

In reality, however, Mr. Eustis has spent a good deal more than \$27,000 a year since he went to Paris. He is out of pocket about \$50,000 as a result of being American ambassador to France. It might be observed that Mr. Eustis has chosen a rather expensive house. But were he to go out of the expensive quarter of Paris his usefulness as a diplomat would be gone. And house rent in fashionable Paris is high. The ambassadorial coach is also a necessity, and the entertaining must be kept up or the diplomat will lose caste. Were Mr. Eustis, for example, to decline an invitation to a state function or a minister's entertainment it would be deemed a grave breach of etiquette. Were the offense repeated the minister would find himself without influence, and might even be reported to Washington as persona non grata. Having once accepted the courtesies, he is bound to reciprocate them.

Must Go the Royal Pace.

In the holiday and vacation season his post is even more trying. He must go where the powers go. He is obliged to lease a chateau, or, at the humblest, a villa. There are always American interests needing the support of an ambassador at a foreign power. Were the social side of diplomatic life neglected, American interests would be deprived of all protection. A conspicuous instance of this is the manner in which American beef and hams were allowed entry into Germany for years in spite of domestic agitation, solely owing to the personal influence of our minister to Berlin.

The other ambassadors are in an equally sorry plight. Mr. Bayard is out, so far, about \$25,000 on his mission. Mr. Mac-

Vaugh spent \$20,000 in Rome during the first three months of his stay. The money question has reached a crisis owing to the recent elevation of our ministers to the capitals of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Russia to the rank of ambassadors. When we had ministers only the situation was bad enough, but now it has become well nigh intolerable.

At the present time Mr. Gresham has received communications from the ambassadors setting forth that their positions are absolutely untenable. At their conference, the American diplomats agreed upon a representation to the State Department that, in their opinion, it would be advisable in the interests of our national dignity to reduce at once the grade of our foreign establishments to its former level. This would save each diplomat \$10,000 a year, since a minister is saved coach expenses and the cost of entertaining other ambassadors. Unfortunately, however, such a proceeding would leave the ambassadors from the five foreign powers in Washington in a very undignified position. Their governments would undoubtedly recall them and the entente cordiale would be jeopardized.

PERIER IS OUT.

The President of France Suddenly Resigns His High Office.

M. Casimir-Perier, President of the French Republic, has resigned his office. Prime Minister Dupuy imparted President Casimir-Perier's decision to the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who will forthwith call urgency sittings of those bodies. When the facts became known consternation, amounting almost to stupor, seized everyone. There had been ominous hints in the press in the recent days that M. Casimir-Perier was growing tired of his position, yet nobody paid any attention to them. The high character, experience, firmness, and integrity of the President inspired the confidence of even the advanced Republicans.

The long conference which M. Casimir-Perier had with M. Challemet-Lacour, President of the Senate, is now explained. He had already resolved to resign. M. Challemet-Lacour employed his utmost eloquence in a vain endeavor to persuade the President to reconsider his decision.



M. CASIMIR-PERIER.

and quitted the palace of the Elysee under a sense of deep distress. All the members of the cabinet, from Prime Minister Dupuy down, followed Challemet-Lacour and exhorted every argument to induce Casimir-Perier not to resign. Their efforts were without success. Dupuy again visited the palace of the Elysee later in the evening and was closeted with the President for forty-five minutes urging every possible inducement and appealing to every patriotic sentiment in order to get him to reconsider his determination. All was without avail. After interviews of the prefect of the Seine and the prefect of police with M. Casimir-Perier, they received from Dupuy instructions to be followed during the crisis. The report of the resignation of the President became generally known at 11 o'clock, but was universally discredited, and a general movement was made toward the newspaper offices with a view to learning the truth. Soon the papers exhibited lantern transparencies of the official note. Even then many persons refused to believe that the event was positive. Finally they became convinced that the President had really retired and assembled in groups, discussing the chances of those who would be named to succeed him.

AGAINST JUDGE RICKS.

Committee Votes to Impeach—May Be Tried Before the Senate.

Washington dispatch: Congress was given a decided surprise Tuesday by the House Committee on the Judiciary, which decided by a vote of 7 to 6 to report a resolution for the impeachment of Judge Augustus J. Ricks of Cleveland for malfeasance in office. Not for many years has a United States Judge been called before the bar of the Senate to defend his right to wear the ermine of office against criminal charges, and only three or four times in the history of the government has an impeachment trial of a member of the Federal judiciary been conducted. Few members had looked into the charges preferred by the Central Labor Union of Cleveland, the accuser of Judge Ricks, that while sitting on the bench he paid to himself fees which he claimed he had previously earned as clerk of the court, and to which it is now asserted he was not entitled. The number of years which have elapsed since the transaction and the contention of the Judge's friends that the proceedings were inspired by a ruling prejudicial to the interests of labor unions which he made recently, tended to lessen the interest which ordinarily would have been taken in the case.

Now that the Judiciary Committee has deemed the matter of sufficient gravity to warrant impeachment, it has become suddenly a decided sensation. The friends of Judge Ricks declare that there are large possibilities that the impeachment may not be undertaken.

After balloting nearly two days the Arkansas House, at Little Rock, elected John C. Colquitt speaker.

BLAST OF DEATH.

Awful Explosion of Giant Powder at Butte.

SLAIN BY THE SCORE.

Seventy-five Killed and One Hundred Injured.

Entire Fire Department, Including Men, Horses and Machines, Wiped Out of Existence—Explosive Was Stored in a Warehouse, Contrary to Law, and the Victims Were Unwarned—All the Glass in the City Demolished and the Property Loss Will Reach Enormous Figures.

During the progress of a fire at the Kenyon-Cornell Hardware Company's warehouse in Butte, Mont., Tuesday night a terrific explosion occurred, as a result of which it is estimated that seventy-five persons have lost their lives. When the smoke had cleared away the terrified survivors were sickened at the sight of the ground for a block around the scene of the explosion strewn with the quivering and dismembered flesh of men and horses, pinned down by fragments of the fire engines and burning brands from the demolished warehouse. Upon the site of the warehouse there was a ghastly hole filled with debris, blazing in hundreds of places, with here and there the fragments of an unfortunate fireman.

The noise of the explosion broke all the glass in the city and caused the houses to rock so violently that the residents were stricken with fear. They did not know from what quarter the disaster had come, and as the explosion had almost destroyed the burning warehouse there was little to mark the scene of terrible destruction. The news spread like wildfire, however, and hundreds were soon around the spot.

Second and Third Explosions.
After the first explosion hundreds of people hastened to the scene and this accounts for the great loss of life. While they were endeavoring to render assistance to the injured the second explosion occurred, mowing down the crowds of men, women and children, as with a sickle of death. The survivors were hastening from the scene when a third explosion occurred, adding to the list of victims, as many of the terror-stricken people, fleeing from the scene of destruction, were mowed down by the flying debris.

It was speedily learned that the entire fire department, including the chief, men, horses and all the machines, had been utterly swept out of existence. Owing to the nature of the fire and its dangerous locality the entire force was called out to prevent a spread of the flames to adjoining warehouses and all of the men were at work. Three policemen were detailed to keep the spectators back, and they were also killed. Many of the spectators were instantly killed and several were hurled back rods from the scene of the fire and rendered unconscious by the force of the shock. Dozens of men were found rods away from the warehouse bruised, bleeding and unconscious, and a number of them will not recover.

The fire started in the Royal Milling Company's warehouse and spread to the Kenyon-Cornell warehouse in which was stored a carload of giant powder. The first explosion was the most terrific and killed every fireman in the immediate vicinity save two belonging to the Central station. One of these was standing behind the hose cart horses and the other was at a water hydrant some distance away.

It is estimated that about 100 additional persons were injured, several of whom died after being taken to the hospitals. The list of dead will possibly reach seventy-five, and the damage done to property will be more than \$1,000,000. In all three car loads of powder exploded, one of which was stored in the Butte Hardware Company's warehouse, which adjoined the Kenyon-Cornell warehouse.

Every Fireman Killed.

The firemen who had escaped the first explosion immediately rallied and were beginning another attack when a second explosion, more violent than the first, took place. The people in the vicinity were mowed down as with a great scythe, and the streets for half a block around looked like a great battle field. Debris was thrown high in the air, coming down half a mile away. Many people on the streets in the center of the city were thus injured.

A few of the remaining firemen were gathering themselves together and attempting to escape to a place of safety when the third and last explosion occurred. This, too, killed and injured many people. There were several cars of the powder and all of them exploded. The whole heavens were lighted up and the city shook as if an earthquake was in progress.

Immediately after the first explosion the entire hospital corps and police force were summoned, and many of the detachments of these companies are among the killed and injured in the subsequent explosions.

