

# The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. VI. NO. 47.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

W HOLE NUMBER. 307

To close out as many as possible of the remaining

## CLOAKS

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### WAS DEDICATED TO-DAY THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IS A BEAUTIFUL EDIFICE.

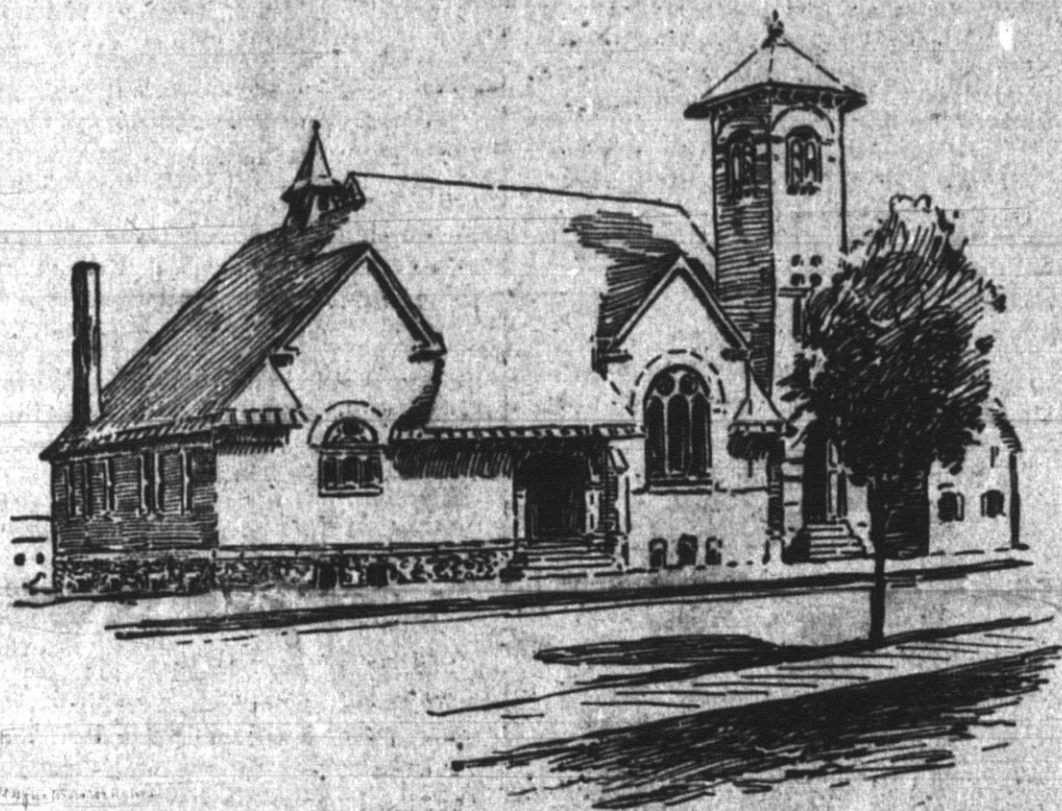
A Short History of The First Congregational Church of Chelsea—The Program of the Dedication Exercises.

The interest that centers about the Congregational church at the present time, due especially to the erection and dedication of their new and elegant house of worship, will make the following sketch of its rise and growth acceptable to our readers this week.

The history of the Chelsea Congregational church commences properly with its organization on the 21st day of February, 1849; but there were circumstances preliminary to that organization of such importance as to demand at least prefatory mention. In the early part of this century, covering the period of the settlement of this portion of our state, there existed, between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, a plan of co-operation, that was especially operative throughout all the vast region west of the Hudson river; the practical working of which led to the organization, in new

on what day and at what particular hour of the day is not known, the Sylvan Presbyterian Church was found to be dead.

The spark of Christian life, however, that these Vermonters had brought from the shores of Lake Champlain, was not so easily extinguished. They must have a church, and one to their liking; at least one that corresponded, in their judgment, with the teaching and practices of Christ, the founder and head of the Church, and of the apostles, who received their instruction from his lips. To realize this purpose, on the 21st of February, 1849, a Congregational Council, consisting of the Rev. C. Lockwood, of Lima, and the Rev. John P. Hardwell, of Grass Lake, was called in a school house at Sylvan Center, who deemed it advisable, and proceeded to organize the "First Congregational Church of Sylvan," consisting of the following sixteen charter members: Wm. A. Davis, Amos W. Davis, Lucy W. Davis, Jared Hatch, Ruth Hatch, Moses P. Crowell, Emeline Crowell, John C. Winans, Betsey M. Winans, Mahlon Wines, Ann Wines, Charles H. Wines, Emily Wines, Abi Spaulding, Polly Hatch, and Abigail BeGole. Two of these charter members, Mrs. Lucy W. Davis, of Jackson, and Mrs. Emeline Crowell, of



THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

settlements, of many Presbyterian churches, even in cases where the majority of their members were of Congregational proclivities. The particular point of advantage, held by the Presbyterians was that they had preoccupied the ground by the organization of Synods and Presbyteries, furnishing thus an ecclesiastical home, to which they very graciously invited all the Congregational ministers that went west from New England, and the churches that were organized by them.

It was owing to this state of things that on the 21st of March, 1835, in what was then known as the "Ira Spaulding" school house, about four miles south of this place, under the direction of the "Monroe Presbytery," a Presbyterian church was organized, whose membership consisted mostly of pure, dyed-in-the-wool Congregational stock, who had recently emigrated from the state of Vermont. For a few years everything moved on harmoniously and prosperously. Within the first year of its existence, twelve additions were made to the eighteen that were enrolled at the time of the organization; during the next year, sixteen; and twenty-two the next.

About this time a reactionary movement was inaugurated among New England Congregationalists, who had become alarmed for their inherited and traditional republican form of ecclesiastical government, as they witnessed the rapid gathering in of their sons and daughters, who had emigrated to the West, into Presbyterian churches; which were rapidly becoming numerous, while Congregational churches were almost unknown. This agitation was not long in reaching Michigan; and these freeborn sons of the Green Mountains were quick to respond to the bugle-blast of Congregational liberty, as taught by their Pilgrim fathers, enjoyed in their native homes, and whose echoes were borne to their willing ears on every westward moving breeze. The yoke of Presbyterian ecclesiasticism, that had always needed a little cushioning to make it endurable, became heavy and galling; their interest flagged; the membership scattered; and within ten years of its organization,

Chelsea, mother of G. J. Crowell, are still living.

In 1850 the M. C. Railway Co. erected a station near the junction of their line with the north and south road (now Main street) that led into the country in both directions, considering this a good location for marketing produce. In the fall of the same year, the town of Chelsea was platted by Elisha and James Congdon. The wide-awake members of the church were not slow in observing their opportunity. Measures were immediately inaugurated for making the new village the center of their church life, and on the 22nd day of April, 1851, whether in compliance with their application, or of the owner's own suggestion is not known to the present generation, Elisha Congdon and his wife, Eloiza Congdon, deeded, provisionally, to John C. Winans, Amos W. Davis and Mahlon Wines, for the use of this church, the lot on which the present new, beautiful and substantial house of worship stands.

In anticipation of their advent into the new village, the church, in 1851, removed its place of worship from Sylvan Centre to a school house, standing half a mile south of Chelsea, at the junction of Main street with the Territorial road, it being not only the nearest but the only place near the village where such service could conveniently be held. One year later, in the summer of 1852, their first house of worship was dedicated and their name was changed to the First Congregational Church of Chelsea; since which time, although changes have taken place in the house, that spot has been their church home. Important alterations were made in the old house in 1871; and on Sunday afternoon, February 18th, 1894, the old edifice, with a beautiful parsonage that had been in use only about four years, was swept from the face of the earth by devouring flames.

The following are the names of ministers who have served the church as pastors since its organization: Josephus Morton, Hiram Elmer, James F. Taylor, O. C. Thompson, Thomas Jones, Robert Hovington, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel F. Hathaway, Thomas Holmes, John A.

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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.  
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[Continued on Fifth Page]



## CHICORA GOES DOWN.

### LOST WITH ALL HANDS IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

Owners of the Vessel Identify Debris Thrown Up by the Waves and Give Up Hope for the Safety of the Boat—Probably Crushed by Ice.

#### Twenty-six Men Drowned.

Wreckage, identified as belonging to the missing Graham & Morton propeller Chicora, was discovered in the ice off South Haven, Mich., proving without a question that the famous passenger boat, once the pride of Lake Michigan, has gone to the bottom. This settles the awful doubt that has been hanging over the fate of the vessel since she was first reported lost. By the sinking of the Chicora twenty-six lives were undoubtedly lost. The Chicora carried, including Captain Stines, a crew of twenty-five, and there is said to have been one passenger, Mr. Pearl, of the drug firm of Howard & Pearl, St. Joseph.

The list of those lost, so far as known, is as follows:

James R. Clark, clerk, St. Joseph.  
Jesse Davis, porter, Benton Harbor.  
Grant A. Dowhey, oiler, Detroit.  
John Hodges, watchman, Baltimore.  
Nate Lynch, cook, St. Joseph.  
Robert McClure, chief engineer, Detroit.  
James Malone, pantryman, Chicago.  
Joseph Marks, wheelman, Benton Harbor.



STEAMER CHICORA.

M. W. Morgan, head waiter, Benton Harbor.  
Joseph Pearl, passenger, St. Joseph.  
Thomas Robertson, watchman.  
C. D. Simons, first mate, Benton Harbor.

Ed Stines, captain, St. Joseph.  
Ben Stines, second mate, St. Joseph, son of the captain.

A. Wirtz, second engineer, Detroit.  
Eight deck-hands, names unknown.  
Two firemen, names unknown.

One coal passer, name unknown.  
Captain Stines, Mate C. D. Simons, Engineer McClure, Nate Lynch, the cook, and Clerk James R. Clarke have families. The rest of the men are single.

The anxious eyes of Lighthouse Keeper Charles Donoghue, at South Haven, which have for days been looking to the west over the ice-bound lake for signs of the missing propeller Chicora, with her human freight, were rewarded on Wednesday afternoon, by discerning several miles out specks that through the glass were soon seen to be pieces of wreckage. They were only specks, but to the mariner's quick eye they told of the unquestionable loss of a vessel and all on board. The wreckage was about two miles out from shore, most of it directly opposite the harbor. The ice appeared to extend half a mile further out into the lake. Mariners at once organized a relief party to go out and investigate the wreckage. Captain Matthews, of the United States life-saving service, led the party of searchers that braved the wintry wind, blowing in their faces at a rate of upward of thirty miles an hour. The trip out from land was a perilous one, for the ice, while driven into a compact mass by the gale of the last two days, was still dangerous, and in places uncertain on account of its roughness and the liability of its breaking up.

#### Wreckage Found in the Ice.

After the two miles, which seemed to be ten, had been covered Capt. Matthews and his party came to a mass of wreckage imbedded in the ice, but apparently of a boat that had but recently met with disaster. There were a number of pieces that appeared to belong to the upper works of some large vessel, probably a propeller or steamer of some large line. Much of the wreckage was under the ice or water, which made it difficult to reach in order to closely describe. The men hunted around for pieces of the vessel, by which the name of the vessel could be learned, but they were unsuccessful. Portions of the wreckage were secured and carried back to the land, where experienced seamen who knew the Graham & Morton vessel identified them as belonging to the Chicora.

Among most of the seamen the opinion is that the Chicora has foundered. The discovery of the wreckage proves that she has at least lost her upper works, and those who know the vessel say that a storm severe enough to carry these off would be more than any vessel could stand, even though she be so staunch as the Chicora. They also state that the twenty-six men supposed to be on board are undoubtedly lost. If they did not go down with the vessel it would be impossible for them to have escaped in the teeth of the gale with the lake full of ice. Mr. Morton, of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company, and Clerk Hancock, who arrived at South Haven late at night, examined the wreckage, which they think without doubt belongs to the Chicora. Both expressed the belief that the Chicora is still afloat and perhaps disabled, and has lost a part of her upper works.

## TO IRRIGATE 300,000 ACRES.

### An Immense Canal to Be Constructed in Northern Nebraska.

One of the most stupendous industrial projects ever set on foot in Western America is now taking definite shape in O'Neill, Neb. A company composed of many of the leading business men of O'Neill has been organized for the purpose of constructing an immense irrigating ditch over 200 miles long, which will water over 300,000 acres of land and open up to settlement, cultivation and prosperity an area of country larger than Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000. To secure the capital necessary to undertake this great work the company is making contracts with the owners of real estate along the main line and its laterals stipulating for the payment of \$8 per acre in ten yearly installments for the construction of said canal and an annual water rental of \$1 per acre for the use of the water. It is believed the coming summer will see this great river of liquid prosperity pouring on its way to the homes and homesteaders of Northern Nebraska and ushering in an era of prosperity and progress throughout all the region along its line.

Like many other of the world's great projects a rigorous necessity was its mother. The settlement of Northern Nebraska began fifteen years ago. In an incredibly short space of time several towns sprang up and thousands of acres were given over to the cultivation of crops. Up to 1880 prosperity smiled upon the hardy settlers. The fertile fields yielded an abundance of crops, the cattle fattened and it seemed to them that no fairer region ever blossomed under the rays of the summer's sun. But during the last five years a great cloud of adversity has been projected across the landscape of those fair Nebraska fields and a succession of crop failures has followed year after year. The farmers and business men became discouraged and at length turned toward their streams for salvation. The Niobrara River, which runs 300 miles from east to west, was selected as the means of bringing into new life their barren fields. The plan of the present company is to tap this stream at a point south of Rushville, Neb., and send its waters through an irrigation canal, which will run almost parallel to it, throwing out its laterals right and left to carry their blessings to regions which have suffered so long from drought.

### MAN OF STRONG WILL.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, Nominated to Succeed Himself.

William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who has been nominated to succeed himself in the United States Senate for the term of six years, is



WM. E. CHANDLER.

the best liked and most bitterly hated of men at Washington. As a friend he clings close as a brother, as an enemy, he leaves no stone unturned to promote that which he considers right. He was born in Concord, in 1835. After acquiring a common school education he attended the Harvard law school, and was admitted to practice in 1855. For many years he was prominent in State politics, and in 1881 President Garfield appointed him Solicitor General, but the Senate rejected him. From 1882 to 1884 he was Secretary of the Navy. Since 1887 he has served in the United States Senate.

### KNUTE NELSON WINS.

Chosen by the Minnesota Legislature to Succeed Senator Washburn.

Knute Nelson, three times a member of the national House of Representatives and twice chosen Governor of Minnesota, was elected United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1895. The vote stood: Nelson, 102; Washburn, 36; Donnelly, 13; Comstock, 9; Mitchell, 4; McCleary, 2; Lind, 1.

