

# The Chelsea Standard.

VOL. VI. NO. 48.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

WHOLE NUMBER. 308

## H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Special sale

of our

entire stock of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

WOOLEN  
HOSIERY  
AND GLOVES.

We shall make prices  
lower than ever heard  
of before.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

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

## KNOW ALL MEN

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

ing Stoves, Wood  
Cook Stoves at lower  
ever offered before,  
low prices as to aston-  
keeps the finest line



Heating Stoves and  
prices than they were  
In fact will make such  
ish you. He also  
of axes and saws at

the lowest prices to be found in Chelsea. Sewing  
Machines cheaper than ever. Sewing Machines re-  
paired, and satisfaction guaranteed.

## C. E. WHITAKER.

Why not insure your LIFE  
at the same time you buy  
your SHOES - and at no  
extra charge - all for  
Three Dollars - the shoes and  
the Insurance? (For MEN)  
See the  
Lewis Accident Insurance Shoe.



WHEN you want a good

PAIR OF SHOES

For a little money, call on us.

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

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

Everyone that uses it says it is the best in town.

Highest market price paid for butter and eggs.

F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER & CO.

### HE SAW HIS SHADOW.

GROUND HOG'S PREDICTION IS FOR  
MORE COLD WEATHER.

Colder than Ever—Death of Senator Watts  
—Council Proceedings—Other Items of  
Interest.

It is Bitterly Cold.

There has been no let up to the  
cold weather since our last issue, in  
fact it has been colder since that time.  
Tuesday morning the thermometer reg-  
istered from 7° to 14° below zero.  
The cold wave extends all over the  
country, and acts as though it had  
come to stay, as Probabilities this  
morning announces snow, colder.

Senator Watts Dead.

Senator John W. Watts died at his  
residence in Jackson, at 10:50 Saturday  
night of pneumonia, aged 57 years.  
Deceased had been ill but six days, the  
disease having been contracted while  
on the recent legislative trip to north-  
ern Michigan.

Senator Watts was born in the  
township of Leoni, January 13th, 1838,  
where he lived until he married in  
1865, when he moved upon his farm  
east of the city limits, in the township  
of Summit, and has been identified  
with that town ever since. He held  
various minor offices and later was  
elected clerk, and held that office sev-  
en years, and at the end of that time  
was promoted to supervisor, and held  
that position six years. Mr. Watts  
was a republican, and was elected to  
the legislature from the second dis-  
trict in Jackson county in 1887-88, and  
re-elected to that of 1889-90 and 1891-  
92. Last fall he was elected state sen-  
ator to the Michigan legislature from  
the tenth senatorial district, compris-  
ing Jackson and Washtenaw counties.  
Deceased leaves three daughters and  
one son.

He Saw His Shadow.

Candlemas day, falling on February  
2d, known equally well in this coun-  
try as "ground-hog-day," was a favor-  
ite holiday in Europe, centuries ago,  
where it was first instituted as a holi-  
day by Pope Sergius about the year  
680. The day was known in the  
church calendars as the Feast of the  
Purification of the Virgin. It is diffi-  
cult to trace the relation between the  
day as originally celebrated and the  
latter day superstition that the ground  
hog is able to tell on that day wheth-  
er the approaching spring will be ear-  
ly or late. It is said, and by many  
believed, that if the ground hog can  
see his shadow on that day he at once  
returns to his winter quarters to re-  
main for six weeks, but that if the day  
is cloudy he will abandon his  
winter quarters and prepare for  
spring. Saturday last was  
Candlemas day and the ground hog  
that could not see its shadow on that  
day must have been blind. And if the  
old saying is true, we must prepare  
for a late spring. The records show  
that the ground hog is not always on  
the side of truth, as from a record kept  
for the past twenty-three years, he has  
been wrong twelve times and right  
eleven.

Doings of the Council.

The council meeting Wednesday  
evening was quite warm at times, not-  
withstanding the state of the weather.  
Every member of council was pres-  
ent and took an active part in the pro-  
ceedings.

The marshal reported seven walks  
as having been built by the village  
according to the provisions of special  
ordinance No. 16; of the number there  
are several that have not been settled  
for. It was moved by A. C. Piersa  
and supported by W. F. Riemen-  
schneider that the walks that have  
not been settled for be referred to the  
special assessors, and that they  
be ordered to spread the assessment

against the owners of said walks. Car-  
ried.

The minority report of the elec-  
tric light committee was presented  
by W. P. Schenk, favoring the propo-  
sition of the Chelsea Electric Light  
Company, and recommending that the  
question be submitted to the  
people at the charter election. The  
vote on this question resulted in a  
tie.

J. L. Gilbert then introduced a  
resolution of the same effect as the  
minority report, which also resulted  
in a tie vote.

The following bills were presented  
and accepted: W. B. Sumner, \$8.25;  
R. Green, \$30; Electric Light Co.,  
\$60; H. Lighthall, \$2.

The meeting then adjourned and  
white winged peace once more hov-  
ered over the village.

Michigan Railroads.

The commissioner of railroads at  
Lansing, reports that during the year  
1894 the 69 general traffic railroads  
in Michigan earned \$146,401,498.01,  
leaving a surplus of \$41,632,074.63.  
In addition to these there are eight ore  
and forest roads which had a total re-  
venue of \$225,141.24, total operating  
expenses of \$214,280.15 and a surplus  
of \$11,914.52. These roads have a  
capital stock of \$431,973,001.97, equal  
to \$20,580.63 per mile of road. The  
amount of stock held in Michigan is  
\$12,163,362.59. The total number of  
miles of road owned by these compan-  
ies is 20,689.40, on which there is a  
total indebtedness of \$646,923,727.73,  
or \$30,821.55 per mile of road. In-  
debtedness increased \$27,754,410.62 on  
various roads during 1893, and de-  
creased \$799,197.26 on others. The to-  
tal interest on all this indebtedness is  
\$28,623,910.21 annually. The total  
reported cost of these properties \$1,-  
019,700,326.66, or a total cost per mile  
of \$48,881.68. The total stock and  
debt is reckoned at \$1,078,896,729.70,  
\$1,078,896,729.70 or an excess over the  
reported cost of \$2,820.30 on each  
mile of road.

Dr. Parkhurst's New Word.

Dr. Parkhurst has coined a new  
word, and its aptness and clever con-  
struction are quite likely to make it  
famous. The eminent reformer's word  
is "Andromania," and of it he says:  
"There is an element in the feminine  
world that is suffering from what I  
shall venture to call 'Andromania.'  
The word is not an English one, for the  
reason, I suppose, that the English  
language makers never supposed that  
we should need such a term. It is  
constructed on the same principle as  
the word 'Anglomania,' which means  
a passionate aping of everything that  
is English. 'Andromania' means simi-  
larly, a passionate aping of everything  
that is mannish."

Dr. Parkhurst makes his new word  
serve as the title for his first article in  
the February issue of The Ladies'  
Home Journal, and uses it for a vigor-  
ous treatment of the type of women  
for whom he invented it.

That's Right.

The man who isn't in love with his  
town is destitute of that public spirit  
which is characteristic of every genu-  
ine American. He lives without en-  
joying life, and after his final journey  
to the cemetery has been made, his  
memory is not long cherished save by  
a few faithful souls whose love blinded  
them to his selfishness. One should  
always reserve a comfortable place in  
his affections for the town of which he  
is a resident. He should be interested  
in its progress, fertile in expedients to  
benefit it and thoroughly convinced  
that it is the best town in the whole  
world. This is the reason so many of  
our western towns have such an aston-  
ishing growth. The people want to  
win material success, but they are wise  
enough to know that the town must  
make its own way if they are to suc-  
ceed.—Manchester Enterprise.

We are  
Prepared  
and Anxious

to quote you prices which in all  
cases are as low and in many in-  
stances

Positively Lower

than any other firm in Chelsea.

We do not underbuy.

We will not be undersold

We can't make any thing more  
than an honest living at these cut  
prices, but an honest living is better  
than a stolen fortune, so please  
don't waste your sympathies on  
us in the cut, but come and buy

34 lbs brown sugar for \$1.00.  
24 lbs of granulated sugar for \$1.00  
50 lbs of sulphur for \$1.00.

Patent Medicines. Oh, My!

Did you hear the noise they made  
when they took a tumble? Come  
and get prices; we haven't room  
to quote them.

Good New Orleans Molasses 16c gal.  
Choice Dust Tea 8c per lb.  
Sultana seedless raisins 5c per lb.  
Good canned corn 5c per can.  
Choice sugar syrup 18c per gal.  
Electric kerosene oil 7c per gal.

## Armstrong & Co.

R McCOLGAN,  
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur  
Office and residence second door  
south of South street, on Main.  
Office hours 9 to 6 p. m.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

W. A. CONLAN,  
DENTIST.

Office over Glazier's Drug Store.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

OPERATIVE, PROSTHETIC AND  
Ceramic Dentistry in all their  
branches. Teeth examined and advice  
given free. Special attention given to  
children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and  
local anesthetics used in extracting.  
permanently located.  
H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.  
Office over Kempf Bros' Bank

FRANK SHAVER,  
Prop. of The "City" Barber  
Shop. In the new Babcock Building  
Main street.  
CHELSEA, MICH.

GEO. W. TURNBULL  
Having been admitted to practice  
as Pension Attorney in the Interior De-  
partment, is now prepared to obtain  
pensions for all ex-soldiers, widows,  
etc., entitled thereto. None but legal  
fees charged.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."  
Time Card, taking effect, Nov. 18, 1894.  
TRAFFIC EAST.  
No. 3—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.  
TRAFFIC WEST.  
No. 2—Express and Mail 9:17 a. m.  
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.  
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:52 p. m.  
O. W. ROGERS, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.,  
Wm. MARTIN, Agent.



## MORE BONDS NEEDED.

### MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

President Cleveland Appeals to Legislators to Check the Alarming Efflux of Gold—Suggests Long Term Bonds Drawing Three Per Cent.

#### Treasury Must Have Gold.

The President on Monday sent to both houses of Congress a message on the financial situation, substantially withdrawing his support from the plan outlined in the Carlisle bill and outlining the only policy which seems to him now possible to maintain the gold reserve. The message is as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of the Congress the condition of our national finances, and, in connection with the subject, indorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by the Congress. In the meantime the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people.

"Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for the existing, and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the treasury, I am now convinced that its reception by the Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation.

"With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

#### Disturb a Great Trouble.

"The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the Government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the treasury or canceling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

"The only way left open to the Government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of its bonds. The only bonds that can be so issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which, in existing conditions, detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our Government.

"The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without canceling a single Government obligation, and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad, or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home.

#### The Stubborn Facts.

"We have outstanding about \$500,000,000 of currency notes of the Government, for which gold may be demanded; and curiously enough the law requires that when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in gold they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the treasury; nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties for profit or otherwise see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than \$300,000,000 in these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and notwithstanding such redemption they are all still outstanding.

"Since the 17th day of January, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been increased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve. Two issues were made, amounting to \$50,000,000 each—one in January and the other in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than \$58,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about ten months, nearly \$103,500,000 in gold were drawn from the treasury. This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold was again realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$60,000,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the treasury. These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of Government obligations or in any permanent way benefiting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

"The financial events of the last year suggests facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention. More than one hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars in gold have been drawn out of the treasury during the year for the purpose of shipping abroad or hoarding at home. While nearly one hundred and three millions of the same were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about sixty-nine millions, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time.

#### Obligations Still Outstanding.

"The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are

still outstanding and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.

"Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose. An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national character.

"Our gold reserve has again reached such a state of diminution as to require its speedy re-enforcement. The aggravations that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortune and loss, not only to our national credit and prosperity, and to financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and to those whose only capital is their daily labor.

"It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than \$63,000,000, but it is not in gold and therefore does not meet our difficulty.

#### Silver Question Not the Issue.

"I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted on as to silver or bimetallism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as well as silver and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of national credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency. I do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

"Besides the treasury notes which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000, there will fall due in 1904 \$100,000,000 of bonds issued during the last year for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly \$800,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds issued in 1877. Shall the payment of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our national honor and national solvency demands, we should not destroy or even imperil our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose.

"While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence, I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promptly passed. I therefore beg the Congress to give the subject immediate attention.

#### Secretary Should Have Authority.

"In my opinion, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the Government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal-tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. We should be relieved from the humiliating process of issuing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for purposes not related to the benefit of our Government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation.

"I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of \$20 and \$50 and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum. I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their dates. We of the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations and long bonds are most salable. The Secretary of the Treasury might well be permitted at his discretion to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and treasury notes to be retired and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be canceled.

"I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition. They need not interfere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or State banks, since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme.

"In conclusion I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation.

#### GROVER CLEVELAND.

Benvenuto Cellini tells in his memoirs of his hallucinations. On one occasion he visited the Coliseum, which he found lighted with a great globe of fire and filled with demons, who conversed with him as long as they could induce him to stay.

## ELBE LOST AT SEA

Four Hundred People Perish Miserably.

### ONLY TWENTY SAVED.

Cut Down by the British Steamer Crathie.

Awful Panic Ensues—The Ill-Fated Boat Sinks a Few Moments After the Crash—Passengers Caught in a Trap by the Lursh of Water—The North Sea the Place, Early Wednesday Morning the Time, of One of the Most Frightful of Maritime Disasters.

The North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, Capt. von Gossel, from Bremen Wednesday for New York via Southampton, was sunk in collision with the British steamer Crathie, bound from Rotterdam for Aberdeen. There were about 400 persons on the Elbe, 240 of whom were passengers, 100 officers and crew and a number of the cattlemen who were returning to the United States. Twenty-two survivors of the wreck have been landed, and a few others may still be afloat in a lifeboat. All the others were lost. The disaster occurred before daylight Wednesday morning at a point some thirty miles from the Hook of Holland.

The Elbe was steaming at her usual rate of speed and keeping the ordinary lookouts. The night was dark, but there was no gale. Suddenly the forward lookout on the Elbe reported that the lights of

and steamed to Maas Louis, Holland, in only slightly damaged condition.

#### Sufferings of Survivors.

The small boat containing the survivors tossed about until 11 o'clock in the morning. Several vessels were sighted in the meantime, but they made no reply to the signals that were set for them. The survivors were nearly frozen, having hardly any clothing, and their suffering was intense.

Eventually the fishing smack Wild Flower saw the signals and bore down on the boat. In a short time the survivors were taken aboard of her, where everything possible was done for their comfort.

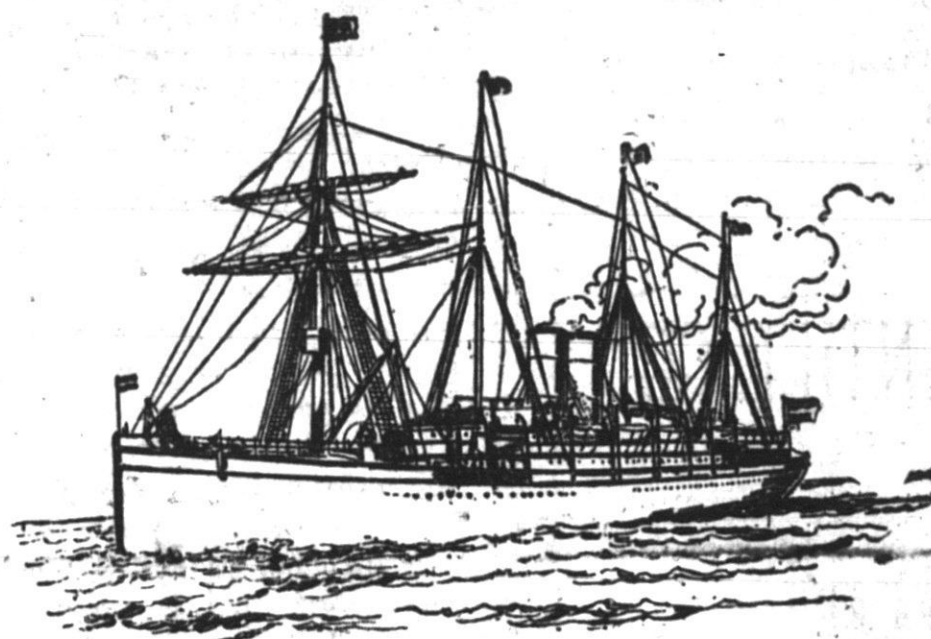
There being a difference of opinion as to the number of boats that were launched, the agent of the company employed a steamer to proceed from Lowestoft to the scene of the wreck and search for any of the survivors that may be afloat. The German vice consul purchased a quantity of clothing for the survivors and did everything in his power to relieve their distress. The rescued are now at the sailors' home at Lowestoft and the Suffolk Hotel at that place.

#### Passengers Were Panic-Stricken.

The account of the disaster published by the London Daily Graphic says that the officers of the Elbe were unable to calm the excited steerage passengers after the collision. It is known that three boats were launched. One of them was swamped before anybody entered it. The other two boats got away, each containing about twenty persons.

Anna Boecker, a passenger from Southampton, laid in the bottom of the boat which rescued her, partly immersed by water for five hours. Not a complaint was made by her.

It may be pointed out that sometimes intending passengers from Hamburg or Bremen do not wait for the departure of the German steamers from those ports, but come to England and take passage aboard of them at Southampton. It may be that some of those who intended to travel by the Elbe did this. If they did they of course escaped the disaster. Every effort is being made to ascertain whether this course was followed by any of the persons who proposed going to New York on the Elbe.



NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP ELBE.

a steamer were close aboard over the port bow. Before the course of the Elbe could be changed the approaching steamer struck her just abaft the engine-room, going through her plates as though they were pasteboard and sticking her nose almost completely through the hull of the Elbe. For a time the Crathie held the Elbe on her nose, but then her engines were reversed, and she backed out of the aperture she had made. As she did so the water rushed into the Elbe in a torrent and she began immediately to settle.

The officer in charge at once saw that she was doomed, and gave orders to clear away the lifeboats. Three of the boats were lowered, but one of them capsized, and it is thought that all occupants were drowned.

#### No Chance for Saloon Passengers.

As soon as the Crathie backed away the inrushing water flooded the aft of the engine-room so quickly that nobody below decks or that part of the ship had an opportunity to escape. The shock of the collision was comparatively slight in view of the damage done, but this is explained by the fact that it was a direct, cutting blow.

Nearly all the passengers were asleep at the time, but many of them were awakened by the shock, slight as it was. They could hear the rush of the rapid in-flooding water, and with cries of terror sought to make their way to the upper deck. The steamer being loaded by the stern, water naturally rushed aft, and this allowed many of the passengers forward to reach the deck.

In the case of the saloon passengers, however, the result was fatal. As they rushed from their staterooms into the saloon they were met by the torrent, against which it was impossible for them to make headway. They were caught up and swept aft toward the cockpit, where they were probably drowned before the ship foundered.

Altogether about fifty of the passengers reached the deck, where the wildest confusion existed. Wild rushes were made for the boats, but the terrible excitement prevailing impeded the efforts of those who were trying to clear them away. Many heartrending scenes were witnessed between parents and children in the few moments preceding the sinking of the vessel.

Meanwhile the cry was raised on the doomed vessel for the women and children to go over to the other side of the steamer, away from the port side, in which was the great gaping hole caused by the Crathie. The half-fainting women and terror-stricken children hurried to the starboard side, but they had scarcely reached the boats when the huge vessel lifted her bows high in the air, and then slowly and silently sank, stern foremost, beneath the waves, taking with her her human freight.

Barely twenty minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the steamer. A heavy sea was running and the wind, which was from the east-south-east, was bitterly cold. It is said the Crathie looked only to her own safety,

The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe was built in Glasgow in 1881 and has been running since its construction in the regular North German Lloyd service between New York and Bremen by way of Southampton, although it was for a time in the North German Lloyd service between New York and the Mediterranean. The Elbe was a first-class steamship of over 4,500 gross tonnage; it was commanded by Capt. von Gossel and had a full and efficient crew aboard. The steamship had accommodation for 120 first-class cabin passengers, 130 second cabin passengers, and 900 steerage passengers. The vessel was built by the Fairfields and was considered a staunch and good sea boat. It was four masted, had 5,600 indicated horse-power, which



SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

\*Where the Elbe, on her way from Bremen to Southampton, was struck by the Crathie, from Rotterdam for Aberdeen.