The giant powder, which was for use in blasting in the mines, was stored in the warehouse contrary to law, and the firemen had no warning of its presence. After the first explosion it was supposed that there had been a single car of the explosive, but the subsequent horrors developed the fact that there were several cars stored in the warehouse sheds.

Sixteen bodies were taken out of one spot, clinging together, as if welded by the hand of cruel death, and so maimed and disfigured as to be totally unrecognizable.

ROB AN IOWA TRAIN.

DARING ACT OF TWO BANDITS NEAR OTTUMWA.

Bind the Clerks and Take All of Value in Sight, Probably More than \$8,000—Robbers Thought to Be Local Desperadoes.

Rob the Express Car.

Probably the most daring train robbery ever committed in Iowa was perpetrated early Saturday evening, almost under the very eyes of the Ottumwa authorities. It was one of the most consummate in boldness and successful in execution in the annals of train robbery. No. 4 mail express train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road was the train selected, and the Adams Express Company is the loser of a good sum of money, the exact amount of which cannot be definitely ascertained. It is thought, however, to be more than \$8,000.

No. 4 is the Burlington through train from Denver to Chicago. Its express business is largely local, but many times it carries large sums of money. If this train was rich in big amounts no one knew it, but the daring highwaymen evidently suspected so, and almost in broad daylight relieved the messenger of all the packages in the safe that looked like money.

Chillicothe, the place where the robbers boarded the train, is a little village eight miles west of Ottumwa. When the train arrived there two men jumped on the front platform of the express car, and were the same men, it is believed, whom the agent says he saw at that place early in the afternoon. The train leaves Chillicothe at 6:30, and arrives at Ottumwa just twenty minutes later, a portion of this time being consumed by stopping at the Milwaukee junction. The robbers evidently knew the custom of the train, as the consummation of their plan evidences.

When the train left Chillicothe Messenger John S. Page was sitting near the safe, and his assistant was chatting carelessly with Baggageman Ed Wright. Suddenly the front door of the express car, which is usually locked, was thrown open and two masked men, each with two revolvers, called on the men to throw up their hands. While one man covered the trainmen the other quickly bound and gagged them and threw them in one corner. Then they coolly rifled the safe, placed the contents in a big sack and waited ten minutes for the train to whistle for the stop at the junction.

Jump Off with the Booty.

While waiting Postal Clerk John Umphreys came in from the mail car and was treated like the rest of his fellows. When the train slackened its speed at the junction the robbers jumped off with their booty, crossing the Des Moines River on the ice to the island, which has been the rendezvous of highwaymen and tough characters from time immemorial. The mail clerk released the express messenger from his thoughts, and when the train pulled into the station at Ottumwa he had unloosed all his comrades, and the word was given quickly to the sheriff and police.

Sheriff Stodgill, Chief of Police Vanderveer and one posse started out on an engine for Chillicothe. Detective Jim Harrison, who shot the bandit at Batavia two weeks ago, headed another posse to trail the robbers if possible to their hiding place. The robbers wore no hats, but hoods with masks seemingly attached. Both had brown overcoats and one wore gray jeans trousers, while the other had encased his legs in overalls.

It is the belief of the railroad men that they belong to a gang of moonshiners, counterfeiters and desperadoes generally who inhabit some of the abandoned mines in the eastern edge of Monroe County, and that they were met on the other side of the river by their pals who had horses in waiting and they easily escaped.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO SHAKEN.

Nitroglycerine Magazine Explodes and Wrecks Houses at Gibsonburg.

The nitroglycerine magazine of the Ohio and Indiana Torpedo Company, located twelve miles west of Fremont, Ohio, and about one and a half miles east of Gibsonburg, blew up Sunday morning about 3 o'clock. The magazine contained 1,500 quarts of the explosive, which was to be used in shooting oil wells in the oil fields surrounding, and went off with terrific force, the shock being felt plainly for miles around in all of the neighboring towns with more or less force. In Fremont the people were awakened and half scared to death by the shaking of the houses and doors and rattling of windows. At the central telephone office all of the annunciators were dropped. No one was injured at the scene and no one appears to be reported missing, and if anyone was there when the explosion occurred nothing is left to tell the tale unless covered up by the falling snow. The magazine rested on a bed of limestone, and only a small hole shows where it formerly stood. An oil stove was burning at the time to thaw out frozen explosives, and the cause is attributed to this.

Gibsonburg, in close proximity, suffered the worst from the shock. Doors were blown from their fastenings, windows blown in, chimneys tumbled down, plate-glass fronts shattered, while the houses rocked and creaked, moved by the upheaval. People were terrified and huddled together. The damage to the company will perhaps reach \$3,000, while in Gibsonburg it cannot yet be accurately estimated.

Mayor Sutro, of San Francisco, announces that he will call a mass-meeting to protest against the action of Acting United States Attorney Knight in refusing to issue a warrant for the arrest of C. P. Huntington, charged with violating the interstate commerce law by issuing a pass to Frank M. Stone. At the meeting expressions of opinion on the appointment of Messrs. Gunst as police commissioners will also be made.

DOINGS AT LANSING.

WORK OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

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

The Law-Makers.

Representative Robinson, of Houghton, gave notice of a bill to compel the railroads of the upper peninsula to reduce their rates of fare from 5 to 3 cents per mile and also to reduce their freight rates so as to conform to the rates paid in the lower peninsula. Representative Hilton gave notice of a bill to compel railroads to sell 500-mile tickets for \$10 and to remove the restrictions as to their use which are now in force. Representative Campbell introduced a joint resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment making the re-enactment of the law providing for indeterminate sentences of convicts. A gist of reapportionment bills have been prepared, and a vast amount of legislative business is in a decidedly embryonic condition. Senator Smalley introduced a bill repealing the law permitting Detroit justices of the peace to send female children to the House of the Good Shepherd. A joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate appropriating \$10,000 for placing a statue of Michigan's great war Governor, the late Austin Blair, in Representative gallery at the national Capitol; also a bill for taxation of all church property.

Both Houses of the Legislature Tuesday afternoon voted for United States Senators. James M. McMillan received the entire vote of the Legislature for the long term and Julius Cesar Burrows was elected for the term of four years. John Donovan, of Bay, the only Democratic member, voted for McMillan, thus making his election unanimous. For the short term, however, he declined to vote for Burrows, and cast his ballot for John Strong, of Monroe, the nominee of the Democratic party in the State convention at Grand Rapids last June. An attempt to sidetrack all municipal legislation until after the bills prepared by the municipal commission should be disposed of, failed in the House, that body refusing to concur in the resolution passed by the Senate last week. The House passed a bill amending the charter of the city of Detroit. The general bills prepared by the commission will be pushed in the hope that future municipal legislation may be cut short and a long session of the Legislature avoided.

The two houses of the Legislature met in joint session Wednesday noon and James H. McMillan and Julius Cesar Burrows were formally declared elected United States Senators from Michigan. In the evening a reception was tendered the Governor, Senators Burrows and McMillan, Schuyler S. Olds, John Patton, Jr., and the members of the Legislature. It was conducted on a grand scale, and the State solons were given an elaborate banquet. The Legislature has arranged a long adjournment for the purpose of allowing the committees to visit the State institutions located in the Upper Peninsula. Very little legislation is being ground out.

An Early Visitor to Japan.

The adoption of European customs by the Japanese is not so recent as generally believed, but dates back about four hundred years. In 1597 Holland equipped a fleet to explore the extreme orient. The chief pilot of this fleet was an Englishman named Adams, and of the five vessels which set out the one which he directed alone reached Japan. The ship was attacked by the Japanese and the crew made prisoners, but, in 1600, the mikado, recognizing in Adams a man of superior intelligence, gave him freedom and a patent of nobility, and admitted him to his court. Adams rapidly rose in wealth and rank. He taught the Japanese how to build vessels upon European models, and showed himself so indispensable that he was never allowed to return to his own country. Though he had a wife and family in England, he married a Japanese lady, and when he died directed that his fortune be divided between his two wives.

Much Virtue in an "If."

If the Atlantic were lowered 6, 564 feet the distance from shore to shore would be only half as great, or 1,500 miles. If lowered a little more than three miles—say 19,080 feet—there would be a road of dry land from Newfoundland to Ireland. This is the ridge on which the great Atlantic cables are laid. The Mediterranean is comparatively shallow. A drying up 606 feet would leave three different seas, and Africa would be joined with Italy. The British channel is more like a pond, which accounts for its choppy waves.

Facts in Few Words.

Rome reached its greatest size during the fourth century of our era, when its population was estimated at 3,500,000.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece in Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

The art of ruby making is now extensively practiced. The gems thus produced are known to the trade as "Geneva," and are largely used for jeweling watches.