Knute Nelson was born near Bergen, Norway, Feb. 2, 1842, and came to America in 1849 with his mother, his father having died when he was 3 years of age, and after living one year in Chicago settled in Dane County, Wisconsin. He graduated from the Albion (Wis.) Academy. As a private and afterward a non-commissioned officer he served through the war in Company B of the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and served in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1868 and 1869. Removing to Alexandria, Minn., he served as county attorney in 1872, 1873 and 1874, and was in the State Senate in 1875 and 1876. He was a Presidential elector in 1880; was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress by 12,000 plurality, to the Forty-ninth Congress by 12,000 plurality, and to the Fiftieth Congress by 41,000 majority. In 1892 he was elected Governor by 14,620 plurality and re-elected last fall by a plurality of over 60,000.



KNUTE NELSON.

## SINKS IN THE OHIO.

### New Orleans Packet State of Missouri Goes Down.

### BOAT STRIKES A ROCK

#### Thirty of the Passengers and Crew Are Drowned.

Panic-Stricken People Trample Each Other to Death in Their Frantic Efforts to Escape—One of the Yawls Overcrowded and Sunk.

#### Die in Sight of Shore.

The great Cincinnati and New Orleans steamer State of Missouri went to the bottom of the Ohio River at Wolf Creek, seventy miles below Louisville, Ky., at 6 o'clock Saturday night and it is reported that thirty people met death. The steamer was one of the largest steamers belonging to the Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Company, and was a new boat worth \$60,000. She left Louisville, Ky., at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, bound for New Orleans, with twenty-three passengers and a crew, making seventy-eight people. She had about half a cargo of furniture, nails, acids, etc., and ran smoothly until her dreadful accident that sent many souls to eternity.

The trip was uneventful until the dreaded point known as the horseshoe bend, near Alton, Ind., was reached. Here the pilot slowed down, as the current was very swift, and turned his wheel so as to avoid an obstruction known as Bullock rock. The rudders failed to respond to the wheel and there was a grinding, crashing sound. The boat soon filled and sunk.

The shock was terrific and the boat trembled from bow to stern. Consternation seized upon the passengers and in a moment they were frantic. Without regard to consequences they rushed to the upper decks in the hope of delaying the inevitable, as the boat was rapidly sinking. Women and children were trampled upon, but it is believed all got out of the cabin. Then the scramble for seats in the yawls began. It was a fight for life, in which many combatants are believed to have gone to their death. The first yawl launched was sunk within twenty feet of where it struck the water. It is believed everyone in it was drowned in sight of the afloat people huddled together on the sinking steamer. A second yawl was then pushed off. It contained four women. This is believed to have reached shore.

Just when there seemed some hope that by means of this yawl the passengers could be saved, the steamer gave another terrific lurch and literally broke into pieces, and in ten minutes from the moment the rock was struck nothing but the hull remained. The cabin, Texas and pilot-house floated away, dragging down into the water everyone upon it. The lighter freight was washed from the main deck, and on this men, women and children clung as best they could, many, however, only to fall back into death's icy embrace. Several succeeded by this means in getting into the willows and trees and were rescued by farmers and passing steamers.

In less than ten minutes from the time the boat struck she had gone down. At Rockport and Owensboro, as well as at all intermediate points, the bank is lined with skiffs picking up pieces of furniture and watching for dead bodies, but the current is too swift for small craft to get out far. Four passengers were saved by clinging to a mule which swam ashore. The passengers were all ticketed through to New Orleans.

The State of Missouri was built at Madison, Ind., in 1890, by the Kansas City syndicate, for the Missouri River trade, at a cost of \$40,000. She was one of a trio of fine steamers built by the same company—the State of Kansas and the A. L. Mason being the others. She was 250 feet long, with a forty-four foot beam and six foot hold. She was never launched on the Missouri, but placed on the Ohio and Mississippi, plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, with occasional trips to St. Louis.

### GENIUS AND MADNESS.

Jurieu, the biblical student, became crazy from studying the apocalypse. He fancied that the ten-horned beast was inside of him.

Lamartine was of an exceedingly gloomy temperament, and during his spells of dejection nothing could in the least raise his spirits.

Cowper's madness is well known. Once he tried to hang himself, and at another time endeavored to commit suicide by drowning himself.

Both Charles and Mary Lamb were dwellers in the borderland of madness. The latter was frequently placed in an asylum, the former but once.

Masanella became crazed by the success of the revolution of 1847 in Naples. He gave many symptoms of insanity before he was assassinated.

Descartes was the victim of auditory hallucinations. They always came when he was greatly fatigued, and he regarded them as a sign to cease work.

Byron was believed by some of his contemporaries to be mentally unbalanced, and his career of strange wickedness gave much color to the supposition.

Robert Burns never was well balanced. His excesses were wild in their extravagance and were generally followed by spasms of repentance and melancholy.

## FIRE INTO THE MOB.

### TROOPS USE THEIR GUNS ON BROOKLYN STRIKERS.

Day of Riot and Bloodshed—Seven Thousand Soldiers and the Entire Police Force Fail to Cope with the Street Car Strikers.

#### Strike May Spread.

Violence and bloodshed marked the eighth day of the electric street railway operatives' strike in Brooklyn. Three militiamen are in hospitals with broken heads, two having suffered at the hands of riotous men and women, while the other was the victim of his own carelessness, having fallen out of a second-story window. A score or more of policemen are suffering from bullet wounds or contusions of the head and body, disabling them for the time being. To what extent the strikers have suffered cannot be conjectured. If they escaped punishment it was not the fault of the militiamen, who, in accordance with orders, fired as directly at their assailants as a dense fog, which completely hid objects at thirty yards' distance, would permit. The strike is not ended and order is not restored.

Seven thousand national guardsmen and 1,500 or 1,600 policemen were not on Monday strong enough to make the resumption of the street railway traffic in Brooklyn practicable. In fact, says a dispatch, the gain over last Saturday is scarcely perceptible. The calling out of the First Brigade, composed of New York City regiments, has seemed rather to add to the tension than to bring a solution of the difficulties. The task of restoring peace and order along nearly 200 miles of street car line is a vast one. The new levy numbered not far from 4,000 men. They were moved across the great bridge early in the day. The various companies went by elevated trains whenever it was possible to the points to which they had been ordered. Generally speaking, the greetings they met with on the streets were far from friendly. Boys gazed and men jeered them as they passed through the sections inhabited by laboring people.

The elements which early in the day were suspicious soon took on an unfriendly aspect. A Scotch mist settled down on all the city, increasing in density as the evening approached, and added to the difficulties which attended the carrying out of the announced intention of the street car companies to run cars upon lines not operated since the strike was declared. Such attempts in this direction as were made were futile. A car started from the Ridgewood station of the Brooklyn Heights Company a little after 5 o'clock and was assailed with volleys of stones and bricks from windows and vacant lots before it had proceeded far on its way down-town. A private soldier was struck in the head with a stone and disabled.

The officer in command ordered his men to shoot, and two volleys were fired in the direction of the rioters, who, however, were hidden by the dense fog. About 250 bullets were sent in search of victims, but how many of them found human targets cannot at present be determined. The militiamen's orders were if they shot it would be to kill. Policemen also did some shooting at this point, with what effect is as uncertain as in the case of the militiamen. It is ascertained by the militia officers that they only ordered the volley when the violence of the mob made it necessary to do so.

### EUROPEAN GRAIN CROPS.

Interesting Statistics Gathered by the Agricultural Department.

Grain statistics of foreign countries for the past year are given in a report issued by the Agricultural Department. In European Russia the estimated output for 1894 is as follows: Rye, 821,534,004 bushels; wheat, 282,642,040; oats, 687,876,308; barley, 186,718,218; buckwheat, 43,809,050. The production of Great Britain is estimated as follows: Wheat area 1,927,962 acres and production 31,937,927 Winchester bushels; barley, 2,095,771 acres and 74,553,807 bushels, and oats, 3,253,401 acres and 139,732,723 bushels. In France the output was in round numbers 343,350,000 bushels of wheat, 76,500,000 of rye, 56,550,000 of barley and 278,938,000 of oats. The wheat product for the year in Germany aggregated over 126,400,000 bushels; winter spelt, 33,336,000; rye, 326,633,000; spring barley, 130,000,000; oats, 452,000,000; potatoes, 1,239,704, and meadow hay, 22,298,500 tons. The Roumanian Government estimates the principal crop of wheat 43,584,000 bushels, rye 5,769,000, barley 16,906,000, and oats, 10,019,000. In Italy wheat aggregated almost 123,000,000 bushels, oats almost 16,000,000, barley over 8,000,000, maize 54,763,000, and rye almost 15,000,000. Wheat exports from the Argentine Republic for the first seven months of the year aggregated 678,573 tons. In Ontario wheat aggregated over 20,500,000, barley 11,300,000, oats over 72,000,000, potatoes 17,000,000, and peas 14,400,000 Winchester bushels. Manitoba produced 17,700,000 Winchester bushels of wheat, 12,200,000 of oats, and 19,900,000 of potatoes and other root crops.

Reports from European agents of the department show that there is a more hopeful feeling in the grain markets of England and that the farmers there are expecting better prices. In Southern England great floods have overrun large expanses of arable land and have limited somewhat the area intended to be devoted to winter wheat. The development of winter seedings of crops in France is rapid, and the condition of next year's crop is generally reported as highly favorable. Excess of rain has proved unfavorable to seeding operations in the north of Italy, and in Roumania the wheat area is considerably reduced. In Germany mild weather has made the development of plants unusually rapid, and the sowings in Spain are reported by telegraph as completed under favorable conditions. The extreme wet has compelled a large number of farmers in Belgium to postpone sowing until very late.

## WAR ON IN HAWAII.

### ROYALISTS START A REVOLUTION AND BLOOD IS SHED.

At Least Twelve Natives Killed and Several Hundred Revolutionists Under Arrest—Carter, One of the Annexation Commissioners, Killed.

#### Lill's Side Is Loser.

The steamer Alameda which arrived in San Francisco from Auckland and Sydney via Honolulu Friday afternoon brought news of a revolution and bloodshed at Honolulu. Charles L. Carter, who was one of the annexation commissioners, was killed and other government supporters were wounded. There has been much fighting, and at least twelve natives have been killed. Nearly two hundred revolutionists are under arrest. Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels. The fighting was still in progress when the Alameda left Honolulu Jan. 11, but the government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists. The following Honolulu correspondence has been received:

There were no fresh developments in the threatened uprising until last Sunday, the 6th inst., when the marshal's detectives brought in news for that officer immediately to summon the cabinet and leading officers of the military and citizens' guard for consultation. In a few minutes after their arrival Deputy Marshal Brown and a squad of police under Captain Parker left for the beach at Waikiki with orders to search the premises of Henry Bertlemann, a prominent royalist, for arms and ammunition. Just previous to reaching the place the post was joined by Charles L. Carter, Alfred Carter, and J. B. Castle, who lived near by, all members of the Citizens' guard.

On approaching the house the deputy marshal left the squad on the lawn while he entered the house and, finding Bertlemann and a strange white man there, proceeded to read his warrant. When half way through shots were heard from the rear of the house. The officers asked quickly: "What does that mean?"

Bertlemann replied: "I know nothing about it; there are no arms here."

Brown rushed out to join the squad just as Charles Carter shouted: "There they are under the boat shed," pointing to a shed in the rear of the lot and rushing forward, followed by his cousin, Castle, and the others.

#### Fired On by Natives.

At that instant a volley was fired by a crowd of natives under the shed and Charles Carter and Lieutenant Holi fell wounded. The police charged and drove the natives out on the beach, when the latter retreated to the brush, keeping up a desultory firing. As the police only numbered eight, and there were three or four times as many natives, they returned to the house, taking with them three of the rebels whom they had captured in the melee, during which some sixty shots were fired. Caring for the wounded men as well as possible, they searched the prisoners, placing Bertlemann under arrest. The first one was recognized as John Lane. He had a heavy revolver, a belt of cartridges and a rifle. The second had a pocket pistol and a belt of cartridges. The other was unarmed, but a short rifle was found behind the door, which evidently belonged to him, as Holi says he was the man who shot him. There is no doubt that Carter's three wounds came from Lane's pistol, it having three empty chambers.

#### Citizens Under Arms.

As soon as it was known in Honolulu on Sunday afternoon that there was organized resistance to the government no time was lost in communicating the fact to its supporters both by telephone and messenger. No general alarm was given, it not being deemed necessary. In response four companies of militia donned their uniforms and repaired to their armories, the members of the Citizens' guard reported at their respective rendezvous, and yet so quickly was everything done that many in the city were unaware that anything unusual had happened.

The news of the death of Carter, who was a popular young lawyer and was recently elected a member of the legislature, intensified the general feeling and the assassins would have been lynched had they not been strongly guarded.

#### All Arms Seized by the Government.

By noon Monday all the stores were closed and there were few persons on the streets. The street cars and buses were stopped, and the only excitement was at the marshal's office, where arms were being distributed. The announcement that the writ of habeas corpus was suspended was quickly followed by one requiring all persons not engaged in the military or police forces to deliver all arms or ammunition in their possession to the marshal within twenty-four hours. After conferring by telephone with Capt. Murray at noon on Monday Capt. Ziegler and a company of regulars were dispatched to his aid, taking with them one Austrian fieldpiece. The ten-pound shells from this gun scattered the natives in every direction, but did not seem to hurt any of them. At 2 o'clock the troops advanced and forced the rebels into the brush. Lieut. Ludwig and ten men were then detailed for a flank movement. As soon as Ludwig got into position the natives were beaten and scattered into the dense brush, followed by the troops.

It is certain that many were wounded, as blood, shreds of clothing, etc., were seen everywhere. The only man wounded on the government side was Ludwig, who received a flesh wound in the thigh. Then the first prisoners were taken, seven in number, and from them it was learned that the leaders of the rebels were Sam Nowlin, former colonel of the Queen's household guard, and Robert Wilcox, who was the leader of the revolution in 1897. The prisoners claimed they had 600 rifles, but only 500 men were arrested.



## Purify Your Blood

Strengthen and invigorate your nerves and muscles, tone your stomach and digestive organs, and build up your whole system by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would avoid the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever. These diseases seek for their most ready victims persons who are weak, tired, debilitated and all run down, owing to impure and impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus wards off disease.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache.

How I Made \$1,200

By not sowing Salzer's seeds! That is what a jolly farmer said as he entered our sanctum. How is that? Why, says he, Salzer's seeds not only grow but they produce enormously. Had I planted a few acres more of his oats, wheat, corn, potatoes, grass and clover seeds, I would have had to double the capacity of my barns; that would have cost me \$1,200. It is a fact that if you want big, rousing farm, grass and vegetable crops, you must sow Salzer's seeds. If You Will Cut This Out and Send It with 7c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Company, La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a sample of Grass and Clover Mixture and their seed catalog.