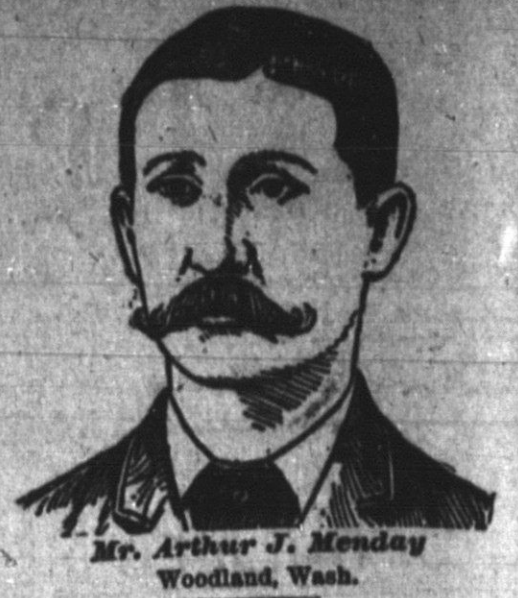
Lowestoft—Fishing port where the survivors were landed.

gave it a speed of from 16 1/2 to 17 knots an hour, and it had two smokestacks. Its waterline length was 418 feet, its beam was forty-four feet, and the depth of its hold was thirty-six feet five inches.

Marion, the American revolutionary general, once feasted an English officer on sweet potatoes, baked in the fire by a darkey and served on a strip of bark, with a log for a table. It is said that the officer resigned and went home, saying it was no use to try to conquer people who could live on sweet potatoes.

West, the painter, showed his talent at a very early age. He made sketches in charcoal before he was 10, and some of his early work displays great ease in the use of the crayon.

Dickens affirms that "all good ends can be worked out by good means. Those that cannot be bad; and may be considered so at once and left alone."



Mr. Arthur J. Menday, Woodland, Wash.

## "I Am Cured"

"Eczema appeared three years ago, and since then I have tried all kinds of remedies for the cure of the disease and had given up all hope of ever being cured. At last I was told to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Olive Ointment. I did so, and I am happy to say that

#### I Am Cured

of that dreadful skin disease. I have taken sixteen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and used five boxes of the Ointment. I would have written before, but I wished to wait

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

until I was confident the disease would not return again. It has not, and I can say I am perfectly cured. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." ARTHUR J. MENDAY, Woodland, Washington.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.



## KNOWLEDGE

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

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

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



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

#### CURES

Irregularity, Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, Kidney Complaints in either sex. Every time it will relieve

#### Backache, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues." These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

#### Womb Troubles.

Every woman, married or single, should own and read "Woman's Beauty, Peril, Duty," an illustrated book of 30 pages, containing important information that every woman should know about herself. We send it free to any reader of this paper.

All druggists sell the Pinkham medicine. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

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

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 5 yrs. in last war, adjudicating claims, only one denied.

## BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.



## 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



## A WOMAN'S NERVES.

### STORY OF A WOMAN TO WHOM NOISE WAS TORTURE.

Prostrated by the Least Excitement  
—Physicians Baffled by Her Case,  
(From the Gate City, Keokuk, Iowa.)

Mrs. Helen Meyers, whose home is at 2515 Vernon avenue, Chicago, and whose visit to Keokuk, Ia., will long be remembered, was at one time afflicted with a nervous malady which at times drove her nearly to distraction. "Those terrible headaches are a thing of the past," she said the other day to a Gate City representative, "and there is quite a story in connection with it, too."

"My nervous system sustained a great shock some fifteen years ago, brought on, I believe, through too much worrying over family matters and then allowing my love for my books to get the better of my discretion where my health was concerned. Why, whenever my affairs at home did not go along just as I expected, I would invariably become prostrated from the excitement and I would consider myself fortunate indeed if the effects of the attack would not remain for a week. I was obliged to give up our pleasant home not far from the Lake shore drive, because I could not stand the noise in that locality. I could find no place in the city which I deemed suitable to one whose nervous system was always on the point of explosion. To add to my misfortunes, my complexion underwent a change and I looked so yellow and sallow that I was ashamed to venture from the house at all."

"Madam," said my doctor to me soon after an unusually severe attack of the malady, "unless you leave the city and seek some place of quiet, you will never recover." So I concluded I would visit my uncle, who lives in Dallas County, Iowa, and whose farm would surely be a good place for one in my pitiable condition. I picked up the Gate City one day and happened to come across an interesting recital of the recovery of some woman in New York State who was afflicted as I had been. This woman had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I thought that if Pink Pills cured that woman they might do the same for me. I began to take the pills according to directions, and I began to feel better from the start. After I had taken several boxes of them I was ready to go back to Chicago. My nervousness was gone and my complexion was as fresh as that of any sixteen-year-old girl in Iowa, and Pink Pills is what put the color in my cheeks. No wonder I am in such high spirits and feel like a prize fighter. And no wonder I like to come to Keokuk, for if it had not been for Pink Pills bought from a Keokuk firm I would not have been alive now," laughingly concluded the lady.

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

**Swallows Never Fly by Night.**  
As far as is known, swallows' migratory flights are always carried on by day. The fact that, though warblers and other migrants are constantly found dead around lighthouses, having dashed themselves against the windows of the lanterns, swallows have never been known to meet their fate in this way, furnishes strong presumptive evidence of this peculiarity of the swallow tribe.

**A Terrible Visitant.**  
Pain is always a terrible visitant, and often domiciles itself with one for life. This affliction is preventable, in cases of rheumatism, by a timely resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which checks the encroachments of this obnoxious and dangerous malady at the outset. The term "dangerous" is used advisedly, for rheumatism is always liable to attack the vital organs and terminate life. No testimony is more conclusive and concurrent than that of physicians who testify to the excellent effect of the Bitters in this disease. Persons incur a wetting in rainy or snowy weather, and who are exposed to draughts, should use the Bitters as a preventive of ill effects. Malaria, dyspepsia, liver and kidney trouble, nervousness and debility are also among the ailments to which this popular medicine is adapted. For the infirmities, soreness and stiffness of the aged is highly beneficial.

Missouri is a compound of two Indian words, meaning "great yellow water." The Dakotas called it Minnehosha, "muddy water." Marquette gives it as Wemesouret; Thevenot calls it Ou-missouri. The Algonquins knew it as the Pekitanoni.

**Grass Is King!**  
Grass rules. It is the most valuable crop of America, worth more than either corn or wheat. Luxurious meadows are the farmers' delight. A positive way to get them, and the only one we know, is to sow Salzer's Extra Grass Mixtures. Many of our farmer readers praise them and say they get four to six tons of magnificent hay per acre from Salzer's seeds. Over one hundred different kinds of Grass, Clover and Fodder Plant seeds are sold by Salzer. If You Will Cut This Out and Send It with 7c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get a sample of Grass and Clover Mixture and their mammoth catalogue free. CNU

Bats are not classed with birds because they suckle their young, and, having no nests, carry them about until they are able to fly and care for themselves.

**Helping His Friends.**  
From Ney, DeKalbe County, Ohio, Charles A. Bergman writes to the Sterling Remedy Co., of Chicago, that he thinks No-to-bac is one of the greatest remedies on earth. One box of No-to-bac, purchased at the local drug store, cured him of the tobacco habit, and he is now recommending No-to-bac to his friends.

**To Enjoy Life**  
The physical machine must be in good running order. A little care—the use of Ripans Tablets—will give you every morning the feeling that you are "glad to be alive."

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children, teething, colic, worms, cures wind colic. In cents a bottle.

## 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 sundry civil bill passed Friday in the shortest time, so far as known, on record. It was under consideration but three days. As passed, the bill carries \$39,125,721. Two propositions by Mr. Sayers and Mr. Coombs, the former's to clothe the Secretary of the Treasury with power to issue United States bonds of such denominations as he should see fit, instead of as now to re-issue them of the same denomination, and the latter's to retire and cancel the gold certificates and make them non-receivable for customs dues after July 1 next, furnished the principal theme of discussion. Mr. Sayers' proposition was defeated, while that of Mr. Coombs was carried. An appropriation of \$40,000 for a lighthouse to be stationed off the Straits of Fuca, Washington, was adopted. A bill pledging the faith of the United States for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal passed the Senate.

Letters in which Germany disavows retaliation in excluding American meat products were read in the House Saturday, during debate on the bill to repeal the discriminating duty on bounty-paid sugars. A resolution indorsing the administration's Hawaiian policy was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 24 to 22. The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds failed to muster a quorum and the Chicago postoffice bill was not considered.

The Senate Monday passed the Ute bill and adopted resolutions calling for information on various subjects. Debate on the bill to repeal the differential duty on sugar from bounty-paying countries was continued in the House. A currency bill in accordance with the views expressed in the President's message was introduced in the House by Mr. Springer. President Cleveland sent a message to Congress urging prompt action to restore confidence in our financial soundness. Commissioner Miller has prepared a notice, copies of which will be posted in every city and town, calling attention to the provisions of the income tax law.

A compromise currency plan was offered in the Senate Tuesday by Mr. Manderson, of Nebraska, a Republican. Senator Chandler offered several amendments to the railroad pooling bill and secured adoption of a resolution calling for information regarding the trunk lines. The bankruptcy bill was debated, a substitute on the lines of the old Torrey bill being offered. The Senate Committee on Finance discussed the various currency bills before it. A free silver measure offered by Chairman Voorhees was defeated on a tie vote. A canvass of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings showed a majority favorable to the Chicago postoffice bill. The bill to repeal the differential duty on sugar from bounty-paying countries was passed by the house—239 to 31. The House Committee on Elections decided the Steward-Childs contest in favor of the latter, who is the sitting member. The House committee amended the administration currency bill by striking out the section requiring import duties to be paid in gold, reducing the tax on circulation and shortening the term of bonds.

During the discussion of the currency question in the Senate Wednesday Mr. Vest said he would follow the President's lead no longer. The Senate ratified the Japanese treaty after adopting an amendment to strike out the ten-year limit. William R. Tibbals, of Illinois, was confirmed by the Senate as supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Fifth District. The House entered on a discussion of the Pacific Railroad bill, for which three days were set apart. A bill for the punishment of train wreckers was agreed on by the House Committee on Interstate Commerce. The Chicago postoffice bill will be favorably reported to the Senate with the provision for its completion in three years omitted.