There is a breed of cats little known outside of Maine, and designated in that State as "coon" cats. Animals of the species are tortoise shell in color, and the fur is remarkably thick and long, the tail being so bushy as to suggest that of a young fox.

LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

Born Sunday, January 30, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osborne of Grand Rapids, a son.

The ladies of Columbian Hive No. 284, L. O. T. M., will give a Lady Washington tea party, February 23d.

At present the prospects indicate that no state fair will be held this year. For a number of years this fair has been a failure financially.

Wm. Pottinger lost a good horse Tuesday night. He had six sick horses on his hands the first of the week, but all recovered with the exception of one.

An effort is being made to have an appropriation by the legislature to build a hospital for consumptives at Ann Arbor. \$60,000 will be asked for this purpose.

Albert Fisher and family have moved into Ed. Moore's residence on Railroad street. Mr. Fisher intends to open a shoe shop in the Laird building in a short time.

What's the matter with that canning factory scheme? Have the promoters dropped it? The factory should be a go, as it would be a great help to Chelsea and the surrounding country.

The Annual Society meeting of the Congregational church will be held Monday evening, Jan. 28th, at the new church building. A full attendance is requested. By order of the trustees.

Robert Snyder, father of Mrs. A. Burkhardt, died suddenly at his home in Webster, Friday night last, aged 89 years. The funeral services were held Monday. Mr. Snyder was well known to many people in this vicinity.

Frank Staffan & Son have put in about 400 tons of as fine looking ice as one would care to see. Their customers will be well looked after next summer, and you can rest assured that they will not get hot about the quality of the goods that will be delivered to them.

William Palmer who was troubled some months ago with gangrene in the foot, has recovered measurably, and is able to be around his farm, do chores, etc. Mr. Palmer is 76 years old, and it is a pleasure to his many friends to mark this great improvement in his health.—Waterloo Cor. Grass Lake News.

If Senator Watts' senatorial re-appointment is a go, Washtenaw and Livingston will constitute the Seventh Senatorial district, and there will be a natural democratic majority therein of 1,500 or more. Jackson is placed with Hillsdale in the Sixth district, and will have a republican majority of about the same amount.

A cigar is said to contain acetic, iodic, butyric, valeric and caproic acids, prussic acid, creosote, carbolic acid, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, poridine, viridine, picoline, and rubidine, to say nothing of eabbageine and burdockine acid. No wonder a cigar will make a small boy sick. He never received so much for his money before in his life.

The German Workingmen's Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres., Jos. Schatz; Vice Pres., Matt Alber, Rec. Sec., August Neuberger; Cor. Sec., Israel Vogel; Cash., and Treas., Jacob Hepler; Trustees, Jacob Schumacher, Carl Neuberger, Jacob Mast; Banner Carrier, Chas. Kaercher. The society numbers 86 members, and is in good circumstances.

The Supreme Court has handed down an opinion reversing the decision of Judge Kinnel of the Washtenaw circuit in the case of Filmore vs. the Great Camp of the K. O. T. M. Filmore was insured for \$2,300 in the order. After his death the Great Camp refused to pay the claim on the ground that the deceased had violated a law of the order by buying some stock in a brewing company, and suit was brought against the Great Camp in the Washtenaw county circuit court. Judge Kinnel rendered a decision in favor of the Great Camp, and the supreme court reversed his finding.

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

The W. R. C. will hold their regular meeting Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Born, Monday, January 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ward, of Lima, a son.

The first services will be held in the new Congregational church next Sunday. The subject in the morning will be, "Behold, I make all things new." In the evening the pastor will speak further on the theme, "The young man in the choice of an occupation."

The Congregational church will be dedicated Thursday, January 31. Services will be held in the morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30. The sermon in the morning will be by Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, of Ann Arbor. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

Some of the farmer patrons of the Grass Lake creamery rake in considerable money for their milk. One man we learn receives \$60 per month; others \$30 and so on down to smaller sums. The creamery finds a ready sale for its surplus butter in Detroit.—Grass Lake News.

While a freight train was passing through this place last Saturday a wheel under one of the cars broke and let the car settle to one side. The cargo was corn, and the great weight caused the side of the car to burst out, and the corn was sown about a foot deep, for a number of rods along the track, before the train could be stopped.

Hon. Jas. M. Dunn, of Milwaukee, will deliver an address upon the subject, "Success in Business and the Relation of the Liquor Traffic to it," at the Baptist church, Friday, Jan. 25, at 7:30 p. m. Business men, parents, and all others interested in gaining wealth or building character are urged to be present and hear this eloquent and interesting discussion of the economic and moral phases of the temperance question.

Not long ago a woman living a short distance northeast of Grass Lake informed an acquaintance that she was in need. Thereupon the person applied to went to sundry parties and solicited donations. It was afterward ascertained that the family had a new milk cow, meat in the barrel and vegetables in the cellar, and a neighbor gave the husband all the wood he could cut on shares. It is such cases as this that make people incredulous and cause them to hesitate when applied to in the name of charity.

The market has declined since last week on wheat, and the break up on the roads has stopped its coming in. It stands at 50c now for red or white. Barley is nearly all in and the occasional stray lot brings 95c. Oats move some at 30c. Rye moves but little and brings 48c. Beans are being held for higher prices; a few lots have been bought in the past week at \$1.25 to \$1.30. There is very little clover seed in this vicinity and will be mostly retailed by farmers for seed; it brings \$5 in town. Dressed hogs bring \$5. Fat sheep are in demand at 3c per pound. Turkeys 6c, chickens 5c, eggs 17c, butter 15c. All markets are dull now and probably will be for some weeks to come. There is very little prospect of much better prices generally, even when spring trade opens up.

There was some excitement on one of the hills last Friday night. A party of coasters was enjoying the fine coasting, most of the number being students. Some boys thought it would be nice to see the party slide through a sea of flames and getting a box they saturated it with coal oil. It was placed at a bend in the street where it would not be seen by the coasters, and when they started from the top of the hill the box was lighted. It was in a mass of flames when the coasters came along, and not seeing it until they came to the turn, they were unable to steer out and the sled went straight into the fire. The head ones on the sled rolled off in time to avoid any bad burns and the others being further back on the sled were not injured as the fire was under them. The boys took after the impractical jokers, and only several pairs of large legs saved a free fight.—Ann Arbor Courier.

PERSONAL.

Guy Lighthall spent Sunday in Clinton.

Dr. W. A. Coulam spent yesterday in Detroit.

Claude Martin spent part of this week in Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Snyder were in Webster Monday.

T. Drislane has been in Dowagiac part of this week.

Miss Mas L. Wood is visiting friends in Jackson this week.

Julius Klein of Albion is visiting his parents at this place.

Leo Staffan and Ed McKune were Dexter visitors Tuesday.

Jno. Spiegelberg has been spending this week Cleveland, O.

Miss Alice Rodenbush spent Sunday with relatives in Jackson.

Geo. Mitchell of Detroit spent Sunday with his wife at this place.

Austin Yocum of Manchester spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

Misses Annie Klein and Tressa Bacon were Ann Arbor visitors Saturday last.

Miss Jessie Everett of Stockbridge is the guest of her parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hoag of Detroit have been visiting relatives at this place.

Bert Lathrop and mother of Dexter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Speer Sunday.

Miss Emma Neibling of Manchester, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Staffan.

Dr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Hathaway of Saline have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Martin.

Will Barr of Saline was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Congdon, Sunday last.

Misses Olga Jedele and Emma Shaberlee of Dexter were the guests of Sattie Speer Saturday last.

Miss Lillie Neeb and Will Rettich of Ann Arbor were entertained by Miss Hattie Spiegelberg, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Crowell and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hatch spent the latter part of last week with relatives in Sharon.

Daisy Elizabeth Forner.

Miss Daisy Elizabeth Forner, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Forner of Sharon, entered into eternal rest on Friday, January 18, 1895, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with admirable Christian patience. Her funeral was held from St. Mary's church, Chelsea, last Monday morning, and was largely attended. The church was beautifully draped. The ladies' Sodality, of which Miss Forner was a devoted member, attended in a body, and acted as an escort of honor to their dead associate. A handsome floral cross, the gift of the Sodality, rested on the elegant casket, and evidenced the respect in which Miss Forner was held by those who knew her best.

Rev. W. P. Considine officiated at the impressive services, and preached a touching and admirable sermon, in which he highly eulogized Miss Forner's excellent qualities and commended her example to all.

The choir sang Schmidt's requiem in fine style, and the solo and chorus, "Rest, Spirit, Rest," was feelingly rendered at the offertory. The remains, followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends, were interred in Mt. Olivet cemetery, until the resurrection.