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

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

## Princes and Princesses.

The English like to read about princes and princesses, to gossip about their doings, and to utilize them for ceremonial, but their positive liking for them has narrow limits. They will not allow them any political influence; they are desperately jealous of their claim to appointments, even in the army, though princes fill these fairly well; and they will not, when they can help it, vote them any money to live on. It will by and by be simply impossible even to ask parliaments for grants.

The real English feeling, we should have said, is limited to the sovereign and to those who must succeed her, the throne rather than the royal family being the true object of the nation's regard.—The Spectator.

## Fine Distinction.

The customs authorities of Boston have decided that works of Zola are immoral, but not obscene.

## Mothers.

### Watch Your Daughters.

"Nature has provided a time for purification, and if the channels are obstructed, the entire system is poisoned, and misery comes."

"Irregularities from any cause, at any age, are sure indications of organic trouble. With irregularities come disturbances of the stomach and kidneys, violent headaches, shooting pains, extreme lassitude, waxy complexion."

"Remove the trouble at once, or a whole life will be sacrificed."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will accomplish the work speedily."

"It is the most effective remedy for irregular or suspended action known to the world."—Mrs. Chas. Hines, Box 212, Duncannon, Pa.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both under humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squishy feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

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

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## SENATE AND HOUSE.

### WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

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

#### The National Solons.

The Senate Friday passed the army appropriation bill, carrying \$23,000,000, and the bill which in effect advances General Schofield, in command of the army, to the rank of lieutenant general, held by Generals Sherman and Sheridan. Aside from this the day was given to the debate on the Nicaraguan Canal. In the House the Senate bill granting to the Gila Valley Railroad Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian reservation was passed. Also a bill to expend a portion of the appropriation made in the last river and harbor act for St. Joseph's harbor, Michigan, to complete the connection between St. Joseph and Benton Harbor. Consideration of the Indian bill was then resumed. At a night session there was a sharp contention over the pension bill.

The McGann bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for a new postoffice for Chicago passed the House Monday by a vote of 198 to 53. Bills authorizing the issue of 3 per cent. bonds and repealing the legal tender act of 1878 were offered in the House. Mr. Frye's Hawaiian resolution was again debated in the Senate. Mr. Gray vigorously defending the administration. The Senate passed the fortifications appropriation bill and agreed to the conference report on the deficiency bill.

The administration's Hawaiian policy was again the subject of sharp attack and defense in the Senate Tuesday. The railroad pooling bill was favorably reported to the Senate from the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The House passed the Indian appropriation bill and the bill to establish a national military park at Gettysburg. A bill to abrogate the discriminating duty on sugar was reported to the House from the Ways and Means Committee. After listening to a statement by Judge Ricks the House Judiciary Committee defeated the resolution to impeach him.

Widely differing plans to meet the currency complication were offered in the Senate Wednesday by Messrs. Jones, of Arkansas, and Smith, of New Jersey. Senator Turpie made a vigorous speech against the Nicaragua Canal bill, which he said had been conceived in fraud. A bill to incorporate the National Central Railway Company, which proposes to construct a railway from the Hudson River to New York, was offered in the House. Inefficiency of the Behring Sea regulations to prevent pelagic sealing was shown by a statement to the House by Secretary Carlisle.

In the Senate Thursday debate upon the Nicaragua Canal bill closed. Mr. Allen presented a resolution favoring annexation of Hawaii. The bill for the transfer of a portion of the exhibit of the Department of State at the World's Columbian Exposition to the Columbian Museum of Chicago was passed. The exhibit transferred covers the La Rabida Convent and the collection relating to it. Another new Senator, Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, was sworn in. The House practically agreed upon the Sunday Civil bill.

## NAPOLEON OF JOURNALISM.

Title Applied to Brilliant and Brainy John A. Cockerill.

John A. Cockerill, the brilliant journalist whose name and fame have pervaded this continent, leaves for Japan in a short time, to be the war correspondent of the New York Herald and to establish a foreign edition of the Herald. Colonel Cockerill has been termed the "Napoleon of Journalism," and he deserves the title. To him more than any other man belongs the credit of building up in rapid succession the Cincinnati Enquirer, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and New York World. Colonel Cockerill is brainy, brilliant and original in his methods, impulsive and quick-tempered, but seldom vindictive. He is about 45 years of age and a man of fine physique.

### Place Names.

Onondaga, the name of a New York lake, means the "Marsh at the Foot of the Hills."

Saranac, the name of the New York stream, means, "river that Flows Under Rocks."

Cape Fear was so named by Sir Walter Raleigh, who found bad weather there in 1585.

The Conemaugh river, Pa., was named by the Indians. The word means "Otter Creek."

Nansemond, the name of a Virginia river, signifies the "place from which we ran away."

The Kentucky river was first named the Louisa, in honor of the Duchess of Cumberland.

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## To the Younger Cooks,

the beginners in the art of bread and cake making, there is no aid so great, no assistant so helpful, as the

## Royal Baking Powder.

It is the perfect leavening agent and makes perfect food. Do not make a mistake by experimenting with any other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

### Dress.

The suffering caused among women by unhealthful dress cannot be estimated. Many have become lifelong invalids through their compliance with the demands of fashion. Health and life have been sacrificed to the insatiable.

Many seem to think they have a right to treat their bodies as they please; but they forget that their bodies are not their own. The Creator, who formed them, has claims upon them that they cannot lightly throw off.

Every needless transgression of our being is virtually a transgression of the law of God, and is a sin in the sight of heaven. The Creator knew how to form the human body. He did not need to consult the mantua makers in regard to their ideas of beauty. God, who created everything that is lovely and glorious in nature, understood how to make the human form beautiful and healthy. The modern improvements upon His plan are an insult to the Creator. They deform that which He has made perfect.

### Poor Indeed!

The prospect of relief from drastic cathartics for persons troubled with constipation is poor indeed. True they act upon the bowels, but this they do with violence, and their operation tends to weaken the intestines, and is prejudicial to the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an effective laxative, but it neither gripes nor enfeebls. Furthermore, it promotes digestion and a regular action of the liver and the kidneys. It is an efficient barrier against and remedy for malarial complaints and rheumatism, and is of great benefit to the weak, nervous and aged. As a medicinal stimulant it cannot be surpassed. Physicians cordially recommend it, and its professional endorsement is fully borne out by popular experience. Appetite and sleep are both improved by this agreeable invigorant and alterative.

### Indian Corn in Europe.

In almost every country of Europe maize is given a distinctive and erroneous name. In Germany and Austria it is called Turkish wheat; in Lorraine it is designated Roman corn; in Tuscany it is Sicilian corn; in Provence it is Barbary corn; the Turks call it Egyptian corn, and in Egypt it is known as Syrian dourra.

### The Nicaragua Canal.

The project of the Nicaragua Canal has been debated in the U. S. Senate very vigorously. One thing should be remembered about that climate, it is death to almost every foreigner who goes there, and laborers especially succumb. It is said that the Panama Railroad cost a life for every tie. What an idea of pains and aches is in this sentence. It is mostly due to carelessness. Every laborer provided with St. Jacobs Oil would be armed against these troubles. Men's muscles there are cramped with rheumatic pain and they ache all over. That's just the condition where this sovereign remedy can do its best work. The fearful malady is very much like the break-bone fever in certain parts of America.

### A Cleveland contractor has undertaken

to move a stone house weighing 5,500 tons, basement and all, a distance of 60 feet.

### 1,000 Bu. Potatoes Per Acre.

Wonderful yields in potatoes, oats, corn, farm and vegetable seeds. Cut this out and send 5c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their great seed book and sample of Giant Spurry.

### Dirty Little Brats.

Egyptian children are never washed until they are 1 year old.

Don't ALLOW YOURSELF to trifle with a cold, and so encourage the development of some latent Pulmonary and Bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your Cough or Cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-time remedy for all Coughs, Lung and Throat affections.

We cannot get rid of a fault by refusing to look at it.

Not Sick Enough for the Doctor, but a little out of sorts. Ripans Tablets would serve in your case. It is well to have them on hand for just such occasions.

He was madly, passionately in love—won by the matchless beauty of her complexion. Glenn's Sulphur Soap had imparted the charm.

## ST. JACOBS OIL is the Perfect CURE for

## NEURALGIA

WITHOUT RELAPSE, COLLAPSE, MISHAPS or PERHAPS.

## BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

## RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when moistened will make several boxes of Paste Polish.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

## W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

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 \$5 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

## RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

## OBSERVE

the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dimness on rising suddenly, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., New York.

## ELLY'S CREAM

ELLY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cures the most Pains, Aches, and Inflammations. Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at druggists or by mail.

ELLY BROTHERS, 26 Warren Street, New York.

## CATARRH

ELLY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cures the most Pains, Aches, and Inflammations. Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, at druggists or by mail.

ELLY BROTHERS, 26 Warren Street, New York.

## FACE TO FACE.

The pleasure of a confidential chat is doubled by the sweet breath that goes with a well-ordered system. And that is always insured by

## Ripans • Tabules.

Sweet breath, bright eye, clear complexion.

## Ripans • Tabules.

## SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY ALMANAC

For 1896. It contains the finest work of the kind ever published. Others advertise the finest (but they have not got it). If you want something that is just as good as it is advertised here, even better, you will get it by sending your order to me. I FRYE & ALI, CLARK, Geo. F. Filling & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., write—

"It is a thing of beauty and without a peer. It contains 40 pages, best paper, in color, photo engravings of the largest poultry fairs in the North-west. Also other fine engravings, besides illustrations of 46 of the leading varieties of Pure Blood Poultry, with full description and prices of them, and egg. Gives receipts for the best egg food. Condition Powder, sure remedies for all known diseases of Poultry, best plans with illustrations to build cheap and convenient Poultry houses. Rent to any address for 15 cents, postpaid. Address C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 23 Freeport, Ill. U. S. A."

## WANTED

Men

To post bills, distribute Circulars, hear up display cards and introduce our Electric Goods in special locations. Workers make from \$150 to \$200 every 30 days in the year. Again giving risk—other don't getting well. No company, firm, or individual on Earth ever before offered such opportunity. A chance of a lifetime. ALFRED MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 200-202 Broadway St., Cincinnati, Ohio

## PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.

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

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for Children. Soothing, cures the croup, whooping inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

C. N. U. No. 5-95

## WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS



## THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

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

CHELSEA, THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1895.

### PERSONAL.

Herbert McKune is visiting friends in Adrian.

Rev. W. P. Considine spent Monday in Jackson.

H. M. Woods of Ann Arbor was in town Monday.

Ed Hammond spent Sunday with friends in Jackson.

O. D. Cummings of Ypsilanti spent Monday in Chelsea.

Frank Greening of Chicago is visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. Frank Staffan is visiting her daughter in Grass Lake.

Chas. Green of Montana is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Chas. Miller and Gus. Eisele spent part of last week in Clinton.

Mrs. M. Olds of South Haven is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Sparks.

George Greening of Alpena has been the guest of his mother at this place.

Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Armstrong spent the latter part of last week in Detroit.

Miss Minnie Kanteleher was entertained by friends in Francisco Sunday last.

Miss Lizzie Winters of Grand Rapids is the guest of her mother at this place.

Miss Jessie Doane of Dexter was entertained by Miss Ida Davidson last Sunday.

Miss Maude Buchanan of Dexter was the guest of Mrs. F. D. Buchanan Sunday.

D. S. Munroe of Detroit was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Davis, Monday.

Miss Cora Wurster, of Webster, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Martin of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Congdon.

Mrs. Irene Fenner and daughter of Marlette are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Everett.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Negus were called to Birmingham Saturday by the death of Mr. Negus' mother.

Mrs. L. C. Stewart and Miss Louise Buloff of Ann Arbor are spending this week with Mrs. J. Schumacher.

### Francisco

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, a son.

Henry Kalmbach of this village has leased the Thomas Leech farm.

On account of the deep snow Rev. P. Wuerfel could not fill his appointment in Waterloo last Sunday.

### Sylvan

Rolla Beckwith entertained Mr. Watkins of Norvell, Saturday and Sunday.

The storm blocked the north and south roads badly, so that they had to be shoveled out. On the east and west roads it is neither good sleighing nor wheeling.

A chimney on O. A. Boyd's house burned out Saturday evening. The flames ran up about eight feet above the chimney, and the sparks were carried quite a distance by the wind, but, fortunately, no damage was done.

### Unadilla

Revival meetings will still continue this week.

Mr. Hill of Toledo is visiting friends here at present.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Joelin are visiting at their son's in Saginaw.

Wert Barnum of Lansing is visiting friends and relatives in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. George Messenger of Bay City are visiting at their brother and sister's in this place.

C. O. Hudson made a trip to Stockbridge last Sunday and reports the trip "Not" as pleasant as the entertainment.

Do, please! return my umbrella, or at least let me know where it is. My name is printed in large letters on the inside. Whoever has it can not help knowing to whom it belongs.

T. Holmes.

## Electric Lights vs. Brains in Our Public Schools.

(Continued.)

Last week—"BRAINS"—par excellence.

This week—"BELLY and BRASS" of the common sort.

Dr. R. S. Armstrong's argument against Electric Lights is too weak to stand alone. We would recommend Quinine, "Electric Bitters," or "Liquid Bait."

We might go back to Gasoline Lamps and Tallow Dips, to the Steel and Flint, to the Log Cabin or the Wigwam, to the Dugout and the Tamarack Fish Pole (with worms for bait), to the Flint Lock Gun and the Bow and Arrow.

We might go barfooted and dress after the style of the people who lived here two hundred years ago—turkey feathers for a hat and beads and bears' claws for clothing. It would be cheaper, and they were happy and contented, never worried about Taxes, Public Schools, or Electric Lights.

This might suit us well enough, but we would like to have our children enjoy all the privileges and advantages of the best Public Schools, and walk on Stone Walks by the light of the Gasoline Lamp, which burns till noon, for the benefit of the weary pedestrian who was out after 12 o'clock the night before.

I would like to ask if the Doctor is loaning money to any of the employees of the Glazier Stove Company to pay their taxes with, or simply to the large army of laboring men whom he has employed for the past few years. It is easy enough for the laboring man to pay his taxes when work is plenty and his pay regular, even if they are a little higher than formerly, but how about living on "taffy and soft soap," to say nothing about paying taxes. The Glazier Stove Company have paid their employees over \$100,000.00 in hard cash in the past four years. This money came from every state in the Union, from Canada, Mexico, Australia and other countries, and came to stay.

It has in turn been paid out for house rent, for groceries and provisions, for dry goods and clothing, for hardware and boots and shoes. The butchers, the doctors, the barbers, the bakers, the preachers and lawyers, and even the gasoline brokers have all shared in the benefit, and in turn the builders and carpenters have felt its influence.