Pacific Railroad funding bill was discussed in the House Thursday and much opposition to the measure was developed. Gorman and Hill made strenuous efforts to have the Senate take some immediate action on the pressing financial question. It is said Germany is determined to force a tariff war upon the United States in order to satisfy the agricultural party. But little outside of routine business was done in either house. Many bills were introduced in each branch.

#### ADDICKS, OF DELAWARE.

Man Who Contested for a Seat in the United States Senate.

J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, who contested for the seat in the United States Senate occupied by Anthony Higgins, was a candidate for the same office in 1888. Mr. Addicks, whose ancestors figured prominently in the American revolution, began life as an errand boy, and in a few years became a merchant. He made considerable money, and soon became interested in gas manufacture. He started this business in 1884 and before the lapse of six years was worth millions. He has established Bay State gas companies in many large States of the Union.

**This and That.**  
The celebrated Sphinx, the figure of the crouching monstrosity near the Great Pyramid, is 172 feet and 6 inches long and 62 feet high.

Automatic machines have been devised for use on a moving train which mechanically record the condition of every foot of the track.



J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

## Speaking from her Experience,

After years of practical use and a trial of many brands of baking powder (some of which she recommended before becoming acquainted with the great qualities of the Royal), Marion Harland finds the Royal Baking Powder to be greatly superior to all similar preparations, and states that she uses it exclusively, and deems it an act of justice and a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American Housewives.

The testimony of this gifted authority upon Household Economy coincides with that of millions of housekeepers, many of whom speak from knowledge obtained from a continuous use of Royal Baking Powder for a third of a century.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

#### A Bad Bank.

About the close of the war Jesse P. Ayer accumulated a considerable number of bills, amounting in all to about \$300. Those were dangerous times, and he wanted to put the bills where they would be absolutely safe from thieves, fire, or anything else. So he went into the woods and bored a hole into a big red-oak tree. He wrapped the bills up in a piece of paper and stuck them into the tree. He then made a stout stop, and driving it into the hole, sawed it off close. Some time afterward, when all had quieted down, he went to get his money. The stop was in place just as he had left it, and after considerable trouble he removed it. Then he raked for his money. But he didn't find it. He found only a portion of the paper it was wrapped in and some remains of paper and money. In some unknown manner nearly all had been destroyed.

#### How It May Happen.

"Jeminy crickets, she's got the rickets," whispered one beau to another in the company of a very pretty girl. Truly she was very beautiful, but there was a twitching about the nerves of the face which showed suffering. "No," said the other, "it's neuralgia, and she's a martyr to it." St. Jacobs Oil was suggested as the world-renowned cure for it. Did she try it? Yes, and was cured by it and married "one of the fellows" afterwards. The use of the great remedy for pain will not bring about a marriage, but in its cure of pain it will bring about conditions of health to make life more enjoyable. No man or woman ought to marry who is a sufferer from chronic pains. We should not wed woe to win only wretchedness.

#### Long Time Under One Roof.

Mary Elizabeth Kyel, a London lady, who passed the century mark four years ago, has slept 20,000 nights under one roof.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1890.

SEAL A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Diogenes was undoubtedly a harmless lunatic. His tub, his wallet and his drinking cup are known to every school boy.

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, etc., are speedily relieved, and if taken in time, permanently cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. You will find in it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds.

Arthur Bentz, a 6-year-old boy of Lebanon, Pa., died from the effects of swallowing a tadpole, which his little companions had forced into his mouth.

## If you have Rheumatism

Or any other pain, you don't take chances with St. Jacobs Oil, for twenty years ago it began to kill pain, and it's been pain-killing ever since.

## Consumption

was formerly pronounced incurable. Now it is not. In all of the early stages of the disease

## Scott's Emulsion



TRADE MARK.

will effect a cure quicker than any other known specific. Scott's Emulsion promotes the making of healthy lung-tissue, relieves inflammation, overcomes the excessive waste of the disease and gives vital strength.

For Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Buy only the genuine with our trademark on salmon-colored wrapper.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

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

#### 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. CNU

#### A Wise Girl.

A little girl is reported to have written in her examination paper: "The Arctic ocean is chiefly used for purposes of exploration."—London Globe.

Piso's CURE is a wonderful cough medicine.—Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28, '94.

The man who does not look ahead soon has to fall back.



#### ON THE ROAD

to recovery, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In maidenhood, womanhood, wifehood and motherhood the "Prescription" is a supporting tonic and nerve tonic that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening and curing the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous disturbance, nervous prostration, and sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements and cures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes, falling of the womb, ulceration, irregularities and kindred maladies.

#### "FALLING OF WOMB."

MRS. FRANK CAMFIELD, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., writes: "I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-felt gratitude to you for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health, for I have been by spells unable to walk. My troubles were of the womb—inflammatory and bearing-down sensations and the doctors all said, they could not cure me. Twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's wonderful Favorite Prescription has cured me."



**Ely's Cream Balm**  
QUICKLY CURES  
**COLD IN HEAD**

Price 50 Cents.  
Apply Balm into each nostril.  
Ely Bros., 57 Warren St., N. Y.

## WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of  
**PURE, HIGH GRADE**  
**COCOA AND CHOCOLATES**

On this Continent, have received  
**HIGHEST AWARDS**  
from the great

**Industrial and Food**  
**EXPOSITIONS**  
in Europe and America.



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

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

## W. L. DOUGLAS

**\$3 SHOE** IS THE BEST.  
FIT FOR A KING.

5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH MANUFACTURED.

4. \$3.75 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

3. \$3.49 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

2. \$2.99 92, WORKINGMEN'S.

1. EXTRA FINE.

\$2.99 92, BOYS SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES.

\$3.25 92, 91, 79.

BEST DONGOLA.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKLYN, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the

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

All our shoes are equally satisfactory.

They give the best value for the money.

They equal custom shoes in style and fit.

Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.

The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.

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

If your dealer cannot supply you we can.



## RIPANS • TABULES.

The standard cure prescribed by physicians everywhere for the common every-day ills of the household.

Constipation, Headache, Heartburn, Dizziness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia.

ALL DRUGGISTS, or by Mail, one bottle, 15 cents; twelve bottles, \$1.

RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, 10 Spruce St., New York.

**LINE REVERSIBLE**  
Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

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

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

**CUTLER'S Pocket Inhaler**  
Important to singers; Cures La Grippe, Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cold in Head, and Cough. Handy as a knife. This INHALER is approved by Physicians and Medical Journals. By Druggists for \$1.00; by mail for \$1.10. Microbe Killer.

W. H. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, No. 410 Michigan Street, Buffalo, New York.

**DROPSY TREATED FREE**  
Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands of cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. Ten Days Treatment Furnished Free by Mail.

DR. H. I. GREEN & SONS, SPECIALISTS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

**KIDDER'S PASTILLES**  
Sure relief of Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all Coughs. Sold by Druggists.

C. N. U. No. 6-93

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

**PISO'S CURE FOR COUGHS**  
CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

**CONSUMPTION**



## SPECIAL OFFER!

For \$1.20

We will send

The Chelsea Standard

FOR ONE YEAR.

THE ILLUSTRATED HOME GUEST

FOR ONE YEAR, AND

20 Complete Novelettes

By POPULAR AUTHORS.

We have arranged with the publisher of the popular illustrated literary and family monthly, "The Illustrated Home Guest," to furnish at an excellent price to our subscribers, a year's subscription to the monthly, with our paper upon the special liberal terms quoted above, and we are also enabled to offer to each subscriber, free of charge, a large handsome novelties book, entitled, "Twenty Complete Novelettes by Popular Authors." Thus our subscribers, by taking advantage of the above liberal offer, may secure, in addition to their favorite home newspaper, a year's subscription to one of the best and most popular literary and family papers published, and also an attractive and interesting book containing twenty complete novelettes by twenty of the most famous authors of America. England and France—a fact, a large amount of the most fascinating reading matter at the most trifling cost.

### THE ILLUSTRATED HOME GUEST

is a large and handsome 15-page, 64-column illustrated literary and family paper, published monthly, and containing Serial and Short Stories by the most popular authors, Sketches, Poems, Useful Miscellany, Travels, Children's and Homage Departments, and everything to amuse, entertain and instruct each member of the family circle. Among the writers whose stories consistently appear in this illustrated Home Guest are Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Charlotte M. Brannan, Mrs. Anna S. Stewart, Mrs. Mary Anne Fleming, Mrs. W. F. Felt, Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Emma Garrison Jones, Mary E. Dallas, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Emerson Bennett, C. Conner Davis, and many others. It is a high-class and leading paper for the family circle, handsomely printed, beautifully illustrated, and while it is always interesting and never dull, it is pure in tone, and an object of value to every home. It is allowed to enter its columns. You will be delighted with this charming paper, and as a gift welcome to its monthly visits.

### TWENTY COMPLETE NOVELETES

By Popular Authors. is a large and handsome book of 192 pages (with a colored picture page), nicely printed in clear, bold, readable type on good paper, and handsomely bound in colored paper covers. It contains, as its title indicates, twenty complete novelettes by twenty well-known and popular authors, each one of which is intensely interesting. It contains a whole season's delightful reading, and is by far the largest and finest collection of complete novelette novelties ever published in a single volume. The titles of the twenty complete novelettes contained in this book are as follows:

Under the Holly Berries. By Charlotte M. Brannan.  
The Phantom Wedding. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.  
The Green's Warning. By Mrs. Henry Wood.  
Moonshine and Marguerite. By "The Doctor."  
The Handsman of Antwerp. By Mrs. Ann S. Stewart.  
The Story of a Life. By Mrs. Mary Anne Fleming.  
Old Rutherford Hall. By Mrs. M. E. Braddon.  
Blanche of Beaulieu. By Alexander Dumas.  
A Tale of Three Lions. By R. H. Stoddard.  
A Dream in the Air. By Anna Verna.  
The Story of Helen. By Amelia M. Donnell.  
The Captain of the Polo-Star. By A. Conner Davis.  
The Sailor's Secret. By Mrs. Jane G. Austin.  
The Duel in Hecate Wood. By White Collar.  
The Heiress of Whitson Grange. By M. T. Colver.  
Worm Farm. By Mrs. E. D. Dill.  
The Blacksmith's Daughter. By Mrs. W. F. Felt.  
The Sculptor of Wodden. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.  
The Polar Bismarck. By Mrs. Mary A. Denison.  
Anchored Hall. By Emma Garrison Jones.