On a beautiful death like this the sweet words of the poet came to mind:

"I cannot say, and I will not say That she is dead. She is just away! With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand, She has wandered into the better land, And left us dreaming how very fair It needs must be, since she lingers there. And you—O, you, who so wildly yearn For the old-time step, and the glad return—Think of her faring on, as dear To the Love of There, as the Love of Here. Think of her then as the same, I say! She is not dead. She is just away!"

Cards of Thanks.

C. F. Laubengayer and family wish to return thanks to those friends who assisted them during the sickness and death of their little son.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Forner wish to thank their friends who so kindly assisted them in their recent bereavement, and especially the Young Ladies' Sodality who so kindly donated the flowers and attended the funeral in a body.

Mrs. A. C. Pierce, dressmaker, wishes to announce to her patrons that she will accept no more work until April.

CONTINUED

UNTIL

Saturday Night, Jan. 26,

The only genuine and most successful 1-4 off sale ever given in Washtenaw County.

This continuation is especially for customers that tried to make purchases during the sale, but owing to the rush, could not be waited on. Come early in the morning, if possible.

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

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

FOR THE NEXT

THIRTY DAYS

Lamps.

HOAG & HOLMES

A few cutters for sale cheap.



CHAPTER XII—Continued.

A week afterward, coming back from meeting the postman, which he always did, though few letters ever came, and never those which his wife could see, he missed and looked for still. Roderick threw down before her a heap of notes.

"It never rains but it pours. Evidently, as old Black says, the 'hale country' has fallen in love with young Mrs. Jardine. Four invitations to dinner and one to a dance—extending over three weeks, and an area of fifteen square miles. To accept them would take half our quarterly income, in carriage hire, etc., and to refuse them, why, six Caleb Balderstones could scarcely accomplish that feat."

She read and laid the notes aside, with a rather sad face.

"You would like to go? Well, then, my darling, shall we don our purple and fine linen—we have a few rags of splendor left—and fare sumptuously at our neighbors' expense for four days? We can starve afterward for fourteen; I'm willing if you are."

"Roderick!"

"Else—we must get up some excuse—you must have a cough, and be unable to go out evenings."

"But I am able—they may see me at church every Sunday."

"Most literal of women! Of course it is a 'big lie'—as Black would call it. But any lie will do; the bigger the better, since we can not possibly tell the truth."

"Why not?"

The question was so direct and simple, yet so perfectly natural, that it staggered him. He laughed, though not very mirthfully, and made no reply.

"Why not tell the truth?" Silence repeated. "It would be much the easiest way. Why not say to everybody, what everybody must know, or will soon, that we are not rich enough to keep a carriage or give entertainments, but that we appreciate our neighbors' kindness, and will be glad to meet them whenever chance allows. Shall I write and say this? Nobody could be offended, for it is just the simple truth. And surely the truth is better than even the whitest of lies."

He had lived beside her and with her for a whole year now—this woman, so different from all other women he had ever known; and yet he seemed always to be finding out something new in her—some divine simplicity which made all his worldly wisdom useless; some innocent courage which put even his manliness to shame. But he was too truly manly not to own this.

"My darling," he said, not laughing now, "I did not propose to tell a lie—not seriously. But the truth must be hid sometimes, when it is an unpleasant and humiliating truth. Come, then, shall we make a great effort, and appear at all these fine houses en grande tenue, and in a carriage and pair (Black's, perhaps, borrowed for the occasion), and 'make believe,' as children say, that we are rich people?"

"Would not that be acting a lie, which comes to the same thing as telling it? Did not your father once say so? And you once told me that if—she paused a moment—"if you had boys you would teach them exactly as your father taught you, that either to tell or act a lie was absolutely impossible to a gentleman and a Jardine!"

"You little Jesuit!"

"Don't call me that!" and her eyes filled with the quick tears, which, however, she rarely allowed to fall—she was not a "crying" woman. "I cannot argue, I can only feel and think. Dearest, I sit and think a great deal—more than in all my life before. I thought, you know—"

Her head dropped and a sudden flush came over the sweet young face, firm through all its sweetness, much firmer than even a little while ago. Her brief eight months of married life had made a woman of her. And there were the long lonely hours—alone, yet not alone—when a wife ever so young, cannot choose but sit thinking of what God is going to give her; of the mingled joy and fear, and solemn responsibility, stretching out into far generations. Well, indeed, may she say, even as the holy woman of whom it is recorded, "Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it unto me according to thy word."

Something of this—expressing what she never said—was written in Silence's face. Her husband could not quite understand it—no man could; but he saw the soft, tired look—tired, but not weak—there was nothing weak about her; and he put his arm around her very tenderly.

"My darling, speak; you know I will always listen to you, even though I may differ from you. No two people can always think alike. But I want a wife, if I can, who will not want a slave."

She laughed; still she paused a little before answering. It was hard to go against him—hard to put into plain, ugly words the fact that she, a wife, dared to think her husband wrong. Dear as he was to her—this passionately loved Roderick—there was something in the other love, dimly dawning, growing daily into a more certain yet most absolute reality, which made her at once clear-sighted and brave, with the courage that all women ought to have when they think of themselves, not as themselves, but as the mothers of the men that are to be.

"Roderick!"—he was startled by the sweet solemnity of her tone—"this seems

a smaller thing than it is. Whether we accept these invitations or not, matters little; but it does matter a great deal whether we begin our married life with truth or untruth; whether we meet the world with an utterly false face, or else a sullen face, rejecting all its kindness. Why not with a perfectly honest face, saying openly, 'We are poor; we know it, and it is not pleasant; but it no disgrace; we are neither afraid nor ashamed?'"

"That might be all very well in Utopia; but here? Did you ever know anybody who did it?"

"Yes; my father and mother did it. Yours—"

Roderick hesitated. "Perhaps my father might, only—"

They were both silent.

"Think, dearest," she continued; "it is a question not merely for to-day or to-morrow, but for all our lives."

"God forbid!"

The hasty mutter, the gloomy look—they went to his wife's heart, and he could see they did; but still she never shrunk.

"I, too, say 'God forbid!' for I know even better than you do how hard poverty is. Oh, my Roderick! when I think of what I have cost you"—her voice faltered—"of all you have lost through me!"

"Lost—and gained."

"Yes, I will not lightly value myself, nor underrate the woman you chose, who you thought would make you happy. And I will make you happy, even if we are not rich."

"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her," said he, fondly. "But, come, this is nonsense, and quite beside the question. What is the question, by the bye? for I am getting rather confused, and—"

Looking at his watch—"I must be off to my work. Oh, what a comfort work is! Don't you perceive that I have been twice as happy, and therefore twice as good, since I was at the mill?"

She saw through the little loving ruse to save her pain; it made her feel doubly the pain she was giving—was obliged to give.

"You are always good"—taking his hand and kissing it—"and inexpressibly good to me, no matter how great a burden I am."

"The heaviest burden I ever had to carry, and the sweetest. But that is neither here nor there"—with a sudden change to seriousness, the serious, almost sad look that sometimes came over him, showing how the youth had changed into a man, the man into a husband—truly a husband—house-band, the stay and support of the house. "Dear, we have chosen our lot; we cannot alter it; we would not if we could. It is not all bright; I know that; but we must not make it darker than it is. We must not look back."

"No."

"And for the future—"

Then her strength seemed to come into her—strength born of a "further-looking hope" than even he could take in.

"It is of that future I think," she said. "We may be poor, as I said, all our lives. I hope not; but we may. Are we, and more than we, to make life one long struggle and deceit, by 'keeping up appearances,' or are we to face the worst, to appear exactly what we are, and trust the world to accept it as such? I believe it would—at least the good half of it. For the others, why need we care?"

Gently as she spoke, it was with a certain resolute, and the hand which clasped her husband's felt firm as steel.

"For me," she went on, laying her hand on his shoulder, and creeping close to him, "I am so proud, both for myself and you, that when these people invite me, I believe they really want me—myself, and not my clothes or my carriage. And when they come and see me, I flatter myself it is really to visit me. And if I liked them, and felt them truly my friends, I would go and see them, and wish my husband to do the same, whether they were poor professors—like ours at Neuchâtel or your English dukes and duchesses."

"Even if they said to us, as I have seen condescendingly affixed to church doors, 'Come in your working clothes; for I am not even a professor; I am a working-man.'"

"Certainly; but something else as well. Look in the glass; you don't do it too often, could anybody mistake you for anything but a gentleman?"

Roderick laughed, coloring a little.

"My dove, you are growing a veritable serpent. Mistress Eve, you tempt your Adam on man's weakest point—vanity."

"No, you are proud, not vain. Do not be afraid; I see all your faults clear as light."

"Thank you."

"As you mine, I hope, because then we can try and cure both. Dear, we are like two little children sent to school together. We may have many a hard lesson to learn; but we will learn them—together."