There are few towns in the country and none in Michigan that have kept pace with Chelsea for the past four years. While real estate values have been decreasing in nearly all Michigan towns for the past two years, they have been steadily increasing in Chelsea. Have "soft soap and taffy" produced this result? \$20 per year is perhaps a safe estimate of what Dr. Armstrong has paid for labor, or a sum total of \$80 for the entire four years. If this estimate is too high the Doctor will please correct us. We do not figure the amount paid out for labor by the Doctor's partners in the above estimate, but in the following comparison of taxes the entire taxes of Dr. R. S. Armstrong and R. S. Armstrong & Co. are included:

The total taxes paid by Dr. R. S. Armstrong in the past three years 1892, 1893 and 1894, have been as follows:

State and County Taxes, \$33.50  
Village Tax, 23.34  
School Tax, 117.08

Total Tax for three years, \$173.92

The total taxes paid by F. P. Glazier in the past three years, 1892, 1893 and 1894, have been as follows:

State and County Taxes, \$215.78  
Village Tax, 105.27  
School Tax, 459.46

Total tax for three yrs., \$781.51

The tax records which any person has a perfect right to see, will confirm the above figures. Those who talk most, do not always pay most, this will apply to some other things besides taxes.

The writer is very closely related to the gentleman whose name comes second upon the tax rolls of Sylvan township, and the village of Chelsea, and whose taxes for the one year of 1894 exceeded Dr. Armstrong's total taxes for the three years of 1892, 1893 and 1894, by over \$200.

Have any of your children been stimulated to better efforts in their school work, in order that their names might be enrolled upon the Nora Glazier "Memorial" Roll of Honor, and thereby share in the money distributed among them each year. Certainly many little hearts have been gladdened and made happy by these yearly distributions, which have amounted to about \$50 per year, and which amount has been paid by my father for the past twelve years, and will continue to be paid as long as there is a Glazier left in Chelsea. This alone has amounted to considerable more than Dr. Armstrong's entire school taxes for the past twelve years. We leave it to our readers to judge if this would suggest anything like the smallness or penuriousness regarding school matters which Dr. Armstrong would convey in his advertisement.

Dr. Armstrong is correct about my op-

posing the proposition to pay Prof. Hall the \$100 advance in salary. Prof. Hall came here at the salary of \$700 per year, which had been rapidly advanced to \$875 per year. He then asked another advance of \$100, making \$975 per year. I opposed this increase in salary and strongly advocated an advance in the salaries of the lower grade teachers instead; contending that it was not right to pay a princely salary to one teacher and pauper salaries to ten teachers. But then, you know, Prof. Hall was a particular friend of Dr. Armstrong's, and this is quite in line with his views on "equality" and "general economy."

The member of the school board who at that time advocated this \$975 salary, only a few weeks ago expressed the desire that the same "Czar rule" which was in full force in our school last year, be continued in the same manner another year, but as he was the only member of the board of that opinion, the order of things was slightly changed, much to the satisfaction of most of the teachers, I think. But then, you know, such ways are "incidental" to some people's methods of business.

Dr. Armstrong's statement regarding the cost of electric lights, to say the least, is misleading. Eight citizens would not have to pay \$30 per year, nor would thirty-five citizens have to pay \$15 per year. It is true that thirty-five citizens would pay one-half the entire village tax, but of this George P. Glazier & Son would pay over one-eighth. Dr. Armstrong would pay just \$8.96; his name is number fifteen on the tax list; the last one on the list, number thirty-five, would pay \$5.05; and the twenty between number fifteen and thirty-five would pay somewhere between \$5.05 and \$8.98.

On going carefully over the tax roll I find most laboring men who own their own homes, assessed at from \$300 to \$500. The laboring man with a home assessed at \$500 would pay 8 1/2 cents instead of \$3.90, as stated by Dr. Armstrong. Whether he had ten children or ten hundred would make no difference.

What a curiosity a "General Economist's" complete arithmetic must be.

You can put me down as always in favor of everything in the line of public improvements and benefits, including fire engines (except chemical) and stone walks; this is where I have always stood on all matters of this kind.

Public improvements of any kind are a great benefit to all those owning real estate in our town, but to a man like Dr. Armstrong who has always maintained that he does not want a dollar invested in real estate in Chelsea, beyond his home, it is different.

If Dr. Armstrong will work as earnestly for the future welfare and prosperity of Chelsea as I shall do, I even think his dream of a nine-mile stone walk out to and around Cavanaugh Lake may be realized some day; we would then make the trip on roller skates.

I heartily agree with Dr. Armstrong that stone walks are the best and cheapest; no sane person could doubt that, after hearing of the \$405.48 lumber bill recently paid by the village, but even plank walks may be cheaper next year, as it is rumored that Chelsea will have another lumber yard in the spring, and that lumber will be sold on fairer margins than at any time since Winegar & Co. run a lumber yard here.

A FEW FACTS FROM HISTORY WHICH WILL EXPLAIN WHY DR. ARMSTRONG IS SUCH A "GENERAL ECONOMIST" ALONG "SPECIAL LINES."

About fourteen years ago my father gave me his half interest in the business of Glazier & Armstrong. This was quite satisfactory to the doctor, or at least he so expressed himself at that time. It continued satisfactory for a short time, the doctor spending most of his time fishing, while I gave close attention to business. But doing most of the work while doctor did all the fishing, became monotonous, and I began to fish a little, (I like to fish as well as anybody, but do not care to fish all the time, Sundays included). It was then that the doctor discovered that the boy's brains were in his feet, that he was buying too many goods and persisted in selling them too cheap.

So one day without a word upon the subject he handed in a letter which read as follows: "I HAVE CLOSED THE STORE, NO MORE GOODS MUST BE SOLD," and took his nephew, who was then clerking in the store, home with him. Did the store close? NO! IT KEPT RIGHT ALONG DOING MORE BUSINESS, BUT LESS FISHING. Dr. Armstrong soon reached a point where he was ready to sell out. You know the rest, it is a matter of history.

By Dr. Armstrong's reference to "Brains, Belly and Brass, the last two predominating," I suppose he means "Brains in the feet," which I understand has been a favorite expression ever since I commenced fishing, and I must confess that several times when I have been troubled with "rheumatic gout," and at some other times as well, I have thought the Doctor correct in his diagnosis.

## I BACK UP EVERY STATEMENT

I make with the goods themselves. If they are not satisfactory, return them. I want to do more than make one sale—I want to make you my customers for all time to come. Therefore the fairest kind of fair treatment in every transaction.

## WEBSTER, MERCHANT TAILOR.

# R.I.P.A.N.S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Belly—well, the Doctor ought to understand anatomy better than I, so will leave that for him to explain.

Brass—Have had considerable experience with brass for the past four years, are now using about \$30,000 worth per year, in the stove business. Have found that it will stand more pounding and hammering, and has better staying qualities, for our use, than any other metal. I suppose the staying qualities are what the doctor thinks predominates. I know of no one better qualified to judge upon that subject than he.

In conclusion I wish to say that had I spent three-fourths of my time fishing, and the remainder playing dominoes (?) for the past fourteen years, Chelsea would never have known such institutions as The Glazier Stove Co. or the Chelsea Light Electric Co.

Yours for "brains (in the feet), belly and brass, the last two predominating," according to Dr. Armstrong's version.

F. P. GLAZIER.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schatz wish to extend thanks to the men who so kindly came to their assistance and saved their home from burning Saturday last.

Removed.

Mr. Chas. Steinbach has moved his stock of harness and musical goods into his new building, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers, and hopes to gain many new ones, by fair and honest dealing with all.

B. Parker, the real estate dealer, has three more desirable houses and lots for sale at prices to suit the times.

Extra copies of this issue of the Standard can be obtained at the office.

Wanted—A person to act as janitor for Chelsea Gymnasium and Reading Room. Please apply at the office of C. J. Chandler.

We have a quantity of live geese and duck feathers for sale. Will sell by the pound, or in larger quantities if desired. C. J. CHANDLER & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25c per box. For sale by F. P. Glazier & Co., Druggists.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday the second day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Henry C. Stedman, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Nancy L. Stedman, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to herself, the executor in said will named or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 4th day of Feb. next at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the devisees, legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the CHELSEA STANDARD, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate.

Wm. G. Dorr, Probate Register.

FRANK E. IVES

AUCTIONEER

Has had years of experience.

Terms Reasonable

For particulars enquire at this office.

## Groceries.

A. H. Soda 6c.  
2 pkg. yeast 5c.  
Best tea 50c.  
Tea dust 12 1/2c.  
Best 28c coffee.  
Flour, Feed, Bran  
Middlings, Hay  
and Straw  
delivered.

**J. S. CUMMINGS**  
GROCER.

## CENTRAL MEAT MARKET

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

All kinds of Sausages.

Give me a call.

**ADAM EPPLER.**



All through the month of

# JANUARY

we shall offer our Stoves

## AT COST

to close out.

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

**W. J. KNAPP**



# LOCAL BREVITIES.

The doctors report a few cases of the grip.

It was not any too warm this morning. The thermometer hugged zero like an ardent lover.

The regular covenant meeting of the Baptist church will be held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Among the patents recently granted to inventors, we find one to Mortimer Yakeley, of Chelsea, on a wire fence.

The mayor of Ypsilanti now has the people of that city under his thumb, at least he has appointed John Thum deputy marshal.

George Lehman's farm house, five miles north of Chelsea, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Nearly all of the contents were saved.

The report that W. W. Wedemeyer has withdrawn from the race for the republican nomination for county commissioner of schools is denied.

The Glazier Stove Company and C. J. Chandler & Co., have placed telephones in their respective offices and now are connected with the state line.

Owing to the absence of the pastor, there will be no preaching service at the Baptist church next Sunday. Sunday school and B. Y. P. U. meeting as usual.

Married, Wednesday, January 30, 1913, at Orlando, Fla., Mr. Casper E. Dwyer to Miss Jennie L. McIntyre, both of Stockbridge. Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer are well known to Chelsea people, who will join with the Standard in wishing them a long and happy life.

The last number of the Young People's Entertainment course will be given Monday evening, February 11th. Rev. A. B. Storms, of Detroit, will be the attraction. It is useless to speak any word of commendation for Mr. Storms, as he is well known in Chelsea.

Miss Emma E. Bower of Ann Arbor has been appointed one of the fraternal delegates from the L. O. T. M. of the world to the national council of women to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning February 15th. Miss Bower will leave for Washington February 13th.

During the high wind Saturday the fire bell rang and the way people tumbled out of their houses away from their firesides, was a caution, as a fire that should gain a headway in such a gale as was blowing would have been a very destructive one. It was found that a chimney on the Joseph Schatz house on Garfield street was burning. By the prompt action of some of our citizens a conflagration was averted.

The weather prognosticator in the Detroit Free Press of this morning says: "It is warming up in the southwest, through Kansas and part of Nebraska, and along the Atlantic coast and Gulf, it rained very hard yesterday. There will be but a slight moderation here before to-night, and then the weather will gradually become more moderate, and it will not be a surprise if there is another snowstorm about Saturday or Sunday."

Chas. Steinbach has moved into his new building on West Middle street. He now has a very pleasant place of business, and the building is an ornament to the village. Mr. Steinbach will not open his musical department until next spring, as wishes the walls to thoroughly season before putting in a stock of instruments. When he gets this department in running order, it will be an enterprise that should be appreciated by the people of this place.

Some of the stories told by our fishermen as they gather around the fire these cold nights fairly make a man resolve that he will not let another day pass by without trying his luck. The wonderment is that there are so many large fish left in the lakes, as the same sort of stories have been told since the days when the noble red men trod the forests and sailed the waters in their birch bark canoes, and so it will probably continue until the end of time.

The Chelsea Gymnasium and Reading Room Association has rented the rooms in the second story of the J. P. Wood block and are having it fitted up in fine shape. Every young man over 14 years of age is eligible to membership. The dues will be \$1.00 per year. Nearly eighty names have been enrolled.

Dr. R. S. Armstrong, John A. Palmer, Theodore E. Wood, W. J. Knapp and W. Riemschneider attended the meeting of Ann Arbor Commandery, No. 13, K. T., Tuesday evening. They went down to see that Dr. W. G. Palmer received all the rites and benefits of the Temple degree which he took that evening.

Rev. H. M. Morey of Ypsilanti is taking a practical method of ascertaining the reason why young men do not attend church in as large numbers as is desired by enthusiastic Christians. He has sent out a circular to fifty young men of the city, asking for confidential answers, as far as names are concerned, to this question. The replies should be interesting.

Of the 45,000 pensioners on the rolls of the Detroit pension agency drawing pensions under the invalid act, one draws \$100 per month; 149 draw \$72 monthly; 125 draw \$45 monthly; 175 draw \$36, 1,045 draw \$30, 59 draw \$27, 1,400 draw \$24, 166 draw \$25, 207 draw \$22, 260 draw \$20, 1,896 draw \$17, 1,150 draw \$16, 120 draw \$15, 1,355 draw \$14, 13,478 draw \$12, 621 draw \$10, 6,629 draw \$8, and 4,020 draw \$6 per month.

**This Should be Averted.**  
Last week on Friday evening several couples came up from Chelsea and enjoyed a dance at Town Hall. The boys were well behaved and the girls of various degrees of loveliness. One of them, a tall nymph with terra cotta hair and the bridge of her nose paved with freckles, was particularly sprightly, notwithstanding she toed in with both feet. We got kind o' spoony-like on her, until on taking her place in the set she whipped out a long hunk of gum which looked like a 50c stick of Green Mountain Salve, and biting off a chunk went to chewing it with a noise that could be heard above the fiddle. We went home.—Grass Lake News.

**Burglars at Work.**  
Monday morning a surprise awaited the person who opened Raffrey's tailor shop. It was found that one of the back windows had been broken and about \$100 worth of goods had been carried away. Word was sent to Dexter, Grass Lake and Manchester, and later word was received from Dexter that the officers had a man in their custody with some of the goods in his possession. Deputy Sheriff Staffan went to that place, and found that the man was a tailor who had been working for Raffrey for some time, but who had been laid off last week. He was taken before Justice Turnbull where he pleaded not guilty, claiming he had bought the goods from a man for \$1.50.

**Oh, My!**  
The bill introduced by Representative Gorman of this district authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to supply the village of Chelsea two condemned cannons, was passed by the House on Wednesday. These cannon are to be used for a soldiers' monument on the public square of Chelsea. We do not know who originated the idea, but it certainly seems like a relic of the dark ages. War is nothing more or less than barbarism. We have enough of brutalizing influences in our midst already without placing cannon in the public square of the town, where the boys will become so hardened to its presence that they will place no more value upon human life than they would upon that of a dog. Surely the American people are at the mercy of some very idiotic as well as barbarous legislation. It is to be hoped that the women of Chelsea will petition their council to prohibit the erection of war implements on the public square.—Ann Arbor Democrat. Dear sister, to use a slang expression, "you're wavy off." "It is to be hoped that the women of Chelsea will" have better sense than to take up any such thing as the lady of the Democrat suggests.