### PLEASE REMEMBER

that we send The Chelsea Standard for one year, and the book "Twenty Complete Novelettes by Popular Authors," all postpaid by mail upon receipt of only \$1.20. This offer applies both to new subscribers and renewals. Every lover of bright and fascinating literature should take advantage of it. Sample copies of The Illustrated Home Guest and of the premium book may be seen at this office. Address all letters to

THE STANDARD,  
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Fine  
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FRANK E. IVES  
AUCTIONEER

Has had years of experience.

Terms Reasonable  
For particulars enquire at this office.

### 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.

## THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—\$1.50 per year in advance.  
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

CHELSEA, THURSDAY, FEB 7, 1895.

### Sylvan.

Our school is progressing finely with about forty pupils.

The frost is doing considerable damage in the cellars in this vicinity.

Emory and Dora West returned from Williamston Tuesday after about two weeks' visit.

Mrs. Hoffman had the misfortune to have her horse run away one day of last week, which resulted in nothing more serious than a broken sleigh.

### Francisco

Mrs. Mary Sager, nee Mary Notter, died at her home north of Francisco Tuesday evening, January 29th. She was born in New York city in 1841 and came to Michigan with her parents in 1848, since which time she has resided near Francisco. She was married to Michael Sager in 1861. There was born to them eleven children, all of whom survive her. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. Jacob Musbach and Mrs. Philip Schweinfurth, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. She was a member of the German M. E. church, where funeral services were held Friday, February 1st. Rev. Paul Weirfel and Rev. Zeidler, of Sylvan, officiating.

### Lima.

Will Grau of Ann Arbor is home for a few days.

Nina Fiske, who fell and cracked her collar bone is improving.

About seventy-five attended the dance at the hall Friday evening.

There will be a dancing party at E. Hawley's Wednesday evening.

There was a genuine surprise party last Wednesday evening for Bob Paul.

Mrs. S. Winslow and brother, J. Talman spent Saturday and Sunday at Saline.

Mrs. H. Wilson has been entertaining her mother and cousin from Owosso.

Mrs. J. McLaren went to Plymouth last week to attend the funeral of a grandson.

### Waterloo.

Geo. Croman will have a public auction February 20th.

The revival meetings at the U. B. church are well attended.

Edward Bohne and Henry Seid of Francisco called on friends here Sunday.

John Hubbard and wife of Grass Lake are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hubbard.

Louise and Will Stokel and Mark McKinstry of Jackson attended the christening of Geo. Merfer's baby Sunday.

Delevan Finch is preparing to move onto a farm in Henrietta township. Samuel Vickery of Bunkerhill will occupy his place.

Married at the residence of Rev. J. A. Blickenstaff of this place, Thursday January 31, 1895, Mr. Chas. Harr of Waterloo to Miss Belle Vanderlin of Munith. Last spring Rev. Blickenstaff helped Mr. Harr cut logs for C. A. Barber's barn. Mr. Harr remarked at that time that a minister who was not afraid to handle tamarack logs was the one he wanted to perform his marriage ceremony. A bargain was struck then and there, and Thursday he tied them as tight as any tamarack knot.

### A Household Treasure.

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

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.

### Arc Lights.

(Continued.)

The second trip of the investigating committee to Clinton, proved that Clinton's arc lights are only 1,200 candle power, instead of 2,000 candle power, as previously reported. It further developed the fact that their dynamo was running at a low amperage, which brought the real candle power down to 1,000. This more than confirms the statement which we made two weeks ago, which was that their lights were only 1,200 candle power.

We trust the committee will make as complete a report regarding this second investigation as they did regarding the first.

We quote Mr. W. F. Riemenichneider, of the investigating committee as authority for the above statement.

Mr. Riemenichneider and Mr. W. P. Schenk also say that our incandescent lights are better than any they have seen in the towns which they have visited.

We feel certain that any person investigating this matter in a fair and square manner, from an impartial and unprejudiced standpoint cannot help but render the same verdict.

In connection with this, we wish to say that the electric current which we use for incandescent lighting, will burn out the common long carbon lamps, as fast as they can be placed in the lamp sockets.

This is why the Helsler Lamps have to be better made in every particular than the ordinary long carbon lamps, and consequently cost more money; but as their average life is much longer, they are fully as cheap in the long run as the long carbon lamps and certainly give much better light.

Mr. R. A. Snyder only a few weeks ago, while talking with a friend who is running the Ypsilanti Electric Light Plant, learned that their lamps cost them quite a little less than what we charge our customers. He therefore asked him to have the Ypsilanti Co. obtain the lowest price possible on lamps which would do in place of the Helsler Lamp.

The price obtained was 66¢ per the barrel. Mr. Snyder showed us this letter three or four weeks ago, and told us how he came by it. As we were furnishing him the Helsler Lamps at 70¢ each, he concluded not to purchase by the barrel, which would mean about 250 lamps.

The above price 66¢ is exactly what we pay for the Ypsilanti power plant lamps, and when breakage and freight are taken into consideration, you can readily see that our price is not exorbitant.

Below we give the rate which some of the towns and cities in Michigan are paying for Arc Lights.

Adrian, \$96.00 per year each for 90 arc lamps, 2,000 c. p. every night all night.  
Auburn, \$90.00 per year each, 30 arcs, 2,000 c. p., twilight to midnight, every night.  
Aurora, \$100.00 per year each, 35 arcs, 2,000 c. p., dark to 1 a.m., moon schedule.  
Bay City, \$90 a year each, 50 arcs, 2,000 c. p., dusk to dawn, moon schedule.  
Escanaba, \$102 a year each, 50 arcs, 1,200 c. p., dark to dawn, moon schedule.  
Grand Rapids, \$142.35 per year each 350 arcs, 2,000 c. p., every night all night.  
Iron Mountain \$7.50 per month for 82 arcs, 1,200 c. p., moon schedule.  
Ishpeming, \$120, per year each, 82 arcs every night all night.  
Lewistown \$100 a year each, 17 arcs, 1,200 c. p., dark to midnight, moon schedule.  
Ludington, \$67.40 each, 49 arcs, 1,200 c. p., dark to midnight moon schedule.  
Mannstee, \$72 per year each, 83 arcs 2,000 c. p., burning 3,000 hours per year.  
Monroe, \$66 per year each, 65 arcs, 1,500 c. p., dark to 1 a.m.  
Mt. Clemens, \$80 per year each, 87 arcs 1,000 c. p., dark to day light.  
Pontiac, \$65 per year each, 87 arcs, 2,000 c. p., sundown to midnight, moon schedule.  
Reed City, \$75 per year each, 15 arcs, 2,000 c. p., dark to midnight, moon schedule.  
Sault Ste. Marie, \$70 per year, each 13 arcs, 1,200 c. p., dark to daylight every night.

Our rates as per propositions submitted to the village board were as follows: \$7 per month for 2,000 candle power lights; \$5 per month for 1,200 candle power lamps.  
Please compare these rates with the list given above, taking into consideration the large number of lamps used in some places, and also that some of the plants are run by water power, and you will see that our price is way below the average.

From the first we have tried to conduct the Electric Light business upon a liberal basis, we have supplied the churches at one-third regular rates. We have lighted the Macatee Hall, the G. A. R. Hall, the Masonic Hall and the Firemen's Hall, all without charge, and the Young Men's Reading Room recently established has been placed upon the same basis.

All that we ask in this matter is fair and square treatment. We believe it only just and right that our proposition be submitted to the people to be voted upon. We

## 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.

are quite willing to abide by the decision of the citizens of our village, the majority of whom we believe to be fair minded and above being influenced by the petty personal spites and jealousies of a few whose names are too well known to require mention here.

We have no doubt that some of Chelsea's "SPECIAL ECONOMISTS" have always opposed everything in the line of public improvements, because the value of their mortgages was not materially advanced thereby. And as the owners of real estate get all the benefit in way of advance in the value of property, they do not see why the mortgage holders should pay any taxes.

We sincerely believe in fair and square competition in all lines of business, and would suggest that some of the "SPECIAL ECONOMISTS" who think there is such a large profit in the electric light business convert some of their mortgages into cash, and and put in an opposition electric light plant, in order to demonstrate to the people how low electric lights can be furnished.

This would be a substantial way for the "SPECIAL ECONOMISTS" to demonstrate that the great love they profess for the laboring man is genuine and honest.

Respectfully,  
CHELSEA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

### Did You Ever?

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only 50c at F. P. Glazier & Co's drug store.

Lost—Grey and white striped shawl. Finder please leave at Kempf's bank.

Valentines at Armstrong & Co's.

For Sale—Good bicycle, cheap, apply to B. B. Turnbull.

### Shortsightedness.

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

Rivans Tablets cure flatulence.  
Rivans Tablets cure headache.

CURLS  
ALL BLOOD  
DISEASES  
MERIT  
MAKES IT  
FAMOUS

C.&S.S.  
FOR THE BLOOD

SO PLEASE  
TASTE  
THE  
BEST  
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

## Groceries.

A H. Soda 6c.  
2 pkg. yeast 5c.  
Best tea 50c.  
Tea dust 12½c.  
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.



We sell the

American  
Round  
Washing  
Machine

the best in the  
market at very  
low prices, also

Axes, Cross Cut  
Saws and Files.

### REMEMBER

We still sell everything  
the Furniture in  
greatly reduced

W. J. KNAFF.



# LOCAL BREVITIES.

The W. R. C. will hold their regular meeting this week Friday at 2 p. m.

Rev. Meister of Freedom preached at the Lutheran church at this place Sunday.

There will be a republican caucus at the Town Hall, Saturday, February 9th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Michigan Press Association will hold a winter meeting this year, February 19th and 20th at Detroit.