He was silent. As she had said, things were harder for him than for her. She recognized this fully. You could have seen by her face that her heart beat for him, as people call it—that cruel "bleeding inside," which natures like hers so well understand; but she did not compromise or yield one inch even to him, and he knew her well enough by this time to be quite certain she never would.

A weak man might have resented this, have taken refuge in that foolish "I have said it, and I'll stick to it," or keep up that obstinate assertion of masterdom which usually springs from an inward terror of slavery; but Roderick was prone to neither of these absurdities. He had that true strength which never fears to yield, if there is a rational need for yielding.

"My wife," he said, at last, taking her hand and looking up with some gravity, but not a shadow of anger, "what do you wish me to do?"

"How?"

"Let us tell our neighbors that we are not rich enough for what is called 'society,' but that we feel their kindness, and will accept it, whenever we can. Occasionally we will go and visit them—Symington, for instance, is quite within a walk; and when they visit us"—she smiled—"I hope I shall be able to give them a little hospitality, without need of a Caleb Balderstone."

"My darling!"

"Do not be afraid of me"—she kissed him with a slightly quivering lip. "I may be young and foolish, but I know how to keep my husband's dignity, and my own. Now, shall I write the notes, or you?"

"You," he said, and, plunging into a favorite book, referred to the matter no more.

At supper time she laid before him silently a little bundle of letters, which he read, and then looked up with the brightest smile.

"What a comfort is a wife who can get one out of a difficulty! You have the prettiest way of putting things—French grace added to Scotch honesty. How do you manage it?"

"I don't know. I just say what I feel; but I try to say it as pleasantly as I can. Why not?"

"Why not, indeed! Only so few do it." He looked at her, sitting at the head of his table—young, indeed, but with a sweet matronly dignity, added to her wonderful crystalline simplicity—looked at her with all his heart in his eyes. "People say that though a man's business success rests upon his wife, his social success depends upon his wife. I think, whether rich or poor, I may be quite sure of mine."

A glad light was in her eyes, but she made no answer, except just asking if the letters would do.

"Yes. But, little law-giver, I see you have accepted one invitation—the Symingtons'?"

"You do not object? You liked them? And they will have a house full of pleasant people for Christmas—Lady Symington told me so. It is not good for man to be alone—not even with his own wife, who is half himself, and therefore no variety. I cannot bear you to hide your light under a bushel."

"Always me—nothing but me."

"It is always you it ought to be," she cried, with that rare passion less expressed than betrayed. "You think so little of yourself that it is right some one should think for you. Everybody will by-and-by."

"We shall see. Once I had ambitions for myself."

"And now I have ambitions for you. They can wait. We are young. We bide our time. Only we'll leave nothing undone. We'll watch the turn of the tide."

"And meanwhile we'll go to the Symingtons," said he, with a smile. "You see, I let you have your own way."

"So you ought, if you think it is the right way. And I may send off these notes? You agree?"

"Yes. But," half jesting, half earnest, "suppose I had not agreed, what then? There is a little word in our English marriage service—it was not in the Swiss one, I think—'love, honor, and obey.'"

"The two former imply the latter; but if an English wife does not love or honor, must she obey?"

"Would you obey?"

Silence paused a moment, and then answered softly, but very distinctly, "No. Neither God nor man could require it of me. One must both honor and love the man that one obeys, or obedience is impossible. If a wife sees her husband doing wrong she should try to prevent him; if he tells her to do wrong she should refuse, for God is higher than man, even though it be one's own husband. Roderick, you might 'cut me up in little pieces,' as the children say, but not even you could make me do what I felt I ought not to do, or hinder me from doing what I thought was right."

"My little rebel! No," snatching her to his bosom, "my little Conscience—the best conscience a man can have—a wife who is afraid of nothing and nobody; not even of himself."

"And are you not angry with me?"

"Angry—because you spoke your mind; even though I thought one thing and you another—as may happen many and many a time. My dearest, did I not tell you once I wanted a wife, not a slave? Time enough for you to turn slave when I turn tyrant. I may like to rule—most men do; and it is fair they should if they rule wisely, but I should despise myself if I attempted to tyrannize. Now, kiss me. Our discussion is over; our quarrel ended."

"Not a quarrel—only a difference of opinion."

"In which each holds his own till satisfactorily convinced to the contrary."

"Or till both see that there may be a wisdom beyond both theirs, which is perhaps the best lesson one learns in marriage. Except one—my husband!"

And for the second time she took and kissed his hand, not in humiliation of repentance—what had she to repent of?—but in that tender reverence, that entire trust without which obedience is a fiction and love an impossibility. Then, ceasing to talk, he put her on the sofa, with her work-table beside her, and threw himself on the hearth rug at her feet, to "improve his mind," he said, and hers—by reading aloud. But, as often happened now, he was so tired that all these laudable intentions failed. He laid his head against his wife's lap, and fell fast asleep with the book in his hand.

(To be continued.)

The greater part of what we see when we look at Jupiter is probably a mass of more or less heated clouds, suspended around the hot core of the planet within a cloud ball, 84,500 miles in diameter. Above Jupiter's equator the surface of those clouds is whirling along at the rate of more than 27,000 miles an hour, in consequence of the planet's rapid rotation on its axis.

When through with wash tubs or wooden pails, turn them bottom side up on the floor of the wood house or cellar, and set a can of fresh water under them to keep them from coming to pieces.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

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

Lesson for Jan. 27.

Golden Text—"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."—Matt. 16: 16.

The Great Confession is the subject for this week, found in Matt. 16: 13-23. A lesson of confession and a lesson, too, of trust; for to acknowledge Christ's divine Saviorhood is to throw ourselves, in our own unwholeness, upon the one who saves. We are weak but he is mighty, and for the sinner there is a Savior. Take him for yourself.

"The child leans on its parent's breast. Leaves there its cares, and is at rest; The bird sits singing by its nest, And tells aloud His trust in God, and he is blest 'Neath every cloud."

He has no store, he sows no seed; Yet sings aloud, and doth not heed. By flowery stream or grassy mead He sings to shame Men who forget, in fear of need, A Father's name.

The heart that trusts forever sings, And feels as light as it had wings; A well of peace within it springs; Come good or ill, What'er to-day, to-morrow brings It is his will."

"Whom do men say that I the Son of man am?" It is the great question still. At the center of men's thinking stands Christ. "But whom say ye?" The word "ye" stands first and in the emphatic position in the original, Ye, what do ye say about me! It is not so much what others think as what we ourselves think. "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."

There are four capitals in this sentence of ten words. It is all capitals in the height and depth of its significance. Try to think of these words as they were first uttered, and let the marvelous weight of them come down upon you. They came from beyond and above Peter and must have well nigh taken his breath away as he uttered them.

If anything more is needed to prove to us that Peter was not the rock, his own errand and words and the stern rebuke of the Savior at the close of the lesson are enough. "Get thee behind me, Satan, thou art an offense unto me for thou savorest not the things that be of God but those that be of men."

Hints and Illustrations.

A good time this to ask the personal question, "What think ye of Christ?" There is no one that has not some thought regarding him, some conception of his nature and mission, and also some idea of his own individual relations to this wonderful Being. Being these vague thoughts to expression. It will do the soul good. Indeed all creation may be looked upon, in one aspect, as groaning and travailing to utter its thoughts of that which is above and which gave it existence.

"There is no tree that rears its crest, No fern or flower that cleaves the sod, No bird that sings above its nest, And tries to speak the name of God, And dies when it has done its best."

There are many famous confessions in Scripture and without. The nineteenth Psalm, "The heavens declare," is nature's confession. Here in the lesson we have Peter's confession. Paul, John, James and others each make confession of Christ, a confession marked by their own individuality in thought and perception, but in each case true to the divine-human nature of the Christ. The Apostles' creed phrases itself as follows: "I believe in Jesus Christ our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary."

The Nicene creed reads: "I believe in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, who for us men and our salvation came down from heaven and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary and was made man." The Augustana says: "It is also taught that God the Son became and was born of the blessed Virgin Mary, and that the two natures, human and divine, inseparably united in one person, are one Christ, who is true God and man."

Here is a confession of Napoleon: "The gospel possesses a secret virtue—a something which works powerfully, a warmth which both influences the understanding and penetrates the heart. The gospel is no mere book, but a living creature with an agency, a power which conquers all that opposes it. Here lies this book on the table. I do not tire of reading it, and do so daily with equal pleasure."