# WAS DEDICATED TO-DAY

[Continued from First Page]

Kaley, John Edward Reilly, Orange C. Bailey, and Wm. H. Walker, the present incumbent. The membership of the church has risen from 16 to 214. The entire number who have united with the church, during the forty-six years of its existence, is 490.

Less than one year has elapsed since the sad sight of the conflagration of the old house was witnessed by a vast crowd of sympathizing citizens of Chelsea; and to-day we dedicate a new church edifice, that, for beauty, convenience, and adaptability to the end for which it has been designed and erected, challenges the admiration of every beholder. The total cost of this new edifice, with all its appurtenances and furnishings, is \$7,700; and the church is dedicated practically free from debt.

A large congregation was present this morning to witness the dedicatory services, of which the following was the program:

Doxology.  
Invocation.  
Responsive Reading.  
Hymn.  
Scripture Lesson—Rev. Thomas Holmes  
Prayer—Rev. Frank Bloomfield, Dexter  
Anthem.  
Sermon—Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, Ann Arbor  
Hymn.  
Presentation of Keys, By Chairman of Building Committee to Chairman of Board of Trustees.  
The Act of Dedication—Pastor and People  
Prayer of Dedication—Pastor  
Hymn.  
Benediction.

The evening services will be held at 7:30 o'clock. There will be a short sermon by the pastor, and five minute addresses by visiting ministers and the pastors of the various churches of Chelsea.

**Wreck at Dexter.**  
About 2:30 o'clock Monday morning a rear end collision occurred on the M. C. E. R. at Dexter, resulting in considerable loss of property, but fortunately no one was injured. Several cars were capsized, and one loaded with cotton, and another with oatmeal, were destroyed by fire. The wreck was caused by a misunderstanding of signals.

**Coldest to Date.**  
On Friday a cold wave struck us, and has continued to strike us up to this date. Saturday and Sunday the snow drifted badly, the roads in some places being entirely bare, and in others drifted until nearly impassable. Monday was the coldest day of the season. In the morning the thermometer registered 7 below zero at 7:30 o'clock. In the evening it registered 3 degrees above zero at 9 o'clock, and during the night continued about the same. In fact, for genuine, stick-closer-than-a-brother cold weather, that of the past week takes the cake.

**Their Work Didn't Count.**  
Sheriff Judson frustrated a bold attempt at jail breaking Thursday night just in the nick of time to prevent the escape of twenty-two prisoners. The rear window of the lower corridors of the county jail had been pried open, the staples having been pried out to assist in the operation. Then only two iron bars, each about one inch thick, separated the men from freedom. One of these bars had been sawed completely in two, while the second had only been slightly sawed. The three men suspected of the crime are locked up on charges of burglary. Richard Thompson and George Bryant for burglary of Sheehan's bookstore, John Tilton for robbing a Mooreville store. They had taken ordinary steel eating knives and had filed them into saws, which showed no small skill in the business. The work was done between 6 and 8 o'clock, the hours for supper in the jail. Sheriff Judson discovered the matter at 8 o'clock and the three men now languish in the safest cell in the county jail.

# INVENTORY SALE

All Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats still

# 1-4 OFF

All Ladies' Misses' and Children's Cloaks, and Capes at your own price.

All odds and ends in every department at about one-half regular price.

# W. P. SCHENK & CO.

# 24 lbs Gran. Sugar

# FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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

Please call and see us.  
Yours truly,

# GEO. BLAICH

# BARGAINS

—IN—

# Furniture

# Hardware

# Stoves

# Glassware

# Crockery

# Lamps.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

# HOAG & HOLMES

A few cutters for sale cheap.



# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

## HELPED HANG SCOTT.

### GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A NEBRASKA LEGISLATOR.

Chicago Alleged to Be Unprepared for Reform—Her So-Called Reputable Citizens Are Looting the Public—Texas Town Raiders Run Down.

#### Is Robertson a Vigilante?

A resolution out of the ordinary was introduced in the lower house of the Nebraska Legislature. It recited that Representative Robertson, of Holt County, was charged with being a member of the vigilance organization at O'Neill, four members of which are under arrest for the lynching of Barrett Scott, and asked for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate. The resolution was adopted. This is the outcome of a meeting held at O'Neill, when fifty constituents of Mr. Robertson adopted resolutions denouncing his attitude in the Barrett Scott case, and demanding that he tender his resignation.

#### Parkhurst Arouses Chicago.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York, told the cosmopolitan company of Chicago men and women who gathered at the Marquette Club Thursday night to confer with him on the problem of municipal politics that their ideal of reform was low, that their consciences were not aroused, and that their familiarity with vice was such that they passed with a jest abuses and evils from which their parents would have shrunk in horror. He could see no hope in the work of actual regeneration of Chicago—reform was not enough—in the efforts of any large body of men. He said that one or three or at the most five men must be found who would consecrate their lives to the effort to give to the city new impulses, new principles and a morally clean life. Dr. Parkhurst's was not the only sensational speech of the evening. John H. Hamline said it was "God's truth" that the city was not ready for reform, that the people who were prating of it didn't want it. Rev. Thomas C. Hall said that if Chicago were to awake some morning and find that all the Aldermen in the city hall were honest men a lot of our most respectable citizens would be found running around town like chickens with their heads off, endeavoring to protect the franchises that their attorneys have plotted and schemed and bribed for. He said it was the respectable element of the community that was looting the city, and that there was no hope for reform as long as the only people who could effect it are suited with the city government as it is.

#### Express Robbers Captured.

A bold robbery of the railway and express office at Sugarland, Texas, has roused the town. A band of masked men rode to the office and demanded of Agent Adams the safe's contents. After a severe beating Adams opened the safe and the robbers took \$1,500 in cash. A number of citizens undertook to intercept the robbers. A sharp battle took place, but the highwaymen escaped to the Brazos swamps. A posse started in pursuit, and returned with four men under arrest—Crane, Thompson, Denton and Flowers. The posse is still scouring the country for others.

#### BREVITIES.

The international folk-lore congress met at Memphis. All the papers were read by women.

Seventy-five Haverhill, Mass., shoe manufacturers have agreed to submit the strike to arbitration.

The output of iron ore for the German Empire during the year 1894 was 5,569,322 tons, an increase of 606,174 tons over the output of 1893.

Albert G. Davis, wanted in Chicago for the embezzlement of \$3,000 in 1892 from the Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett Company, was arrested in Boston, Mass.

Edward Solomon, the well-known composer of operas, and at one time the husband of Lillian Russell, the comic opera singer, died in London of typhoid fever.

Lucien Baker was elected Senator from Kansas, George E. Perkins was re-elected in California, and in Wyoming Francis E. Warren and Clarence D. Clark were selected.

The Rev. J. L. Brant, of Toledo, Ohio, has assumed the role of a Parkhurst in attacking the police force from his pulpit. The Chief started out to chastise the minister, but was dissuaded by his friends. An investigation is promised.

The shore of the lake near Center Harbor, N. H., was visited by a cyclone which caused a great amount of damage to the timber, farm buildings and summer cottages. The path of the gale was nearly 200 feet wide. Many farm buildings were unroofed and several barns were demolished and the stock in them was killed.

The attempt to impeach Judge A. J. Ricks, of Cleveland, failed in the House Judiciary Committee by an adverse vote of 9 to 7. In place of the resolution of impeachment one will be presented denouncing the fee system, which made the proceedings possible. This action was taken after a personal explanation by Judge Ricks.

A dispatch from Che-Foo says that sailors from all the foreign warships have been landed to protect the consulates of the different countries they represent. Advice to the Pall Mall Gazette report that a panic existed there among the inhabitants of Che-Foo on account of the proximity of the Japanese soldiers to that city, and the Chinese troops were said to be upon the point of mutiny.

#### EASTERN.

James Urquhart, of Chehalis, Wash., aged 75, one of the wealthiest residents of that part of the State, came in from his farm to marry Miss Myrtle Blanchard, aged 15, for whom he purchased an expensive trousseau. His children, however, persuaded him from the marriage. Within two hours from the time fixed for the ceremony Miss Blanchard had served papers in a breach of promise, claiming \$25,000 damages.

The whole of the Second Brigade of the New York National Guard was ordered to be under arms by 5 o'clock Saturday morning. Mayor Schieren made a requisition Friday evening upon Brigadier General James McAleer for 700 or 800 of the Brooklyn militia to be in readiness to help run the Brooklyn trolley cars. The call was made upon demand of the trolley road presidents, who claim, as they have for five days, that they have men enough to run the roads if protected.

The trolley strike in Brooklyn took a serious turn Friday morning, owing to the failure of President Lewis of the Brooklyn City Company and President Norton of the Atlantic Company to compromise. At the Bush street stables of the Court street lines, where the police expected no trouble whatever, strikers to the number of seventy-five engaged in seven fights with the non-union men, and three shots were fired by the strikers. The disorder became so great that eight new men deserted the company in fear for their lives, and two more were frightened into deserting their cars en route and running away. Five cars of the company were partly demolished by the angry strikers.

William Pitt, Thomas Buck, and Joseph Erminer, each about 14 years of age, ran away from St. Vincent's Industrial School, at Utica, N. Y., a few days ago. Friday the bodies of Buck and Erminer were found in the woods near Herkimer. They had been frozen to death. Pitt was found in a barn near by so badly frozen that his legs will have to be amputated. Pitt says he and his companions wandered about the woods. They did not see a house after Tuesday night and had nothing to eat. Pitt told his companions to count their beads and say their prayers, and it is evident that they were thus engaged when death claimed them. Pitt says he remained with his companions until their hearts ceased to beat and he knew they were dead.

Violence and bloodshed marked the eighth day of the Brooklyn electric street railway operatives' strike. Three militiamen are in hospitals with broken heads, two having suffered at the hands of riotous men or women, while the other was the victim of his own carelessness, having fallen out of a second-story window. A score or more of policemen are suffering from bullet wounds or contusions of the head and body, disabling them for the time being. To what extent the strikers have suffered cannot be conjectured. If they escaped punishment it was not the fault of the militiamen, who, in accordance with orders, fired as directly at their assailants as a dense fog, which completely hid objects at thirty yards' distance, would permit. The strike is not ended and order is not restored. The entire force of 7,000 soldiers and all the police department prove inadequate.

#### WESTERN.

The Police Board of Denver has prohibited the exhibition of "living pictures" in that city.

It has been made clear that insanity and undue influence will be the grounds on which the contest of the will of the late Senator Fair will be based.

After the whole country was searched over Barrett Scott's body was found Saturday night at 10 o'clock in the Niobrara River, about thirty feet below the bridge of Boyd County, Neb., close up to the bank and in about seven feet of water. The body was in shirt sleeves, but Scott's watch and chain and other personal effects were found just as he wore them in life. A new hempen rope, about one and one-half inches in diameter, was found around the neck of the body, and the end, about three feet long, was dangling in the water. Scott was hanged by vigilants before being thrown over the bridge into the water. There was a slight wound on the right side of the neck where a bullet had grazed it.

Officials of the Kansas penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., were astonished the other day on the appearance of a well-dressed man in the Warden's office, who said: "I have come to put on a striped suit." He pulled a commitment, sentencing him to the penitentiary for two years, out of his pocket, and it developed that without an official of any kind to guard him the prisoner had come all the way from Guthrie, Ok., to undergo confinement. The prisoner's name proved to be E. B. Milliken, until recently City Clerk of Guthrie, and who was convicted of embezzlement and given two years in the United States Court a few days ago. He is the first prisoner ever to arrive at the penitentiary without a guard, and the officials would scarcely believe his story at first.

A Sacramento, Cal., dispatch on Monday reported another storm raging in the mountain and, although there is more snow on the ground than there has been for five years, it is rapidly growing deeper. Owing to the violence of the storm and the possibility of a tie-up at any moment, no more freight will be moved until the storm abates. The snow is banked up alongside of the track in places nearly thirty feet, and the rotary plows are beginning to work with difficulty in these places. Hundreds of men are employed in shoveling the snow so as to widen the space between the banks. As it is now, the snow scrapes the sides of the cars, and as the plows can not work to advantage the shovellers work in tiers grading the banks. A number of enormous slides have occurred.

Mayor Johnson of Springfield, Ohio, has begun active work as attorney for the heirs, scattered all over the country, of the James Holmes estate, which is said to be valued at about \$400,000,000. This is largely in money in the Bank of England. A big meeting of the heirs was held at Decatur, Ill., resulting in Mayor Johnson's employment. Holmes was a South Sea Island trader in 1727. A

effort was made sixty years ago by American heirs to obtain possession of the property, but it was abandoned on account of the death of the principals. Among the prominent heirs interested in the case are: Judge Alfred Ennis of Chicago, Mrs. Buford of New York City, Charles Nimrod, a millionaire of St. Louis; Dr. Alex. Holmes Shaw of Cincinnati; Dr. James Baldwin, cashier Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh; John Baldrige, coal operator of Springfield, Ohio, and Dr. T. J. McLaughlin.

One of the fiercest windstorms on record played havoc in the streets of Chicago Monday and caused great damage to property and life and limb. So strong was the blast that walking was done with the greatest difficulty and menace to whole bones. Eight people narrowly escaped death from the flying debris of a loosened case scaffolding blown by the wind from one of the top stories of the new Fort Dearborn Building, Clark and Monroe streets. This was the most serious accident caused by the storm. The tremendous gale blowing from the west directed its force against the walls of the ruins of Ulick Bourke's furniture store recently burned out, in West Madison street, and the heavy masonry work, collapsing under the strain, severely injured three workmen busy on the job of wrecking the building. Hundreds of others, victims of flying sign-boards and other objects pendant from buildings, bear marks they will carry a long time to remember the big wind by. This gale was pronounced to be one of the most furious ever known. It sprang up in a few minutes and increased with incredible rapidity.

A severe snowstorm has been raging on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad in California, the snow being twenty-two feet deep on the level at the summit. On Shasta route, a formidable avalanche of snow has occurred at Upper Soda Springs, near Dunsuir, burying the tracks sixty feet deep under snow, bushes and rocks. Hundreds of men are now clearing the track. The river at Napa City has overflowed its banks and the best portion of the city is inundated. In Sonoma County several bridges have been swept away and the roads are impassable. Howell Point levee in the Sacramento valley has given way and 12,000 acres of land are under water. At Ensonada, lower California, a large tannery and several residences have been swept away by the unprecedented rise of the river. Two government pilot boats have also been wrecked. On Agua Fria River, twenty miles from Phoenix, Ariz., Frank Dougherty, while attempting to ford the river, was swept away and perished in sight of many spectators. Later James Hammond was drowned in Hassayampa River, fifty miles north of Phoenix, while driving a mail coach across the stream.