E. E. Shaver has placed a fine new showcase at the foot of the stairs leading to his photograph gallery.

The Jackson postoffice has moved into the new government building that has just been completed at a cost of \$105,000.

Rev. A. B. Storms will be the last attraction at the Town Hall in the Young People's Entertainment Course Monday evening.

R. J. West, of Sylvan Centre, is doing a thriving business this winter slaughtering superfluous horses for their hides and bones.

New York's 400 is wearing crepe on its hat. Its leader, Ward McAllister, died on Thursday, January 31st, from the effects of the grip.

The Postal Telegraph Co. has again moved its office, and can now be found in the basement under R. S. Armstrong & Co.'s stores.

Hon. Reuben Kempf has introduced a congressional apportionment bill which associates this county with Hilldale, Branch and Lenawee counties.

Edmund Bort, a farmer living near Stockbridge, has just completed a drive well on his place which is 207 feet deep and in which the water rises to within three feet of the top.

The B. Y. P. U. of this place will hold a social at the home of Frank Davidson, south of Chelsea, Friday evening of this week. Tents will be at the Baptist church at 6:30 o'clock. All are invited.

Frank Shaver has on exhibition at his barber shop an Easter lily that measures six feet in height. He also has a geranium that rears its head one foot higher than the lily. "How is that for a dig?"

The main-sight, for Washtenaw county people at least, is to see men bustling after the nomination for county officers on the republican ticket; but that is the case this year, there being three men working for the nomination of county school commissioner on that ticket.

Residents of Washtenaw county feel proud since a resident discovered the origin, selection and application of the name of the county. It comes from the Indian language, "Wa-sha, good; nam-wa-sha, better; Wash-ta-na, the best." The discoverer says: "Washtenaw being the best county in the state of course it is properly named."

This is the way the Ann Arbor Courier sows the seeds of discontent in the hearts of its readers. We had just reached the conclusion that the weather that we have been enjoying for the past few weeks could not be beaten, when they sprung the following on us: "How many of us are longing for the sunny, genial spring time, when all nature arrays herself in a new dress of beauty, and songsters of the feathered tribe make echoes of the forest resound with their melodious carols?"

The temperature at this place, during the month of January, may be summarized as follows: The most extreme cold was on the morning of the 28th, 4° below zero; on the 12th, 2° below; on the 27th and 31st, 0°. The highest temperature reached during the month was on the morning of 21st, 42°. The average of the coldest day was 34° above, this was on Sunday, 27th. The average of the warmest day was 37°; this was on Sunday 6th. The average for the month was 19°; showing the month to have been one of the coldest yet; though the lowest point was by no means so cold as we have experienced.

There will be a donation at the Baptist church, Tuesday evening, February 12th, for the benefit of Rev. W. W. Whitcomb.

The Detroit Free Press of Sunday gave quite an interesting piece of history of a former resident of Sylvan, Daniel Kent, who is now a resident of Ann Arbor.

J. P. Wood & Co. handle at their warehouse here an average of 1,100 bushels of beans per week. They keep this part of the business running full blast about nine months in each year.

One of our citizens, a man who would blush if he even thought of telling an untruth, solemnly affirms that a robin has been hanging around his home for the past few days. This portends an early spring. The reader can take his choice between the robin and the ground hog.

We were in error last week in announcing that Chas. Steinbach would not open his musical department until spring. He informs us that his stock of sheet music and smaller instruments will be opened immediately, but it will be some time before he adds organs and pianos to the list.

George Savers, a pioneer of Waterloo township, Jackson county, died Wednesday, aged about 56 years, and was buried Friday. He was a veteran of the civil war, and the six pall bearers at his funeral were all men who had been his comrades in the regiment of which he was a member.

The proposed act now before the legislature amending the law in regard to qualifications of county commissioner of schools, is class legislation with a vengeance. It was cooked up by school teachers at Lansing last December, and provides that only school teachers of two years' standing shall be eligible for position of county commissioner of schools. The lawyers, or editors, or lawn tennis players might with equal propriety get together and draft a bill providing that only lawyers, or editors, or lawn tennis players shall be eligible to fill this position. We are sorry to notice that our two representatives from Washtenaw have been placed on record as voting for this bill, which has been voted down in the house, and will undoubtedly be modified before again being pushed by its promoters.

## Alsike Clover.

From present indications the amount of Alsike clover sown in Michigan the coming spring will be very large. This species is receiving attention mainly on account of the recent failures of red clover, owing to dry weather and the attacks of insects, particularly the imported clover root-borer.

For most purposes Alsike is inferior to either early or mammoth clover and it has not become generally popular at the East and in England where it has long been known. It does not yield so much, either of hay or pasture, as those kinds, and will not stand drouth as well. It is, however, more hardy against cold than other clovers, and is especially adapted to low or heavy lands where red clover winter-kills. When restricted to such locations it has given general satisfaction, but much disappointment has resulted in dry seasons from sowing it on sandy uplands. Alsike serves well on low land to mix with timothy, and such a mixture is excellent for horses, since Alsike hay, if properly cured, is brighter and freer from dust than that of the ordinary clovers. On heavy or uneven soil, a little Alsike seed may well be mixed with that of red clover to improve the stand. The seed being very small, not more than half the usual quantity is required per acre.

At present Alsike is a profitable crop to grow for seed. It yields more seed per acre than common red clover, and will generally produce a crop of seed when that of red clover falls on account of the root-borer. It is able to do this, not by reason of exemption from the attacks of the borer, but because of its seedling on the first crop, before the insects have had time to destroy the plants. Alsike sheds very easily when ripe and should be cut for seed as soon as a majority of the heads have begun to turn brown. In most cases sufficient seed will shell out to reseed the field should one wish. Alsike, raw, after the seed is threshed, makes good fodder.

# PERSONAL.

H. S. Holmes spent Monday in Detroit.

Dr. W. A. Conlan visited Dexter Tuesday.

Thos. McNamara spent Monday in Jackson.

Clarence Maroney spent Monday in Ann Arbor.

T. J. Keech of Ann Arbor was in town Monday.

Miss Mamie Armstrong is visiting friends in Lodi.

Mrs. W. F. Hatch is the guest of friends in Marshall.

E. J. Sibold of St. Joe, Mo., is visiting friends in town.

Dr. L. P. Davis of Detroit visited this place last Friday.

Miss Tressa Bacon spent last week with friends in Detroit.

Miss Graham spent Sunday with Miss Annie Lee of Dexter.

C. J. Chandler is visiting his parents in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Mrs. E. Rooke and son spent Sunday with friends in Dexter.

Miss Bertha Howe of Detroit is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Alex Smith of Bridgton, Ont., is the guest of Miss Maggie Fisher.

Miss Lucy Wallace of Jackson is visiting her parents at this place.

Mrs. L. D. Loomis of Fishville was the guest of friends here last week.

Mrs. L. E. Sparks spent Tuesday with Mrs. J. W. Watts of Jackson.

E. Everett Howe, of Munth was a pleasant visitor at this office Tuesday.

Jas. Pottinger of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

Miss Emma Kilmer has been visiting her sister in Grass Lake this week.

Rev. J. H. McIntosh of Grass Lake, called on Chelsea friends Friday last.

Mrs. H. G. Hoag of Detroit has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hawley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Morton of Ann Arbor, spent Sunday with friends at this place.

A. F. Watkins of Detroit was the guest of friends in town the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Swarthout of Jackson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. Swarthout.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kingsley of Ann Arbor, were the guests of Mrs. M. W. DeDienar last week.

Mrs. C. Hizer of Auburn, N. Y., was the guest of Mrs. T. Swarthout the latter part of last week.

Mrs. J. G. Wackenhut and Miss Minnie Steinbach spent Friday last with relatives in Ann Arbor.

Mrs. G. Brehm and Miss Sophia Schleicher, of Ann Arbor spent Friday last with Mrs. Jacob Schunmacker.

Mrs. O. S. Watkins of Grass Lake was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hooker the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John West of Denver, Col., who have been visiting Wilson West, have gone to Syracuse, N. Y.

Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Coe and children of Seattle, Wash., are the guests of Mrs. Coe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Everett.

Dr. Geo. Palmer, Dr. R. S. Armstrong, H. S. Holmes and W. F. Riemenschneider visited Ann Arbor Tuesday.

Mrs. Thompson who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Pottinger for the past few months returned to her home in Bridgton, Ont., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Watts of Danville, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ives and Mrs. S. G. Ives of Unadilla, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker last Friday.

N. D. Corbin of Ann Arbor was in Chelsea Friday last. It is suspected that he came up to look after the boomlet that has been started by him to capture the nomination on the republican ticket as county commissioner of schools.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. is having a special sale of their entire stock of ladies' misses' and children's woolen hosiery and gloves at very low prices.

There will be a dance at Linn Town Hall, Friday evening, February 15th. Music by Steinbach Bros' orchestra. Everybody invited.

ROBERT S. PAUL.

# 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. WISH TO ANNOUNCE

That having opened a Shoe Shop in the Laird store, on Middle street, that I am now prepared to manufacture boots or shoes to order.

## REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

Satisfaction guaranteed. I also keep for sale Cigars and Tobacco, Soap and notions of all kinds. Remember the place, and give me a call.

## ALBERT FISHER.

## NEW STOCK OF

## Baby Carriages Bedroom Suits Parlor Goods

AT  
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

## HOAG & HOLMES.

Special prices on Lamp and Heating Stoves to close out stock.

**M. C. R. R. Excursions.**  
The M. C. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to Detroit during the republican state convention February 21 at a rate of one fare for round trip. Sale of tickets February 20th and 21st, good to return not later than February 23d. Children one-half adult rate.  
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and 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.



# THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

## ON A TRAIL OF SILVER

### SHINING TRACK OF ARIZONA BANDITS.

Fire Which Cost Three Lives Started by a Philadelphia Cat—Ward McAllister, Leader of New York's 400, Dies of La Grippe.

**Leave a Trail of Silver Dollars.**  
Southern Pacific west-bound train No. 20 was held up six miles from Wilcox, Ariz., Wednesday at 8:35 by a party of masked men. They separated the express car from the train, hauled it five miles west, and putting six shots of dynamite on the through safe blew it open. It contained \$10,000 in Mexican silver, which was removed. The trail of the robbers is marked by a profuse scattering in the Sulphur Springs Valley of the Mexican dollars. Besides the \$10,000 in Mexican money there was a good deal of coin on the train which had been sent to pay railroad employees along the line, and this was carried off by the robbers, who rode away in a southerly direction. The Southern Pacific Company and Wells-Fargo Express Company offer a joint reward of \$500 for each of the robbers.