It is worth remembering that Daniel Webster, who one time said that the greatest thought that had ever come to him was that of his individual responsibility to God, and who on a visit to an old friend converted late in life, personally assured him of his own conviction of the divinity of Christ and of the power of his salvation, made a plain and explicit confession on his death-bed, the same being recorded on his tombstone at Marshfield. On the day before the great statesman's decease he said to his friend, George Tichnor Curtis, "I had intended to prepare a work for the press to bear my testimony to Christianity, but it is now too late. Still, I should like to bear witness to the gospel before I die." He thereupon dictated the following, which stands, as above noted, over his place of sepulture: "Lord, I believe, help thou my unbelief." Philosophical objections have sometimes shaken my reason with regard to Christianity, especially the objection drawn from the magnitude of the universe contrasted with the littleness of this planet, but my heart has always assured me, and reassured me, that the gospel of Jesus Christ is a divine reality."

Confess Christ. Even at the eleventh hour confess him. It is our only salvation.

Next Lesson—"The Transfiguration," Luke 9: 28-36.

Scrofulous Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost every one. In many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, bunches, pimples and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood.

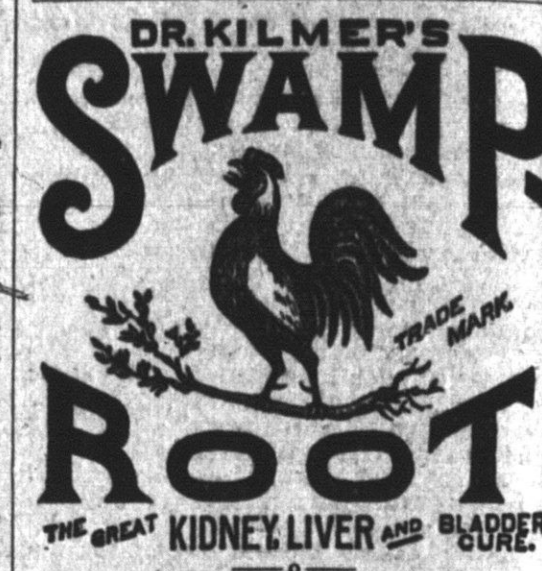
Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and eruptions by removing their cause—impurities in the blood.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

Looked Like a Senator.

On the train from Chicago to New York the other day was a tall, fine-looking man, with a gray mustache and goatee. He looked every inch a "personage." There was a good deal of gossip on the train as to his identity. There were those who claimed that he was a United States Senator traveling incognito. Some one claimed to recognize him as a general in the regular army. Finally a purse was made up and given to the porter to find out who the man was. He proved to be a drummer for a wall paper manufactory.



Billiousness

Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heart burn, pain in chest, dyspepsia, constipation.

Poor Digestion

Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pain in the heart.

Loss of Appetite

A splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, nothing seems to taste good, tired, sleepless and all unstrung, weakness, debility. Swamp-Root builds up quickly a run-down constitution and makes the weak strong.

At Drugists 50 cents and \$1.00 size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Uterus, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhoea than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development; and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

...EVERY...

Home-Seeker

SHOULD READ The pamphlet recently published by the Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, entitled "Southern Home-Seekers' Guide for 1894."

It contains over 50 excellent letters from Northern farmers now located in the South and other authentic and valuable information. For a FREE COPY address the undersigned at Manchester, Iowa: J. F. MERRY, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Sincerely Promotes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 370 1/2 First Ave. N. E. (Indicating claims, city directory mentions this name) write or come.

Mrs. Winslow's Boonwills Syrup for Children: soothing, cures the cough, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic. 10 cents a bottle.

MICHIGAN'S BENEFACTOR.

AN OFT REPEATED STORY OF TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

What Chas. H. Hackley Has Done for Western Michigan.

(From Grand Rapids, Mich., Evening Press.)
The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1856, and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with the wealth which did not come at the expense of the purse strings which is generally a characteristic of wealthy men, Hackley is no wonder, then, that the name of Charles H. Hackley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism, also numbness of the lower limbs, so much so that it has seriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he has seemed to grow young again and to have recovered the health which he lost in youth.

He is now in the prime of life, and his health is the result of the treatment which he has received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He has suffered for over 20 years, "with pains in my lower limbs so severe that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water combs on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgia and rheumatic pains in my limbs, which had been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs, with only partial relief, and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still, and my sufferings began to make life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others, and I was interested, so I wrote to one who had given a testimonial, an eminent professor of music in Canada. The reply I received was even stronger than the printed testimonial and it gave me faith in the medicine.

I began taking the pills and found them to be all that the professor had told me they would be. It was two or three months before I experienced any perceptible betterment of my condition. My disease was of such long standing that I did not expect speedy recovery, and was thankful even to be relieved. I progressed rapidly, however, towards recovery, and for the last six months have felt myself a perfectly well man. I have recommended the pills to many people, and am only too glad to assist others to health through the medium of this wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

April fool's day had its origin in a Roman festival, the Festum Fatorum, or fool's holiday, which was celebrated about the 1st of April. On it all sorts of practical jokes were played. The early Christians adopted the festival in a modified form, discarding its religious features.

ASTONISHING, BUT TRUE.

Some Wonderful Things Can Be Accomplished in This World.

A number of our great and most inveterate tobacco smokers and chewers have quit the use of the filthy weed. The talismanic article that does the work is No-to-bac. The reform was started by Aaron Gorber, who was a confirmed slave for many years to the use of tobacco. He tried the use of No-to-bac, and to his great surprise and delight it cured him. Hon. C. W. Ashcom, who had been smoking for sixty years, tried No-to-bac and it cured him. Col. Samuel Stoutner, who would eat up tobacco like a cow eats hay, tried this wonderful remedy and even Samuel, after all his years of slavery, lost the desire. J. C. Cobler, Lessing Evans, Frank Dell, George B. May, C. O. Skillington, Hanson Robinson, Frank Hershberger, John Shinn, and others have since tried No-to-bac, and in every case they report not only a cure of the tobacco habit but a wonderful improvement in their general physical and mental condition; all of which goes to show that the use of tobacco had been injurious to them in more ways than one. No-to-bac is popular with the druggists, as they all sell under absolute guarantee to cure or refund the money.—From the Press, Everett, Pa.

Adirondack was a nickname applied by the Iroquois Indians to their enemies, the Algonquins. The name means "people who eat tree bark." The territory now known as the Adirondacks was called by the Indians Coughsavage, "the Dismal Wilderness."

\$300 for a Name.

This is the sum we hear the Salzer Seed Co. offer for a suitable name for their wonderful new oats. The United States Department of Agriculture says Salzer's oats is the best of 300 varieties tested. A great many farmers report a test yield of 200 bushels per acre last year, and are sure this can be grown and even more during 1895. Another farmer writes us he cropped 112 bushels of Salzer's Marvel Spring Wheat on two and one-half acres. At such yield wheat pays at 80c per bu. One thing we know, and that is that Salzer is the largest Farm Seed grower in the world and sells potatoes at \$2.50 per barrel. If you will cut this out and send it with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you get free his mammoth catalogue and a package of above \$300 Prize Oats. C. N. U.

Going to California?

The Burlington Route is the only railway running "personally conducted" Excursions via Denver to Colorado Springs, Salt Lake, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield and Los Angeles at the lowest rates. Pullman tourist sleeping car through without change. Leave Chicago every Wednesday. Write or call on T. A. Grady, Excursion Manager, 211 Clark St., Chicago.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—List of the Business.

The National Solons.

The feature of the night session of the House Friday was the debate which grew out of the attempt of Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) to pass a bill granting \$100 a month to Major General John A. McClelland. Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.) insisted upon making the point of no quorum, and the bill was withdrawn, after much feeling had been shown. Practically the whole session of the Senate was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Hill's amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, designed to afford an opportunity to test the constitutionality of the income tax law.

Monday was a field day in the Senate. Mr. Gorman of Maryland scored the opponents of the income tax, and Messrs. Allison and Hill retorted in bitter terms. A few minor bills were introduced, but nothing of real importance was done. In the house the bill to provide for the enlargement of the judicial system of Indian Territory was passed.

Debate on the income tax item in the deficiency appropriation bill was continued in the Senate Tuesday. The Senate adopted resolutions calling for information as to the amount of sugar imported and the quantity of spirits taken out of bond during the sixty days previous to the taking effect of the tariff bill. The day in the House was devoted, after the morning hour, to the Indian appropriation bill, but no progress was made before adjournment. General Grosvener presented a reply to a memorial sent to the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, containing supplementary charges against Judge Ricks and involving ex-Senator H. B. Payne and Judge Stevenson Burke. He asked for an investigation of the charges.

During the debate on the Indian appropriation bill in the House Wednesday Messrs. Walker, Warner and Reed engaged in a discussion of the currency question. The Senate passed the deficiency appropriation bill after adopting an amendment limiting the interrogatories of officers seeking to collect the income tax. The printing bill, which has been passed by both Houses and signed by the President, is found to revive the franking privilege.