#### SOUTHERN.

Fort Worth (Texas) business men have organized with \$1,000,000 capital to hold an exposition next year to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Texas into the union.

A man of 70 years, whose death occurred in an obscure boarding house at Paris, Ky., recently, turns out to have been E. L. Williams, an Englishman of Manitoba, who was reputed to be worth over \$1,000,000.

The largest fire in the history of Macon, Ga., broke out there Friday night in the wholesale dry goods house of S. Waxelbaum & Son. The building and its contents were quickly destroyed and the flames spread to the store of the American Shoe Brokers, thence to the Dunlap Hardware Company's establishment, and were threatening the wholesale dry goods house of J. Dannenberger & Co. when put under control. Aid was asked from Atlanta and Augusta, but before response had been received the local firemen had mastered the fire. Its origin is unknown. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000.

One hundred thousand negroes will be removed from the States of Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, to Northern Mexico within the next six months. That is the statement made by W. H. Ellis, the manager of the Mexican Colonization Company, who has just returned to San Antonio from Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Ellis states that the missionary work among the negroes is meeting with the greatest success, and the first 100 families will go this week to the promised land. The Mexican citizens living in the section to be colonized by the negroes have protested to the Mexican Government against the scheme.

#### WASHINGTON.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Charles D. Clarke for United States Judge for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee.

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered an opinion in the sugar trust case of the United States vs. E. C. Knight and others, involving the validity and constitutionality of the Sherman anti-trust law. The decision holds the law to be applicable to the case in hand and confirms the opinion of the Circuit Court.

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 197 yeas to 51 nays, passed the bill authorizing the erection of a government building in Chicago upon the site of the present postoffice. The bill is the original bill without any appropriation. The portion of the second section of the bill, which provided for an appropriation, was stricken out. The bill goes to the Senate without a dollar of appropriation, even for the preparation of the plans. The theory is that if the bill shall become a law so much as shall be necessary to commence work upon the building during the first fiscal year shall be incorporated in the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amount involved is \$4,000,000.

#### FOREIGN.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies has adopted the modus vivendi with the United States.

Severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Reggio di Calabria, Messina, and other places in Italy Sunday evening.

Kuchan, Persia, has been destroyed by an earthquake and many lives lost.

The town was reduced to ruins by an earthquake in November, 1893, when 1,200 persons were killed.

The Court Circular says the Queen will go to Darmstadt in April, where she will meet the Czar and Czarina, the Emperor and Empress of Germany, ex-Empress Frederick, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.

There has been rebellion at Honolulu, and blood has been shed. Charles L. Carter, who was one of the annexation commissioners, was killed and other government supporters were wounded. There has been much fighting, and at least twelve natives have been killed. Nearly 200 revolutionists are under arrest. Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels. The fighting was still in progress when the steamer Alameda, which brought the news, left Honolulu Jan. 11, but the government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists.

After a very stormy cabinet meeting, President Diaz notified Guatemala, through its minister, at the City of Mexico, that he would not concede one iota and that Guatemala would have to give in to Mexico's demand or suffer the consequences. Other Central American representatives here made the statement to President Diaz that they understood Mexico was trying to grasp Central American territory. President Diaz denied the assertion. It looks as though the other Central American republics were behind Guatemala. All the government students are marching in the streets with bands shouting "Viva Mexico!" "Viva Diaz!" and "On to Guatemala!" They are now in front of the palace, from 12,000 to 15,000 strong, clamoring for war and pledging their support to President Diaz. They are mainly composed of students of the law, mining, and medical schools. Mexico has been preparing for war for some time and has 12,000 troops on the border. All the officers that have not been on active duty have been notified to report for marching orders. Both countries are preparing for war.

#### IN GENERAL.

The statement to the Commercial Bank of St. John's, N. F., showed liabilities, \$2,011,762; assets, \$1,463,127.

W. F. McLean, M. P., proprietor of the Toronto World, was fined \$1 and costs for publishing on Sunday a newspaper containing a report of the Globe fire.

The fight between the officers of the United Mine-Workers is waxing warm. A. A. Adams, president of the Ohio district, is out in a card addressed to President Penna of the national board, reiterating his charges that the leaders sold out to the operators when the compromise agreement was made in Columbus last June. He declines Penna's challenge to submit the proof to the state board, but says he will lay the entire matter, backed by evidence, before the national convention, to meet in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 12. Adams says three members of the state board will be required to explain certain matters.

It is rumored that when the Canadian Parliament meets in February the speech from the throne will contain a proposition for the construction of the Huron and Ottawa Canal by the government or by a private corporation, with a liberal government subsidy. This means the construction of a deep-water canal from near Parry Sound, on Georgian Bay, to the Ottawa River, near Renfrew, a distance of 120 miles. A vessel can then pass from the Sault Ste. Marie or the Straits of Mackinac direct to Montreal in less time than it now requires to reach Buffalo or the entrance of the Welland Canal on Lake Erie.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

There are some good signs, but they do not as yet extend to business generally, which hesitates much as it has done for months. Gold continues to go abroad, \$5,550,000 having gone last week, and the deficit of revenue is already over \$9,500,000 for the month. This state of facts, with the failure of Congress to make provision for borrowing or for increasing revenue, still operates to retard a wholesome recovery. The volume of domestic trade represented by exchanges through clearing-houses is again about 7 per cent. larger than last year, as it was in the first week of the month, but is 33.7 per cent. smaller than two years ago, a higher rate of decrease than for some time past.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@4.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00@4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00@4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@53c; corn, No. 2, 43@44c; oats, No. 2, 27@28c; rye, No. 2, 51@53c; butter, choice creamery, 23@24c; eggs, fresh, 17@19c; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60@75c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3@5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2@3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 53@54c; corn, No. 1 white, 41@42c; oats, No. 2 white, 32@33c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@5.75; hogs, \$3@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 52@52c; corn, No. 2, 40@41c; oats, No. 2, 29@30c; rye, No. 2, 52@54c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@4.75; sheep, \$1.50@4c; wheat, No. 2, 55@55c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41@41c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32@32c; rye, No. 2, 54@55c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@4.50; sheep, \$2@2.25; wheat, No. 1 white, 55@56c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 42@43c; oats, No. 2 white, 33@33c; rye, No. 2, 51@52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 53@54c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42@42c; oats, No. 2 white, 32@33c; rye, No. 2, 52@54c.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$3@4.50; sheep, \$2@4c; wheat, No. 2 red, 58@59c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 46@47c; oats, No. 2 white, 35@36c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring 58@59c; corn, No. 3, 43@44c; oats, No. 2 white, 30@31c; barley, No. 2, 53@56c; rye, No. 1, 51@52c; pork, mess, \$10.75@11.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@4.75; sheep, \$2@4c; wheat, No. 2 red, 61@62c; corn, No. 2, 49@50c; oats, white Western, 37@41c; butter, creamery, 15@25c; eggs, fresh, 21@23c.

## MENACING TO FRANCE.

### RADICALS RAPIDLY GAINING POWER.

Twenty-five Perish with the Lost Steamer Chicora—Knute Nelson Defeats the Flour Magnate—Lord Randolph Churchill Dies at London.

#### New Danger to France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times notes the extreme danger of the rapid increase of radical power in the French Parliament. During seven months the radicals have gained a hundred votes, and now need only eighty-five to command a majority in the Senate and twenty-three to command a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Such a majority would mean a collection of revolutionary measures, such as the abolition of the Senate and the Presidency, an inquisitorial income tax, and a confiscating separation of church and state which would be fatal to any country, especially when taken in connection with a licentious press and the so-called democratized, which means insubordinate, army.

#### Said to Be Off for Hawaii.

An order received at Vallejo, Cal., from the Department at Washington has put the naval officers and men, and all others to whom the news has been made known, in pleasurable excitement, and their activity is as great as if a declaration of war had come to their knowledge. The order is for the immediate preparation of the cruisers Ranger and Alert for a sea voyage. The same order extends to the cruiser Boston. The work of coaling and provisioning the warships is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and the equipments put into perfect condition and with the utmost care. It is thought that the destination of the vessels is Honolulu. The reason for the belief is the report that Great Britain is determined to make an imposing show of naval strength in Hawaiian waters consequent upon the arrest of certain British subjects caught red-handed in the recent revolt against the republic of Hawaii. The United States, it is thought, does not, under the circumstances, care to have the warship Philadelphia, already on the way, the only representative of the American navy present when England's fleet of gunboats drops anchor in the harbor of Honolulu.

#### Chicora Is Lost.

Wreckage, identified as belonging to the missing Graham & Morton propeller Chicora, was discovered in the ice off South Haven, Mich., Wednesday, proving without a question that the famous passenger boat, once the pride of Lake Michigan, has gone to the bottom. This settles the awful doubt that has been hanging over the fate of the vessel since she was first reported lost Monday afternoon. By the sinking of the Chicora twenty-six lives were undoubtedly lost. It would have been impossible for them to have kept a small boat afloat in the gale, and had they succeeded in doing this the exposure to icy air and water would have killed them in less than twenty-four hours. The Chicora carried, including Captain Stines, a crew of twenty-five, and there is said to have been one passenger, Mr. Pearl, of the drug firm of Howard & Pearl, St. Joseph.

#### Knute Nelson Wins.

Knute Nelson, three times a member of the national House of Representatives and twice chosen Governor of Minnesota, was Wednesday elected United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1895. The vote stood: Nelson, 102; Washburn, 38; Donnelly, 13; Comstock, 9; Mitchell, 4; McCleary, 2; Lind, 1.

#### NEWS NUGGETS.

The Waco (Texas) cotton palace, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt.

In an encounter between troops and strikers in Brooklyn Henry Ahnes, a spectator, was shot.

Lucien Baker, a Leavenworth lawyer, has been nominated for Senator by the Republicans of Kansas.

Resubmission was carried in the South Dakota Senate by a vote of 26 to 19. It had previously passed the house.

Lord Randolph Churchill died at London a little after midnight Wednesday. The family desires to deny the report that extra doctors had been summoned to attend Lady Randolph Churchill.

The treasury gold reserve has again declined, standing at the beginning of business Tuesday at \$69,963,117. The amount taken out at New York Monday was \$700,000, of which \$600,000 was for export.

A bill has been prepared at the instance of Hartford labor unions for a law to prevent the employment in shops of married women whose husbands are able to support them. The reason is that married women are crowding out young girls who cannot obtain employment.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce asserts that two of the leading steamship companies running ships between Liverpool and New York are negotiating with a view of concluding a working arrangement with the Southampton steamers. It is stated that the arrangement will go into effect in the spring.

Among the important cases decided by the United States Supreme Court recently was one determining the century-old question, "Are juries judges of the law as well as of facts in criminal cases?" It was decided in the negative, with two dissenting opinions. The question came before the court on an appeal from the judgment of the United States Court for the Northern District of California in a murder case. Justices Gray and Shiras were the dissenters.

The School Board of St. Joseph, Mo., has voted unanimously to expel any teacher using cigarette, whether on or off school grounds.

The lower house of the Indian legislature adopted a resolution for annexation of Hawaii and the bill to place flags on all the islands of the State.



# Silence



## CHAPTER XIII.

"What sort of people were we to meet to-night? Pleasant people, you said."

"And clever people from Edinburgh and London, visitors in the house. Lady Symington brought one or two of them to call here to-day. I liked them."

"And I am sure they liked you, my darling," said Roderick, with a tender pride. "Well, it will be rather nice to go back for an hour or two to the old life, and rest one's ears from the endless buzz of machinery. Though I am fond of machinery," added he, hastily and cheerily. "It is like presiding as a temporary providence over a cosmogony of one's own making; taking care that all the wheels are kept going; doing one's utmost, and waiting calmly for the final result, as one must in all things. Yes, I enjoy my work, and I mean to enjoy my play, if I am not too tired."

He had come in very tired—he often did; but, refreshed with tea and tender words, had now begun dressing for the Symington dinner, putting on his diamond studs, brushing out his curly hair, and his wife could see he rather liked the proceeding. He was a young man still.

She was young, too—not at all above the pleasure of "making herself pretty"—as he told her she looked in her white wedding dress, with her wedding veil transmuting into a shawl. He admired her—they mutually admired one another—and took a childish pleasure in the same.

"I wish I could give you a carriage," sighed Roderick, as he muffled her in hood and plaid for the ten minutes' walk under the fir woods, through the clear frosty December night.

"I am content with my own two feet, dear. Lady Symington offered the carriage, but I declined."

"Quite right. The poorer we are the more independent we will be. Always stick to the principle, 'Owe no man anything.'"

"Except to love one another," Silence added, gently. "I can't help loving her—that sweet old lady—however rich she is. And she is so cheerful, too. How she laughed at my thick boots, and showed them to the two young ladies she had with her—most gentlemanly young ladies, who dress almost like men, and pity themselves for being only women! Now, it may be very conceited of me, dear, but I never wished to be a man in all my life!"

"Thank heaven for that," said Roderick, with such energy that they both burst out laughing, and so started merrily, lantern in hand, through the solemn fir-wood, and across the open, breezy, star-lighted moor.

Silence clung to her husband's arm. "This feels like the old days—the days when you used to walk home with us at night." She paused, and then continued in the low smothered tone which he had learned to understand now. "Did you ever think then that I loved you—that it was heaven to me just to walk beside you for a quarter of an hour? And now we walk together always—through life—into eternity. No—I shall not lose you even there."

He pressed her little hand nearer his heart, but said nothing. They walked on, watching the round, red moon, which was creeping up slowly through a cleft in the hills. Neither said, "How beautiful," just as neither said, "I am happy," but they knew it without speaking.

So they reached, two humble pedestrians, the Symington hall-door.

"Are you afraid?" asked Roderick, as they paused to let a carriage pass them—the Castle Torre carriage, full of very resplendent McAllisters.

"Not afraid of my host and hostess, but very much afraid of the butler, the footman, and the groom of the chambers."

"Nevertheless, let us face even them," said Roderick, gayly, "for I am determined to have a pleasant evening."

It felt like it when, having passed bravely through the ordeal of the entrance hall, they found themselves in the fine old drawing-room, rich with the relics of a dozen generations of Symingtons, where Sir John and his wife received their guests.

There was once a popular song, "If I had a thousand a year," wherein the singer described what he would do with that noble income—counted but a small one nowadays. But ten thousand a year—what could one do with that? I think precisely what Sir John Symington did.

A rich man, of cultivated tastes, with every right to gratify them, knowing enough of sorrow to humble his heart toward God and soften it toward his neighbor; gifted with not only the power but the will to do good, and having lived long enough to reap the fruits of an honorable youth in a calm old age; such a man is, spite of his riches, not unlikely to enter the kingdom of heaven. Ay, even in this world, as you could see by his contented look and quiet, stately bearing. They were indeed quite a picture, this old couple: he tall and thin, she round and plump, with a cheek like a girl, and a smile, as they came forward to meet the couple, to whom life was only a play.