**Dies for Her Babies.**  
Three lives were lost in Philadelphia Thursday morning by a fire that was caused by the upsetting of a coal oil lamp by a cat. The Singler family were asleep in their home, 2629 Kansas street. Shortly after 1 o'clock the household cat jumped upon a table and knocked over a burning lamp. The blazing oil ran all over the room and the interior of the dwelling was soon ablaze. When the parents and four of the children had escaped to the street in their night clothes the mother suddenly discovered that her twins had been left in the burning house. She rushed into the flames and succeeded in reaching an upper room where the babes were. This was the last seen of the woman, and when firemen fought their way to the upper floor they found the mother and babes suffocated.

**Society's King Dead.**  
Ward McAllister, New York's foremost society director and organizer of the 400, died at 9:30 o'clock Thursday night at his home, 16 West 38th street. At his bedside were Mrs. McAllister and their son and daughter and Mr. McAllister's brother, Rev. Dr. Marion McAllister, of Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. McAllister suffered very little pain during his illness and his death was peaceful. Grip was the immediate cause of his death.

**BREVITIES.**  
In the District Supreme Court, Judge Bradley granted the mandamus asked for by Judge Charles D. Long of Michigan, to compel Commissioner Lochran to restore his former pension of \$72 per month.

Warren F. Putnam, ex-President of the Exeter National Bank of Concord, N. H., who was found guilty of embezzlement, was sentenced to five years in State's prison. His defalcation wrecked the bank.

The annual meeting of the National Board of Trade was held at the Shoreham, in Washington, fifty delegates being present. Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, was chosen president for the twenty-seventh consecutive term, and Hamilton A. Hill, of Cincinnati, secretary for the twenty-fifth time.

The boiler at the Denver electric power-house, corner of West Colfax and South Third avenues, blew up at 10:45 Thursday night, completely wrecking the building and machinery, and causing the death of Coney Betzer, William Cafferty and Hugh Ellis. The building and machinery were valued at \$150,000 and are a total loss. The explosion will seriously interfere with the street railways of Denver.

The Illinois Senate passed the military bill introduced by Senator Lattier appropriating \$254,721 for the payment of claims against the State contracted by the militia while on duty during the Pullman strike. Chairman Ingersoll, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, reported the same bill favorably to the House, and as an emergency clause is attached the measure will become a law within a few days.

The Cincinnati Price Current summarizes the crop situation for the past week as follows: "No significant changes have taken place in the general crop situation. There has been some snowfall in the West where moisture and protection were needed. Interior offerings of wheat continue limited. Wheat feeding is decreasing. The week's packing of hogs amounted to 310,000 against 295,000 for the corresponding week last year."

The American grain growers and mill owners have received another severe blow from a European country, in this case from Sweden, a country which is in no wise affected by our sugar differential duty. The United States consul at Gothenburg, Mr. Boyesen, reports that by a royal ordinance the import duties on grains have been greatly increased, in cases more than 100 per cent.

Since the great earthquake shock of Nov. 22, 1894, which caused the loss of fifteen lives in City of Mexico and destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property, a reign of terror has prevailed in the towns of Jamiltepec and Tuxtepec, in the State of Oaxaca, where the earth trembles from six to eight times a day. The churches and houses are a heap of ruins, and the inhabitants have nearly all fled to neighboring hamlets. The eruption of some volcano, presumed to exist in subterranean form close by, is momentarily expected.

## EASTERN.

Marie Burroughs, the actress, was robbed of her jewelry, valued at many hundred dollars, at Philadelphia.

Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, at Syracuse, pleaded not guilty of manslaughter and was released on \$10,000 bail.

Edwin O. Quigley, the New York bond swindler, has been sentenced to fifteen years and six months imprisonment.

A. A. Bonner, son of Robert Bonner, who was taken ill with a cold at Rochester, chartered a special car to carry himself and physician back to New York.

A plan is being agitated among Maine legislators to purchase the old home- stead of James G. Blaine in Augusta, to be used as a Blaine memorial building and executive residence.

The combined wealth of Mrs. William and John Jacob Astor has been placed at the disposal of Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton to contest the suit for divorce brought by her husband several months ago.

At Middleburg, Pa., two members of a sleighing party were instantly killed and five others badly injured by being struck by a train on the Pennsylvania Road. The party were returning from a ride to Sunbury, and the noise made by the sleigh bells prevented their hearing the train.

At the beginning of the war Oliver Lower, of De Kalb, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., enlisted at Potsdam in the Ninety-second Regiment and went to the front, leaving a wife and five children. At the close of the war he went to Washington Territory. His wife, not hearing from him and supposing him to be dead, at the expiration of ten years was married to Charles Santius, a Union veteran, with whom she has since lived and had five children. Friday night Lower arrived at his old home. He did not visit his wife, but left for De Kalb, thinking to find his children there. Some of his children, however, are dead. Those living are supposed to be in Ohio.

## WESTERN.

St. Joseph, Mo., and vicinity is flooded with counterfeit money of recent make. The spurious coin is mainly in half dollars and quarters, although many dollars have been detected.

A gasoline explosion in the American Hotel kitchen started a fire which destroyed the business portion of Elmore, Ohio. Two girls employed in the hotel jumped from a second-story window and were fatally injured.

The Citizens' Committee at San Francisco will incorporate the San Joaquin Valley Railway Company with a capital of \$6,000,000. An individual subscription of \$500,000 was received, it is supposed from Claus Speckels.

The national convention of manufacturers at Cincinnati elected these officers: President, Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia; Secretary, S. H. Wilson, of Cincinnati; Treasurer, Robert Laidlow, of Cincinnati, and Vice Presidents from nearly all the States.

The will of the late ex-Senator James G. Fair has been stolen from the office of the County Clerk of San Francisco, a lot of worthless paper being substituted. No trace of the missing testament has been discovered. The affair has caused a great sensation, over \$20,000,000 being at stake.

The Business Men's Committee at Omaha, which secured the State Fair for the city, backed by the City Council and Police Commissioners, have decided that "Omaha must and shall run wide open." This means open gambling houses, pool-rooms and similar places under police surveillance.

Sunday night Patrick Donnelly of Toledo, Ohio, died at the age of 104 years. Monday night his wife died at the age of 102. They were undoubtedly the oldest couple in the United States and had been married eighty-one years. The funeral of both was held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Peter Kuhn, a Defiance (Ohio) lumber dealer, assigned to B. F. Enos, turning over to his creditors all of the property he had been a lifetime in accumulating, amounting to more than \$100,000. The heaviest creditors of Mr. Kuhn are the Middletown Pump Company and the First National Bank.

The Hazel mine slope, the deepest in the Lehigh region, is on fire. The steam pipes have been broken off half way down the mine and the pumps can not be worked to fight the flames. The fire has climbed to the slope mouth and the tower of the breaker is burning. The colliery is the property of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

The three-story brick building occupied on the ground floor by Hogan Bros.' dry goods establishment, with a hotel above, was destroyed by fire at St. Louis. There were from thirty to forty guests in the hotel at the time. All escaped safely. The damage, including the loss sustained by the guests, will reach \$50,000. Only part of this was insured.

At the death of Banker W. P. Gallup, of Indianapolis, Ind., one year ago, it developed he had over \$200,000 in bonds which had not been returned to the Assessor for thirteen years. The County Auditor has put on the tax duplicate the sum of \$2,026,110 total taxation chargeable to W. P. Gallup, and not heretofore taxed during thirteen years. The total taxes due is \$61,233.

In spite of the fact that Bill Cook and most of the other bandits of the Southwest have been gathered in by the authorities, the Pacific and Wells-Fargo Express Companies have not resumed the carrying of money packages into the Indian Territory. They say Cherokee Bill and Jim French and a few other choice spirits are still at large, and they can easily get together a sufficient following to hold up all the trains that will run through the Territory for some time.

Chicago enjoyed the distinction Sunday and Sunday night of being the coldest place in the United States. At 5:30 a. m. the mercury recorded nine degrees below zero. At 9 a. m. it was eight below, and from then until 6 in the evening it grew gradually warmer, until only one degree below was shown. Then the temperature began again to fall, and not until Monday morning did it get warmer

than 6 degrees below zero. Monday the cold was intense, not once mounting above zero. Reports from all over the country are that a thick covering of snow protects wheat. So far it is believed fruit trees are unharmed.

A farmer living near Falls City, Neb., was arrested several days ago while at work and taken to St. Joseph, Mo., on the supposition that he was the forger, Fulmer, who escaped from jail with Pat Crowe, the train robber. Brown, confident of his innocence, agreed to go to St. Joseph without a requisition providing his railroad fare was paid back to Falls City. He was thrown into jail and was released Monday, but was denied money to return to his home. He undertook to beat his way on a passenger train, was thrown off, badly injured, clubbed by a policeman, and arrested and sent to the workhouse as a vagrant. Mayor Shepard pardoned Brown and gave him a ticket home.

At 3 o'clock Friday afternoon the main building of Henning's brewery in Mendota was wrecked by a boiler explosion. Every building in the city was badly shaken. The building destroyed was five stories in height and filled with machinery. The force of the explosion completely demolished it, killing six men and badly injuring six others. The dead: Lemuel De Shazo, iceman; David Gheer, engineer; John Kennedy, a well borer of Dekalb; Henry Pert, laborer; C. Seifert, foreman; David Wells, fireman. The injured are: F. M. Carpenter, badly hurt; William Long, badly hurt; James Love, of Chicago, arm broken and head badly cut; A. McLeod, of Chicago, head and face cut; George Parker, of Chicago, head cut; Henry Varmore, badly hurt. The loss of property amounts to over \$100,000, and a large number of men are thrown out of employment. The explosion seemed to have an upward tendency, lifting the building, and then everything fell in a huge heap in the center of the inclosure.