The currency question was the chief topic in the Senate Thursday, the debate being general. The pension bill, carrying \$141,000,000, was passed. The army bill appropriating \$23,250,000 was then taken up. At the opening of the session of the House a bill was passed on motion of Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, to grant Mrs. Sarah A. Clapp the pay and allowance of a surgeon for services as such in the Seventh Illinois Infantry. The Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were disagreed to and the bill sent to conference. The House then went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

WAS ONCE A FARM HAND.

Lee Mantle Chosen United States Senator from Montana.

Lee Mantle, chosen by the Republicans to the vacancy in the United States Senate from Montana, was born in England in 1854. He came to this country nine-



LEE MANTLE.

teen years ago and worked on a farm near Salt Lake City. Afterward he became a telegraph operator and passed several years in that and similar occupations. In 1879 he became interested in the Inter-Mountain newspaper. When it was well established he began operations in mining and real estate, being closely identified with Marcus Daly in several profitable enterprises. Mr. Mantle has held few public offices. He has been Mayor of the city of Butte and was delegate to the Republican National convention in 1884. He is unmarried and a man of prepossessing personal appearance.

Telegraphic Clicks.

The walls of the burned Toronto Globe building fell, killing one man.

The Richmond (Va.) Times gave a successful vaudeville entertainment for charity.

A heavy shock of earthquake took place at West Meath, Ont., lasting thirty seconds.

Bill Cook, the notorious outlaw, has been captured and landed in jail at Roswell, N. M.

Seven masked men blew open the safe in the Belmont brewery, Martins Ferry, Ohio, and secured \$200.

In celebration of the Russian New Year's Day the czar decorated and promoted several of his advisers.

August Trumpler, aged 71, and his wife, 69, were suffocated by coal gas in their home at Baltimore, Md.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

New York's Chinatown.

The Chinese laundrymen do their marketing in Chinatown on Sunday and Sunday night. The scene at such times is very lively. There are Chinese laundrymen assembled from all parts of this city, Brooklyn, Long Island City and New Jersey. Friends get together, discuss business and buy and sell laundries.

In the course of the day and evening they buy their household supplies for the coming week. There are half a dozen large companies doing business in the quarter. Some of them import many articles from China and Japan, and there are other stores which deal exclusively in American supplies. Among the supplies the stores contain for the household are scrubbing boards, soap, tea, sugar and other groceries, and shoes and hats.

The purchases of the laundrymen are put into large paper bags. These bags often carry as assorted a variety of articles as a woman's shopping bag. Hundreds of laundrymen may be seen emerging from Pell and Doyer streets carrying these bags on Sunday night, and they are a common sight on the surface and elevated cars. Toward midnight the exodus from Chinatown is the greatest. It is a sight seen on no other night.

No man is fit to lead who has not the courage to stand alone.



A Gentle Corrective

is what you need when your liver becomes inactive. It's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; they're free from the violence and the griping that come with the ordinary pill. The best medical authorities agree that in regulating the bowels mild methods are preferable. For every derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels, these tiny, sugar-coated pills are most effective. They go about their work in an easy and natural way, and their good lasts. Once used, they are always in favor. Being composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, they cost much more than other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, at the price of the cheaper made pills.

"Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in sealed glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. Whether as a laxative, or in larger doses, as a gently acting but searching cathartic, these little "Pellets" are unequalled. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets." They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules. Any child readily takes them. Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.

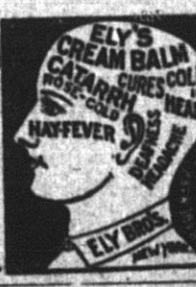
A free sample (4 to 7 doses) on trial, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores.

Apply Balm to each nostril. ELY BROS., 47 Warren St., N. Y.



Other remedies may

ST. JACOBS OIL

Will cure Sprains, Bruises, and a Backache

For Twenty Years

Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. There is no secret about its ingredients. Physicians prescribe

Scott's Emulsion

because they know what great nourishing and curative properties it contains. They know it is what it is represented to be; namely, a perfect emulsion of the best Norway liver Oil with the hypophosphites of lime and soda.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Weak Babies, Thin Children, Rickets, Marasmus, Loss of Flesh, General Debility, and all conditions of Wasting.

The only genuine Scott's Emulsion is put in salmon colored wrapper. Refuse inferior substitutes!

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

Squeezed.

Metal can be welded without fusing by applying strong pressure for considerable time.

Before a Full Head of Steam

Is gathered by that tremendously destructive engine, malaria, put on the brakes with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will check its progress and avert disaster. Chills and fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake are promptly relieved and ultimately cured by this genial specific, which is also a comprehensive family medicine, speedily useful in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, nervousness, rheumatism and neuralgia. Against the hurtful effects of sudden changes of temperature, exposure in wet weather, close application to laborious mental pursuits, and other influences prejudicial to health, it is a most trustworthy safeguard. It fortifies the system against disease, promotes appetite and sleep, and hastens convalescence after debilitating and flesh wasting diseases.

The word humbug is of Irish origin, and means soft copper, or worthless money. It was originally applied to the money issued by James II. at the Dublin mint. It was made of lead, copper, brass, pewter or any other metal he found available, and soon became known among the people as umbug, or humbug.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The Supreme Test.

Some men never told a lie because they never had a cow run over by the railroad.

And This Is What He Said.

"For several years past I have made from two to four trips each month between Chicago and New York, and am almost always accompanied by from one to three or four others. I believe (as I am informed by your conductors) that I have made more trips between Chicago and New York than any other man during the past few years. I have always traveled over your road in preference to any other, because, by careful comparison with others, I have found not only that the road itself is far superior, but the table and the service are in every respect the best of any road I have ever traveled on. The conductors, stewards, waiters and porters I have found to be uniformly courteous and attentive, adding greatly to the comfort of those who are obliged to travel as much as I am."

The line referred to above is the Lake Shore Route—America's Best Railway. A trial will convince you of its superiority. C. K. Wilber, W. P. A., Chicago.

"A Fresh English Complexion."

That healthy pink and white might just as well be the typical American complexion, if people would take reasonable care of their health. Ripans Tabules go to the root of the trouble, because a stomach in good order produces good blood.

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

Berlin is to have an international matrimonial newspaper, printed in three languages.

WEAK LUNGS ARE STRENGTHENED, Pleurisy Pains relieved, and Asthmatic symptoms subdued by Dr. D. Jayne's Expecto-rant, a sovereign remedy for all Coughs and Colds.

It is as wicked not to do right as it is to do wrong.

I BELIEVE Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS. WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE **SUN PASTE STONE POLISH** FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS WITH A CLOTH MAKES NO DUST, IN 5 & 10 CENT TIN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE. MORSE BROS. PROP'S. CANTON, MASS.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



SHE WAS BLIND.

A blindness comes to me now and then. I have it now. It is queer. I can see your eyes but not your nose. I can't read because some of the letters are blurred; dark spots cover them; it is mighty uncomfortable.

I know all about it; it's DYSPEPSIA. Take one of these; it will cure you in ten minutes. What is it?

A Ripans Tabule.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING.

\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF.

\$4.35 FINE CALF & KID.

\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

\$2.50 2. WORKINGMEN'S.

\$2.17 3. BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.

\$3.25 4. LADIES'.

\$3.25 5. BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLYN, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory.

They give the best value for the money.

They equal custom shoes in style and fit.

Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.

The prices are uniform, stamped on sole.

From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

LINEA

Reversible Collar Company.

The "LINEA REVERSIBLE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. They fit well, wear well and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-two Cents. A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 77 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK. 27 RILEY ST., BOSTON.

CALIFORNIA

Weekly Overland Parties—Personally Conducted—in New Pullman Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars, without change, leave Chicago every Thursday for all points on the Pacific Coast. For particulars address

JUDSON & CO., 195 South Clark St., Chicago.

C. N. U. No. 4-95

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

THE ONLY CURE FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.

TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE.

When a happy young couple reach a climax like the one in the above cut, they are sure to agree on some points, and when the grocery-buyers of this vicinity have been to the Bank Drug Store and investigated the bargains we are offering, they will say unanimously that it is the

CHEAPEST PLACE TO TRADE

n this part of the county. Don't take our word alone for this, but

KEEP POSTED ON OUR CUT PRICES.

34 lbs good brown sugar for \$1.00.

Our coffee mill is always busy. Try us.

A good tea dust 8c per lb.

Special molasses sale, 16c per gal.

This molasses is what you have been looking for. A good New Orleans molasses for baking that does not cost very much.

8 lbs. McCormack's rolled oats for 25c.

7 cakes good laundry soap for 25c.

25 boxes matches for 25.

Fresh Sultana seedless raisins 5c a lb.