Now friend, and Mr. Jardine's wife, who told him that, Mr. Jardine, if you to come here to-day. I

hope it will not be the last time by many that Blackhall honors Symington by entering its doors."

These words, spoken with antique formality, and in rather loud tone—Sir John was slightly deaf—were heard by everybody. Everybody saw, too, how Lady Symington kissed Mrs. Jardine on both cheeks, foreign fashion in cordial welcome. This might have been chance, or wise and kindly intention, but it had its effect. The MacAllisters, and all the other neighbors, came forward at once, ignoring both the poverty and the mill-work, and added their greetings. These "old families," as well as the clever English guests, were much simpler, Silence found, both in manners and toilets, than the Richerden people. Very soon they made her feel thoroughly "at home."

The more so as she saw her husband was "at home" likewise. There is in some houses an unconscious atmosphere of domestic and social ozone, which brightens everybody. Wealth can not give it, nor poverty take it away. As they went into dinner, Mrs. Jardine leaning on Sir John's arm, as the stranger and the bride, she and Roderick smiled at one another, satisfied.

It was a recherche rather than a sumptuous meal, not one of those where the guests are evidently far less important than the food. And it was short—an hour and a half being, the host said, quite enough to spend over eating and drinking. Also, not long after the ladies retired the gentlemen followed them.

"You see, having been much abroad, we have adopted the best of foreign customs," said Lady Symington, smiling to see Mrs. Jardine's smile, at the unexpected apparition of her husband, behind her chair. "Sir John likes a pleasant evening, good talk and good music, quite as well as a good dinner; and I like it much better. Indeed, I am afraid I am very fond of society."

"So are we," said Roderick, looking down on his wife's happy face. And just as his host called him to join a group of men, every one of whom was "somebody," or had done "something," he found time to whisper: "You were quite right, Silence; I am glad we came."

After that she watched him, talking, listening and being listened to, holding his own always with his habitual courtesy, but nevertheless with the firmness and self-respect of a man who has cast his lot in life, whose fate is fixed, and heart is at rest, so that he is now ready for the work of the world. He stood a good way from her, scarcely looking toward her—what need? This mingling with others made both feel only the more keenly and securely the sweet inward tie—"my own, my very own!"

And she sat in her quiet corner, that passionate ambition, not for self, but a dearer self, which in some women's hearts is as strong even as love, woke up—no, it had already awakened—but it seemed to make itself felt to the very depths of her soul, until there came added to it another feeling, roused by a few chance words she overheard.

"Yes, a fine fellow, a very fine fellow, indeed. What a pity he is married."

"Do you think so?"

"Just swamped; every man is, unless he can get that rara avis, a wife who is a help and not a hindrance, not only at home but in society."

"Hush! there she is—that quiet little thing in the corner."

"Eh?"

Silence had sharp ears; at least, she seemed to hear by instinct every word that was said about her husband. As the two gentlemen passed her they saw only the composed face, the quietly folded hands, but—she had heard.

Half an hour afterward Roderick, a little surprised, but glad, saw her the center of a circle, talking to all who talked to her, not only in her pretty, precise English, but in French and German—there were several foreigners in this cosmopolitan house. Also, when requested by Lady Symington she went at once to the piano and sang.

It was a very simple song; their favorite, "Oh, Nannie, wilt thou gang wi' me?" But after it came a hush, and then a burst of involuntary delight.

"Yes, that is my wife," Silence heard her husband answer to some one, very briefly, but she caught both the look and the tone. She went back to her seat, all her nervousness gone. She could face the world now. He was not ashamed of her.

Human nature is human nature after all. Many a good man loves with patient tenderness a wife very inferior to himself; many a woman upholds faithfully before the world the man she has married, whom all the world sees, and wonders sometimes if she sees, is altogether unworthy of her. This is right, noble; but it is also a little sad. The perfect bond, the true marriage, must always be between those who not only love, but are proud of one another—as were these.

The evening slipped by fast, so fast that the guests were already leaving; but Lady Symington begged the Jardines to stay a few minutes more.

"Well, the moon is full, and our horses will not catch cold by standing," said Roderick gayly to his wife. He was so thoroughly enjoying himself that, for the first time, he did not notice the little tired face. But Lady Symington did, and put Silence in her own arm-chair, secured round by curtains, above which hung the sweet picture of the long-dead boy. Upon it the eyes of both women, the young and the old, met tenderly.

"He must have been so pretty," Silence said.

"Yes. Almost like an angel, or it seems so now. He was a Christmas child. This Christmas he would have been thirty-nine—no, forty years old. How strange!"

The old lady spoke calmly, as old people learn to do. And then, like one habituated to repress herself and think of others only, she added:

"Your husband is not near forty yet; he could not be, for Henry Jardine married late in life. Sir John lost sight of him after that, but he was always very fond of him. We thought him so clever, so sure to make a name for himself one day. Perhaps his son will."

"I hope he will; yes, he shall."

The words were brief, but there was a sudden flash in the eye, indicating the faith which creates the hope, and the will which brings about both. And then, startled at herself, Silence shrunk back behind the curtains of her pleasant nook, glad to hide for a few minutes after the efforts even of their happy evening.

She strained her ears to catch her husband's voice, but instead she only heard the idle buzz of conversation behind her, little heeded, until her own name struck her ear.

"Jardine? Surely I met a Mrs. Jardine at Richerden last week. Could she be a relation, a mother or aunt, to that young fellow? Impossible!"

"Why impossible?"

"Oh, Mrs. MacAllister" (the speaker was one of the Symington guests), "if you had seen her! Astonishing in accent, and still more astonishing in dress; clanish, as I suppose you Scotch would call it—always talking of her 'family,' and evidently considering it the most important family in all Scotland. She had three daughters—one married to a man named Thomson—ugh! a nice son-in-law to have! You should have seen him in the drawing-room after dinner. But she never spoke of any son."

"You don't say so! That coarse, ignorant, vulgar woman?"

At this talk—heard quicker than it takes to write, and impossible not to hear, for the speakers were behind the curtain—Silence looked at her companion, whose eyes were cast down on the carpet. Making some remark quite foreign to the subject, Lady Symington rose; then, seeing the poor little scarlet face, she let all polite pretenses drop.

"My dear, 'les absens ont toujours tort.' Let it pass; we will move away."

"How can I let it pass? It is not true. And she is his mother. It can not be true."

"If it were," said the old lady, quietly, "it could not affect any right-minded people. Your husband is what he is, a Jardine of Blackhall, and the very image of his father."

"Still, a mother is a mother always. I had one once."

In another moment, putting aside Lady Symington's detaining hand she stood before the two ladies.

"I beg your pardon, but I overheard you. I could not help overhearing. You mistake. Mrs. Jardine, my mother-in-law, is a very good woman. Her children love her much. Uneducated she may be—her father was a working man—but 'coarse,' 'vulgar,' it is impossible."

"Whether or no," said the young London lady, equally touched and surprised, "I am sorry I said it. It is a certificate of merit to any woman that her son's wife should be so fond of her."

The poor little face, pale with pain, flushed visibly. "It is not that—it is because of the injustice. One should never let an injustice pass if one can help it."

The eager voice, pathetic even in its indignant pride, the manner so simple and straightforward—Mrs. MacAllister said next day that young Mrs. Jardine was the oddest and most "unconventional" young lady she ever knew; but there was no mistaking her meaning. Both ladies felt themselves, as the younger expressed it, "quite shut up," and made no end of incoherent apologies.

Silence accepted them smiling. "It does not matter, since only I heard you—not my husband."

Just then, turning around, she saw Roderick standing beside Lady Symington, and was quite certain, by the expression of his face, that he had heard, or guessed, everything that had passed.

He said nothing—what was there to say?—only came forward, bowing with almost more than his usual rather stately courtesy to the two ladies, drew his wife's arm in his, and making their adieus to their hostess, took her away immediately.

Not until they had got out into the dark—the quiet, soothing, solitary night—did he break out in a passion of anger and grief.

"Coarse! Vulgar! How dared she say it? Ignorant she may be. How could she be otherwise with her up-bringing? But she is, as you say, a thoroughly good woman. Thank you for saying it; thank you, my darling, for being so generous to my poor mother."

"Not generous, only just," whispered the soothing voice. "I could not be unjust to any mother, least of all to yours. They did not know her, these people, and they were sorry. You heard them say so."

"I heard all; I was close by; but how could I speak? Coward that I was! It was you who were brave. Again, thank you, my darling."

They walked on awhile in total silence, then Roderick burst out again: "Yes, she is my mother. No unkindness can alter that. And she has done nothing really wrong—nothing that can make me cease to respect her. Her weaknesses—I know every one. It is nonsense to say children should not see their parents' faults; they must and do. But then there is the love that covers all. She loved me, too; once. If I saw her this minute, I believe I should forget everything except that she was my mother—my dear old mother."

And a great sudden sob, like a boy's, betrayed what his wife had long guessed, the pent-up grief which even she could not wholly heal.

(To be continued.)

Among the Hebrews during the theocracy the taxes were very severe. There was a poll tax of half a shekel, about 30 cents, a tribute of the first fruits and first born of animals, a redemption tax of the first-born son, a tithe for the tabernacle, another for the Levites, and a third, every third year, for the poor. It has been computed that the total taxation exceeded 30 per cent. of the land valuation.

## 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.

The Senate Thursday concurred, after considerable discussion, in the House resolution for the usual ten-day adjournment to give the State institution committees time to visit them. A resolution was adopted limiting the mileage of visiting committees to 3 cents per mile and expenses to \$3 per day. The House also adopted a sweeping resolution, introduced by "Farmer" Kempf, of Wash-tenaw, requiring the heads of the several departments to make a detailed report of the number of clerks employed, salaries paid, how long employed, their previous occupation, average number of hours per day they are occupied, whether the employment be permanent or temporary, the amount paid for clerk hire annually, and an estimate of how much will be required to maintain the departments for the coming two years.

The Legislature was in session less than an hour Friday. The Senate adjourned and the House followed suit after a twenty-minute session. The members flitted at once to prepare for the start for the upper peninsula on the biennial junket. Several legislative hearts were broken, however, by the passage of a resolution limiting the mileage of junketers to 3 cents per mile and their expenses to \$1.30 per diem. The following nominations were sent to the Senate by Governor Rich: George W. Hill, Saginaw, State Inspector of Salt; Freeman B. Dickerson, Detroit, member of State Fish Commission; Geo. A. Hart, Manistee, Trustee of Northern Asylum for the Insane; Arthur B. Loomis, Major and Military Secretary; James E. Vincent, Lapeer, Major and Judge Advocate; William A. Gavett, Detroit; Frank H. Latta, Battle Creek; Bernard S. Kauffman, Marquette, and Lou Burt, Detroit, Colonels and Aides de Camp.

#### Sweet Ghosts.

Our home was closed for three years while we were on the continent; and soon after our return, last June, we began to hear mysterious noises. The lofts were low, with sloping ceilings, and it was there that we heard them.

The sounds varied. Sometimes we heard a low, heavy rumbling, like distant thunder; at other times we heard, or seemed to hear, broken murmurs, like hoarse voices in conversation; but usually the noise suggested distant whispering and groaning.

We were not superstitious, but it was not pleasant to have such things going on in the house. For four weeks we sought vainly for an explanation of the mystery. Rats and mice never made such noises, nor bats and birds. So far as we could think, nothing that flies, nothing that runs, could produce such sounds as came from our haunted chambers.

We had many curious visitors, but pretty soon some of our more ignorant neighbors began to shun the house. This had been going on for about four weeks, when father came into the room one morning in a state of evident excitement.

"Well, I've solved the mystery," he exclaimed. "It's bees."

"Bees?" we cried. "What do you mean?"

"I've seen a thousand bees, at least, going out and in at that small hole in the gable roof," he said. "They've swarmed there, and that explains the whole thing."

We laughed at the idea; but father called a carpenter and had the small hole in the gable enlarged. The inside of the roof was found to be one immense beehive. Over fifty pounds of delicious honey were taken out, and with the removal of the bees the mysterious sounds came to an end.

#### Ghostly Human Table.

There is a table in the Segato department of the Nuova Santa Maria Hospital Museum at Florence, Italy, which for originality in the matter of conception is probably without a rival. The designer and constructor of this wonder was Professor Giuseppe Segato (one authority spells his name Segatti), the discoverer of a lost process of petrifying human flesh, and who worked in the various hospitals and museums of Italy about forty years. To the casual observer this table is nothing more or less than a curious mosaic made up of marbles and agates of different sizes and colors. In reality, however, it is composed wholly of human flesh, muscles, viscera, intestines, etc. A writer who describes it in Harper's Magazine says:

"It comprises every portion of the human body transformed into stone, destined to endure as long as the world shall last. . . . Different portions of the human body, showing the whole internal anatomy, are so beautifully petrified as to be a wonder to the traveler as well as an object of study for the medical student."

The table is bordered with upward of one hundred human eyes, preserved by some process which makes them look as natural as life. It is without doubt the most ghastly piece of furniture ever designed by man.

#### Not Observed.

A law passed in the time of King Edward III. and still upon the English statute books prohibits the serving of a dinner of more than two courses to any one, except on holidays.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

#### Lesson for February 3.

Golden Text.—"This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him."

—Matt. 17: 5.

The Transfiguration is the subject this week of our lesson found in Luke 9: 28-36. Prayer again. How frequently in connection with our Savior's life the spirit of prayer is inculcated! How often was the Son of God bowed for refreshment and endowment! Can the disciple reach the high ends of the kingdom in any better, or indeed in any other way?

"Prayer is the key."

For the bended knee

To open the morn's first hours.

See the incense rise.

To the starry skies

Like perfume from the flowers.

Take the golden key

In your hand and see,

As the night tide drifts away,

That its blessed hold

Is a crown of gold,

Through the weary hours of day."

This lesson follows very properly on that of Peter's confession. It is in fact the divine confession. Peter had said: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Now it is God's own voice that declares: "This is my beloved Son; hear ye him." Did Peter need any further evidence that the voice that had spoken through him was of God? Christ had also been speaking to his disciples about being ashamed of him, and had referred to the fact of his coming some time in the glory of his Father and of the holy angels. Here they are given a glimpse of that glory. How can they ever be ashamed of him now? And yet Peter, who denied him, was one of the three.

It was in the midst of prayer that the transfiguration came. It is in prayer that the best voices and visions reach us. The highest exaltations of soul, the largest increments of power have been granted in the atmosphere of prayer. Christian experience is largely the record of our seasons of devotion. He who wishes to know the up-lift of the transfiguration must climb the slopes of prayer. There is no such transformer as prayer. It was as Christ knelt in supplication that the angels filled the air about him, and here, "as he prayed, the fashion of his countenance was altered and his raiment was white and glistening." There is no face so beautiful to angels as the face of that one of whom God says, "Behold he prayeth," and to put on beautiful garments in the sight of either the holy men of heaven or of earth, bow in supplication.

"Two men" appeared. They were in fashion as men. They had about them the distinguishing signs that separate us one from the other. Be glad, my soul, we shall know each other there. It was "in glory," and yet they spake of grace. Calvary was the theme of their discourse. They "spoke of the decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem." Now we know the theme of the celestial converse. We know what is the subject of highest concern among the angels and amongst the just men, made perfect. Peter and his companions did not see the glory until "they were awake." And yet it was doubtless there long before. Alas, that our own eyes should oft be so holden, and our spirits so heavy! The vision passes as we sleep.

#### Hints and Illustrations.

Make it a lesson of Christian experience. Call out the times of Divine refreshing. Peter did not shrink, in after years, from referring to this blessed passage in life. Be as free as was he. It may put some one else in remembrance. It may lead some one else up into a transfiguration mount. Would that this lesson itself might be a hill-top experience to many a needy soul at this time:

"Praise the mount, I'm fixed upon it."

Mount of God's unchanging love."

Peter never forgot that vision on the mountain. It gave a celestial coloring to all his thoughts. He was always talking about heaven as near. It is he indeed that has given us faith's bridge, namely, "Receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls." The mother was complaining about her lads going off to sea. They had no mariner ancestry. And yet, one by one, they sought the sea. The pastor came to console. His eye was caught by a picture over the fireplace. It was the representation of a full-rigged ship, gallantly sailing off to the high seas. "How long has that picture hung there?" he asked. "We hung it there when we were married," the mother answered. "I understand now," said the pastor, "why the boys take to the ocean. That picture has educated them to it." What is the picture on memory's wall, what scenes are most easily recalled? Those are the pictures and scenes that impress and move.

This meeting on the hill-top was a very small one; and yet it was very large. Congregations may be measured qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Peter and James and John and Moses, and Elias, and Christ and God, and the Holy Spirit, and an innumerable company of ministering spirits. Here was a congregation full of inspiration and power. Do you recall the little meeting where but one or two were present? Yes, other gatherings of a larger sort have passed from memory; that sweet service holds its place. God was there. It was at the foot of the hill that the test came. Have you been on the mount with your Lord? Prove it by going about at the hill's base doing good, putting forth life-giving energy. Your best credential, the ability to lead from death to life. Moses is not dead; nor is Christ. Beware.

Next Lesson—"Christ and the Child."

—Matt. 18: 1-14.





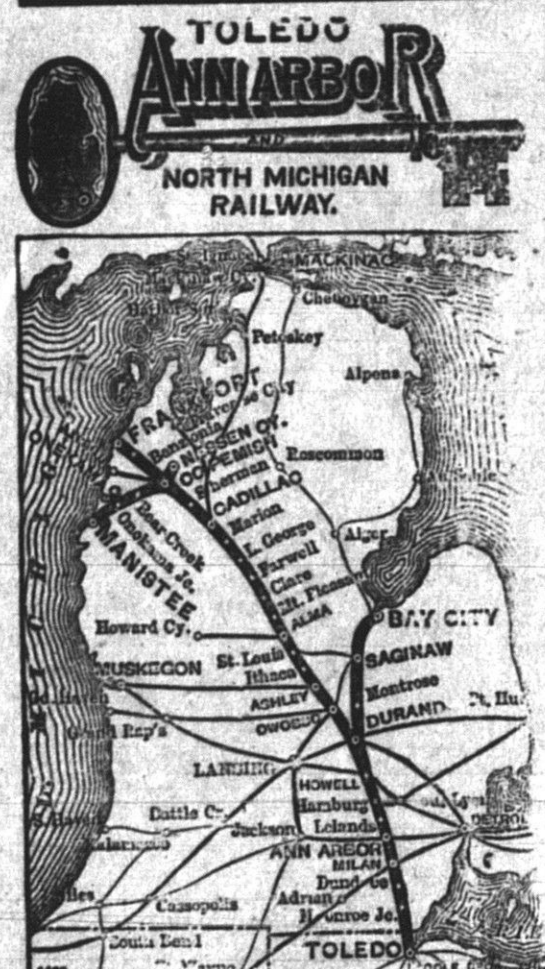
# OFF THEY COME

Without regard to appearance or style. We are talking about our profits, for we haven't got time to waste any sympathies on the poor fellow in the cut. Everybody who has got to make a dollar go as far as it possibly can, should keep posted on our prices. This is the way we are

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All \$1.00 Patent Medicines from 58c to 75c.  
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Sulphur 2c per lb.  
Pure Saltpetre 7c per lb.  
Tincture Arnica 30c per pt.  
Ammonia 3c per pt.  
Rochelle Salts 25c per lb.  
Spts. Camphor 35c per pt.  
Epsom Salts 2c per lb.

## 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.  
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Seed Corn.  
Johnston's Highbred Field Corn. A new variety of large early yellow corn adapted to Southern Mich., 1/4 bu. 75c, 1/2 bu. \$1.40, 1 bu. \$2.10, advance by Dft. Post O. money order or Reg. letter at our risk. For further information, address SHANKS & SON, No. 315, Tenth St. Toledo, Ohio.



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### WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence

The news of the Hawaiian revolution has excited the utmost interest in political and official circles here. It is the great topic of the hour, and not a little indignation is expressed. The revolutionary news cannot be said to have been received with surprise, for ever since the report submitted by Admiral Walker with relation to the withdrawal of American naval vessels at Honolulu, was sent to Congress, there has been a general expectation that there would be an uprising in Hawaii. General gratification at the failure of the revolution is expressed and with it an expression is given to the hope that this will convince the administration, both of the stability of the young republic and of the error of the late policy on the part of United States. The democrats are very slow to speak publicly in criticism of the administration but the prevailing sentiment even among them is one of disapproval of the course of the administration in this matter. The republicans were quick to respond to the opportunity, and resolutions were introduced in both houses of congress more or less vigorously condemning the administration's policy in relation to Hawaii.

Admiral Walker confidently predicted the revolt. His conclusions were right. The accuracy of his opinions was a fiercely debated question two or three weeks ago. To-day it is not a question of any kind, debatable or otherwise. Events have vindicated Admiral Walker's conclusions and prognostications. They have shown that he conducted his investigations with intelligence and spoke the truth with courage and fidelity. He saw what Blount and Willis did not see, and warned this government in ample time of the tragedy that has now occurred. The mugwumps and cuckoos have a congenial task in locating the responsibility for this outward disaster. They will hasten, of course, to put it where it is unlikely to belong, and so fulfil the purpose for which an inscrutable Providence created them. Seat Liliuokalani and all will be well, they say. Satisfy the "moral sense" of these hybrid politicians and happiness will return to its abandoned perch. And we shall hear from the other wise-acres of this stamp in due time, and to the same effect. But what will the country say? That is the question. What will the American people conclude as to the urgency of Admiral Walker's warning, and the wisdom of ignoring his clear, explicit, and forcible recommendations?

Now that the senatorial elections throughout the country are virtually over, the friends of the different republican presidential aspirants are casting up the results as they appear to affect the fortunes of their respective favorites. The office of senate being of importance, it is agreed that any man of force and influence coming into it on the eve of a presidential election has an exceptionally good opportunity to exert himself in behalf of his presidential choice. The Harrison men claim to stand at this poll. They point first to the election of Elkins in West Virginia, who is known to be enthusiastically in favor of the renomination of his old chief, and not improbably will look after the Harrison interests throughout the south. The choice of Gen. Sewell in New Jersey, Carter in Montana, and Dolph in Oregon, likewise strengthens the Harrison forces. But Mr. Reed's winnings are also accounted very good and encouraging. The New England results are all his. Mr. Frye, who will probably place Reed in nomination before the next republican national convention, Mr. Hoar and Mr. Chandler all succeed themselves in the senate. New England is claimed as solid for Reed, and these latter three senators endorse the local sentiment. In the north-west, Mr. Burrows and Mr. Walcott, who both won their senatorial race handsily, are classed as Reed men. The only McKinley winning seems to be that of Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina. A summary is held to show that the Harrison men have won managers and the Reed men the orators, and workers of wide political influence and acquaintance. That Mr. Reed will greatly benefit by this circumstance everybody concedes. The Reed boom, indeed, is regarded here as being in good shape and in good hands, both east and west.

The long discussed bill to reorganize the navy is now before congress. It answers a necessity. A measure which recognizes the imperative importance of selection in the advancement of naval officers, is of no less value to the future efficiency of the navy than liberal appropriations for the creation of suitable material. A battleship is no better than the man who commands it. Whether the ship's career shall be one of victory or defeat depends more upon the quality of the guiding spirit than upon any other single factor. This measure is the result of a year's faithful and laborious effort by the joint sub-committee. Probably

no legislation affecting the service has ever received a like amount of care and thought and studious inquiry. The consummation pointed to by the bill, and ardently desired by every one who has looked into the matter with enlightened interest, is the reorganization of the line—the executive branch of the service—in such fashion that officers may reach command rank before physical decadence and the confirmed habit of subordination shall have unfitted them for the duties and responsibilities of such position. We want the curtain rung down upon this force of tottering graybeards ere it becomes a tragedy.

The movement that was started several weeks ago in favor of the election of a negro chaplain for the house of representatives of the fifty-fourth congress seems to be gaining ground. There are thirteen negro clergymen already in the field. The negro clergy, press and populace are evidently in earnest in this matter. They will continue their efforts persistently and energetically to the close of the campaign, and success to their desire is not improbable.

### Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

Electric telephones for private lines put up cheap and guaranteed three years. For estimates address LYNN L. GORTON, Waterloo, Mich.

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

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

Cross cut saws filed and set for 25c. Call on B. F. Tuttle at Hoag & Holmes' hardware store.

My 50c tea is a winner. Try a pound. R. A. Snyder.

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

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

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

Get your visiting cards at the STANDARD office.

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

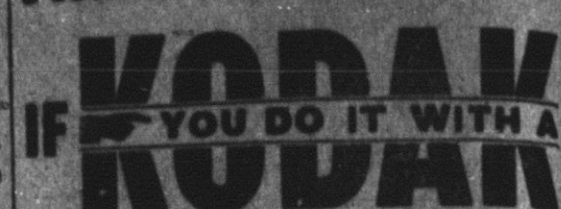
### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 28th day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Maria Long, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John H. Long, administrator, praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized. Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the 28th day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. Wm. Dorr, Probate Register.

### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I have five houses and lots for sale. GOOD LOCATIONS. MEDIUM PRICES and on easy terms. B. PARKER, Real Estate Agent.

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A 60 page, illustrated catalogue, telling all about Kodaks and Kodets, free for the asking. EASTMAN KODAK CO. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 17th day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Adam Kaimbach, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Caroline Kaimbach, administratrix, praying that she be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized. Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the 19th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said administrators give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. Wm. Dorr, Probate Register.

### Chancery Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of a final order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Washtenaw, in chancery, in the state of Michigan, made, dated and entered on the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1894 in certain cause therein pending wherein R. S. Armstrong and Charles E. Letts are complainants and Lydia A. Letts, John M. Letts, incompetent, George J. Crowell, guardian said John M. Letts, incompetent; Mary De and Sarah Canfield are defendants. Notice hereby given that I shall sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the main entrance of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, a state of Michigan; said court house being the place for holding the circuit court for said county, on Monday, the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all of the following described parcels or parcels of land mentioned and set forth in said decree, to-wit: Also those certain parcels of land situated in the township of Sylvan, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, known and described as follows: The west half of the east half of the south-east quarter of section twelve (12) bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by the land of John M. Letts, incompetent, and on the west by Chas. E. Letts land and on the south by lands lately owned by Mrs. Westfall, but the same premises now occupied by the John M. Letts, incompetent, and his said Lydia A. Letts. Dated Ann Arbor, Mich., January 2, 1895. O. ELMER BUTTERFIELD, Circuit Court Commissioner, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

G. W. TURNBULL, Solicitor for Complainants and Petitioners

### Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1895, made and executed by Richard M. Nowland and Frances W. Nowland, his wife, of Washtenaw county, Michigan, to Luther James, of the township of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, and now in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Washtenaw, in the state of Michigan, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1895, in Liber 12 of mortgages on page 615, which said mortgage was duly assigned by Thomas S. Sears & Lewis W. James, executors of the last will and testament of said Luther James, deceased, to James L. Babcock, by assignment thereof on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Washtenaw, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1894, in Liber 12 of Assignments of mortgages on page 70, by which the power of sale, in said mortgage, has become operative, and whereas, there is now claimed to be the sum of two thousand two hundred and six dollars and fifty-five cents (\$2,255.55) principal and interest, and thirty-five dollars attorneys' fee as provided by law, whereas no suit or process at law or in equity, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now the foreclosures is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and the laws of this state, on Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, being the place where the circuit court for said county of Washtenaw, is held, I will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder lands and premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the said amount due, interest, costs, expenses of said sale, said premises being situated in the township of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit: being the east half of the south-east quarter of section number nineteen (19) in township number three south of range number seven (7) east, containing eighty acres of land more or less. Dated Chelsea, Michigan, December 18, 1894. JAMES L. BABCOCK, Attorney for Assignee.

Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver. Ripans Tabules are always ready. Ripans Tabules have come to stay. Ripans Tabules cure headache. Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.

### Chelsea Steam Laundry.

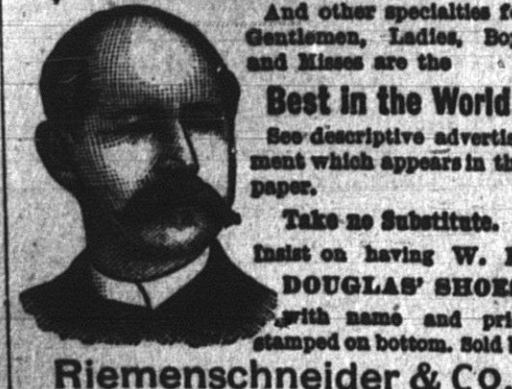
The Chelsea Steam Laundry, S. A. Mapes at the head. Of this wide awake industry, Too much cannot be said. They have a style of doing work That is clear out of sight. And when you undo your bundle You always find things right. Shirts they do at ten cents, Some things at two and three, Which keeps them just as busy As the gayest bumble-bee. Cuffs, collars and curtains And ladies' garments as well, And all kinds of family work Which makes a list swell. Though busy from morn till evening There is never a moment's delay. And a courteous welcome is extended To all who happen that way.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Work called for and delivered.

S. A. MAPES, Prop.

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Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper. Take no Substitute. Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by Riemenschneider & Co.

Geo. H. Foster,

### AUCTIONEER

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Headquarters at Standard Office.