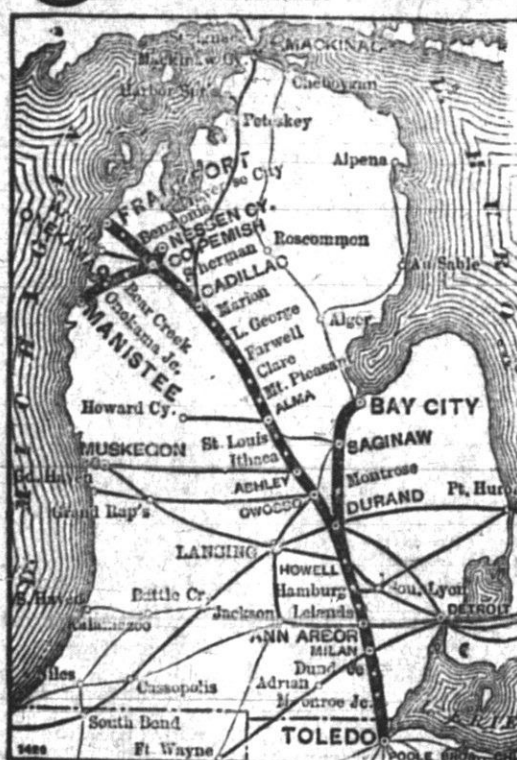
Choice fresh lemons 18c per doz.

A first-class mince meat at 5c per pkg.

A good, sugar syrup at 18c per gal.

You can always depend upon us to give you the very best bargains that the market affords.

F. P. GLAZIER & CO.



TIME TABLE.

In effect March 25, 1894.

Trains leave Ann Arbor

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

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

Seed Corn.

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



CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and this is brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Specimen copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

WHAT YOUR THUMB TELLS.

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

Geo. H. Foster,
AUCTIONEER
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Terms Reasonable.
Headquarters at Standard Office.

Crop Report.
December was a warm, dry month, the mean temperature being above, and the precipitation below, the normal. The snow fall in the lower peninsula was light. The ground was not covered December 15 in the southern and central counties, and on December 31 the average depth in these sections was less than one inch.

The average condition of live stock in the State is reported as follows, comparison being with stock in good, healthy and thrifty condition: Horses, 94 cent; sheep and cattle, 95 per cent, and swine 97 per cent.

The average price of wheat, January 1, 1895, at the usual places of marketing by farmers, was 50 cents per bushel; of corn 46 cents, and of oats 32 cents, and the average price of hay was \$7.95 per ton.

The average price of fat cattle was \$2.94 per cwt., of fat hogs \$3.96 per cwt., and of dressed pork \$4.97 per cwt.

The average price of each class of horses was as follows: Under one year old, \$18.19; between one and two years old, \$28.42; between two and three years old, \$42.58; three years old and over, \$60.77.

Milch cows were worth \$27.91 per head. Cattle other than milch cows under one year old are worth, per head, \$6.78; between one and two years old, \$12.18; between two and three, \$18.99; and three years old and over, \$25.61.

The average price of sheep under one year old was \$1.32, and one year old and over, \$1.64, and hogs under one year old were worth \$4.32, and one year old and over, \$8.79.

The prices here given are for the State. For each class of horses and for sheep they are higher, and for milch cows, each class of cattle other than milch cows, and hogs, lower than the prices ruling in the southern four tiers of counties. The difference either way, however, is in no case large.

Compared with January 1, 1894, there has been a decline in the prices of all farm products named in this report, excepting corn and oats. Corn averages 3 cents and oats 1 cent a bushel more now than one year ago.

The loss on wheat is 5 cents per bushel.

The decline on fat cattle is 16 cents; fat hogs, 78 cents, and dressed pork, \$1.10 per cwt.

The several classes of horses have declined in value as follows: Under one year old, \$4.68; between one and two years old, \$7.26; between two and three years old, \$10.07, and three years old and over, \$15.06.

Milch cows have declined \$1.82 per head.

Sheep under one year old have declined 38 cents per head, and those one year old and over, 52 cents per head.

Hogs under one year old average 94 cents less, and those one year old and over, \$1.40 less than one year ago.

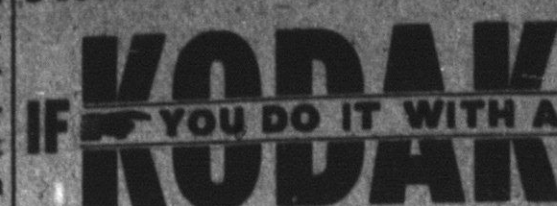
Demorest's for February.

There are many most interesting things you may learn about through the February number of the Demorest Magazine—some of the curious beliefs of the Hindus, how Juggernaut takes a bath, etc., which are told with words and numerous illustrations in a paper entitled "A Glimpse at Hinduism." "Valentines from Famous People" includes contributions from many well known people. "Love is Blind" is a prettily told story, among the illustrations for which are examples of the various alphabets used by the blind. "At Cross Purposes" is a comedy in two acts, that could easily be produced at home. "Recitations for Children" will afford amusement for the little ones, and for their older friends as well. "An Evening's Amusement" offers excellent suggestions for entertaining a house-party or any small company of guests. "Some Jolly Valentines" gives instructions for making valentines that will afford no end of fun, and—but it is impossible to give a complete list of all the good things.

How to Cure a Cold.

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LATEST FROM THE LIARS' CLUB

Three Indigestible Yarns Told by Its Most Versacious Members.

In a Virginia forest the other day a very large tree was cut down, near the heart of which was found a lock of hair, or rather two, intertwined of darker and lighter meshes. By carefully splitting the wood the initials "I. S." and "P. P." were discovered, faintly legible, in what must have been the bark several hundred years ago. By carefully counting the rings which covered the initials they were found to support the theory that the mystic letters stand for I-o-h-n, or "John Smith" and "Pocahontas Powhatan," whose locks of hair had been in some romantic mood intrusted to the keeping of the cleft bark.

Not content with slaughtering wild ducks in the usual method, Henry Jones of Curruck, procured a Gatling gun and loaded the cartridges with bird shot. Concealing himself, he waited until a large flock approached him at great speed with a favoring wind. When they had nearly reached him he opened fire. The destruction was terrible, but such was the impetus of the birds and the force of the wind that almost the entire flock which he had slaughtered flopped dying upon his hiding place, and beneath their mangled bodies Jones perished miserably by retributive suffocation.

A lady in Thomaston, Me., has a cat—Fanny—which had kittens. Hearing her mistress remark that the kittens must all be drowned Fanny removed them one day to a safe hiding place. After a day or two she brought them back to the mistress with an air of triumph. It was seen that she had with teeth and claws torn to pieces an old canvas and cork life-preserver and had fastened a piece of cork around each kitten's neck. Moved to pity by the sight, the mistress said: "Fanny, not one of your kittens shall ever be hurt." At this the intelligent mother took off the bits of cork and went to sleep in perfect confidence.

Looked Like It.

"James," said Mrs. McSpurlock, "when are you going to reform and join the church?"

"Alvira," exclaimed Mr. McSpurlock, candidate for sheriff, in a voice of agony, "you've been reading those infernal newspapers."

When They Might Cut Deep.

The late Professor Henry Morley once told his class in University college, London, that it was possible to fix the date of a certain writer pretty exactly from an inscription carved with a knife on a school desk. "Now," said the genial professor to his hearers, "I don't want you to begin to carve your names on these desks; but if any of you know that you will become famous, you may cut them as deeply as you like."

Customs Had Changed.

When the new bell of the Philadelphia state house was hung in 1753 a noteworthy bill was rendered for the hanging. It included charges for half a bushel of potatoes, forty-four pounds of beef, four gammons of bacon, a cheese of thirteen pounds, sixteen loaves of bread, 800 limes and three gallons of rum. When another bell was hung toward the end of the century customs had so changed that the bill was merely for the pay of a many riggers and their assistants.

A Tender Correspondence.

DEAR TOM—Come to-morrow evening sure. Papa is at home, but is laid up with a very sore foot. See? Tom to May.

DEAR MAY—I can't come to-morrow evening. I am laid up on account of 'our father's very sore foot. See? TOM.—Truth.

Worth Knowing.

Many thousand people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King. If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing maladies of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, nervous exhaustion, sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free. F. P. Glazier & Co.

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- Moonshine and Marguerite. By "The Debutante."
- The Headman of Antwerp. By Mrs. Ann Stephens.
- The Story of a Life. By Mrs. May Agnes Fleming.
- Old Radderford Hall. By Mrs. M. E. Braddon.
- Minchew of Beaulieu. By Alexander Dumas.
- A Tale of Three Lions. By H. Rider Haggard.
- A Drama in the Air. By John Verne.
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