The first passenger wreck since the construction of the Vandalia in 1851 in which there was a loss of life occurred at 2:35 Monday afternoon at Coatesville, twenty-eight miles west of Indianapolis, Ind. The rails spread under the private car of President W. R. McKeen, and this car, with the diner, parlor, women's coach, and smoker, rolled down a steep embankment. Mrs. M. L. Powers, Carthage, Mo., died before she could be taken out. John W. Norton, the widely known theatrical manager of St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg, was mortally injured, and these were seriously hurt: Dr. H. J. Colbert, Indianapolis, head mashed and internal injuries; Gertrude Parrish, 4-year-old girl, face and head cut, probably fatal; M. L. Powers, Carthage, Mo., internal injuries; Mrs. Zelda Seguin Wallace, Indianapolis, ex-grand opera singer, back badly crushed, but may recover; Mrs. Ewing Whiting, Boston, hurt in the chest; Conductor Wise, St. Louis, arm broken and internal injuries. Thirty-six others were less seriously hurt.

## SOUTHERN.

The Norton iron works at Ashland, Ky., announced a 20 per cent. cut in wages of all tonnage-men. It will be accepted without opposition and work will be resumed at once.

W. H. Greenleaf, route agent for the Pacific Express Company, says the total amount of money secured by the men who robbed a Cotton Belt train near McNeill, Ark., was less than \$25.

A large mass-meeting of Waco, Texas, citizens decided to rebuild the Texas Cotton Palace, recently destroyed by fire. The new structure will be of steel and brick and as far as possible fire-proof. The cost will be \$100,000, and the building is to be finished by September next.

The Crescent oil mill, situated two and a half miles from Little Rock, Ark., on the opposite side of the river, was destroyed by fire Friday night. The fire originated in the refinery and before assistance could be had the entire building was in flames. It is estimated that fully 800 tons of seed was burned. The building and contents were valued at \$475,000, partially insured. The property was owned by Austin Boud, of Memphis.

## WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland submitted to Congress Monday a special message on the financial situation. He insisted upon the maintenance of national honor in matters financial; admitted the practical failure of the two recent bond issues; suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury be granted powers sufficient for emergencies, and advocated permitting national banks to issue notes up to the full value of bonds deposited to secure circulation, except in case of 2 per cent. or other Government obligations below par. An important bill from the Finance Committee accompanied the message.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the sale of gold bars for export on payment of a premium of 1/4 of 1 per cent. to cover the cost of manufacture and transportation, and Friday morning \$1,000,000 was taken on these terms. There was also withdrawn \$3,800,000 in coin and \$800,000 additional was engaged for export Saturday, making the total \$5,600,000. This leaves the gold reserve \$58,024,428 and the amount of gold coin on hand, above the amount of outstanding gold certificates, \$10,912,280. The treasury officials, however, do not regard the amount of coin on hand received on deposit for gold certificates as sacred to their redemption, but will continue to pay out gold coin in demand for legal tenders. It is deemed amply sufficient that there is enough gold in either coin or bars to meet the demand on gold certificates. While the situation is regarded as a very trying one, there is no thought of anything so serious as to involve the credit of the Government.

## FOREIGN.

Mrs. Goedeke, formerly Miss Georgia Cleis, known as "Indiana's Queen of Song," has just been released from prison at Bernis, France, having been acquitted of burning her husband's factory. President Faure has summoned M. Ribot to form a cabinet, and the latter has accepted the task. The wife of M. Ribot

was formerly Miss Minnie Burch, of Chicago. Since the fall of M. Ribot's ministry under President Carnot he has occupied rather an obscure place in politics.

The London Globe, in an article summing up the situation in France and America, says the grave troubles of the two greatest republics in the world are an object lesson to England. Both republics, the Globe says, are suffering from the splitting up of their political parties into factions.

M. Ribot has succeeded in forming a new French Ministry, as follows: War, Ribot; Justice and Marine, Travioux; Foreign, Hanotaux; Interior, Leguay; Public Instruction and Worship, Poincaré; Public Works, Dupuy-Dutemps; Commerce, Andre Leducq; Agriculture, Gadeau; Colonies, Chautemps.

Guatemala dispatch: Senor de Leon, the special envoy sent to Mexico to negotiate an adjustment of the difficulties over the boundary line between the two countries, telegraphs that Mexico is making active preparations for war. Upon receipt of this news the Guatemalan Government wired to Senor de Leon authorizing him to make concessions if no further delay can be obtained.

The Westminster, Eng., Gazette claims to have authority for the statement that the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will not issue the consular reports received from Armenia, because they confirm the previously received stories of massacre and outrage. Lord Kimberley has written a letter to the Armenian association in which he states that none of the fifty-eight Armenians who were condemned by the tribunal at Erzinghain in November last, and whose sentences were recently confirmed by the court of cassation, were condemned to death.

## IN GENERAL.

Mechanics' Institute, at Montreal, containing the valuable public library, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,000. Thousands of volumes, priceless on account of their antiquity and historical interest, were consumed in the flames.

There have been rumors for some months of a combine among the manufacturers of oilcloth in Akron, Ohio. Dr. A. M. Cole, President of the Western Linoleum Company of that city, confirmed the reports and said the combination would be consummated within three weeks. The capital stock of the new company will be \$3,000,000, and it will include practically all the manufacturers in the country.

The war against the Standard Oil Company is on in earnest. The company which was projected at the Butler, Pa., meeting of independent oil producers has taken decided shape and will be formed and under charter within a month, according to the statement of David B. Kirk, of Pittsburg, who was one of the vice presidents of the meeting. He says: "The company will embrace all independent producers and refiners in the United States. We will have a capital of \$1,000,000 to start with, and can get \$5,000,000 when it is needed. The company will be called the Pure Oil Company of Pennsylvania, and we will erect a plant in every city in the United States where the Standard has one. We will handle only pure oil."

With notice to a favored few only the appointment of Joseph B. Greenhut, of Peoria, and E. F. Lawrence, of Chicago, as receivers of the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company, was secured in the United States Court on Monday evening. This order of court was made in a chancery suit nominally commenced by dissatisfied stockholders. Persons who are familiar with the methods of the present trust management see in this suit but another move in the game these officials have been playing. It is curious to note that out of the total of 350,000 shares of the company only 1,700 are represented by the complainants in the suit. Since the formation of the stockholders' committee in New York President Greenhut and his aids have seen that their term of control would not last beyond the annual meeting in April. Then would come investigation of methods and management, with what result is best known to those familiar with the inside workings of the trust. To get into court under the shelter of a friendly receivership was of course desirable. This has now been accomplished in the most adroit manner, but whether it will stick or not is quite another affair.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75@6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00@4.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 50¢@51¢; corn, No. 2, 42¢@43¢; oats, No. 2, 28¢@29¢; rye, No. 2, 51¢@52¢; butter, choice creamery, 23¢@23½¢; eggs, fresh, 18¢@20¢; potatoes, car lots, per bushel, 60¢@70¢.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3@5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3@4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2@4; wheat, No. 2 red, 52¢@52½¢; corn, No. 1 white, 40¢@41¢; No. 2 white, 32¢@33½¢.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3@5.75; hogs, \$3@4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 49¢@50¢; corn, No. 2, 39¢@40¢; oats, No. 2, 29¢@30¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢@53¢.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50@5.50; hogs, \$3.50@4.75; sheep, \$1.50@4.50; wheat, No. 2, 53¢@54¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¢@43¢; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31¢@32½¢; rye, No. 2, 54¢@55¢.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$4@4.50; sheep, \$2@3.25; wheat, No. 1 white, 53¢@54¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 42¢@42½¢; oats, No. 2 white, 33¢@34¢; rye, No. 2, 51¢@52¢.

Toledo—Wheat, 2 red, 52¢@52½¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41¢@42¢; oats, No. 2 white, 32¢@33¢; rye, No. 2, 52¢@54¢.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50@5.50; hogs, \$3@4.50; sheep, \$2@4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 57¢@57½¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 40¢@40½¢; oats, No. 2 white, 35¢@35½¢.

Milwaukee—Wheat, 2 spring, 51¢@52¢; corn, No. 2, 43¢@44½¢; oats, No. 2 white, 31¢@32¢; barley, No. 2, 53¢@56¢; rye, No. 1, 51¢@52¢; pork, mess, 10.25¢@10.75¢.

New York—Cattle, \$3@5.75; hogs, \$3.50@4.75; sheep, \$2@4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 59¢@60¢; corn, No. 2, 49¢@49¢; oats, white Western, 37¢@41¢; butter, creamery, 10¢@25¢; eggs, fresh, 21¢@23¢.

## OWNERS IN CONTROL.

### BROOKLYN TROLLEY STRIKE IS OVER.

Bonds of Federal Officials Said to Be Dangerously Low—Steamer Elbe and Four Hundred Souls Go to the Bottom of the North Sea.

**Brooklyn Strike Ends.**  
Every trolley line in the city of Brooklyn was in operation Wednesday morning except one. The strike is over. New motormen and conductors have replaced the men who went out in a body on Jan. 14. The linemen who went out on a sympathetic strike a week later have broken ranks on several lines and those whose places had not been filled were taken back. The 6,000 men who went out in a body are still holding out. They were prepared for a long siege, and they say they have plenty of money coming in daily in contributions, aside from what they had laid away from their wages. The lines now have enough men to operate all cars which are in condition to be run. About one-third of the trolley cars of Brooklyn have broken windows, disabled motors, or are otherwise incapacitated by the scurrilities they have been through during the past sixteen days. The strikers are now directing all their attention to court proceedings. The law's delays are proverbial, and whatever trouble the companies are given through attempts to compel operations by writs of mandamus, or to obtain forfeiture of charters through applications to the attorney general, will have little bearing on the present strike.

**Government Is Unprotected.**  
The bonding of government officials is a subject which has been under discussion by the House Committee on Appropriations for several days and the committee has concluded that it is a field in which there is great room for reform. The irregularities and lack of system governing the securities taken by the government for the performance of official duties were first inquired into by the experts of the Dockery commission and brought to the attention of the committee. Recently the heads of several departments and bureaus have been before the subcommittee of appropriations which is framing the legislative bill and it has been shown that the security system is probably more lax than that of any other government. Many officers are bonded for a term of four years, and if, as often happens, there is delay in the appointment of the successors and they continue to officiate, the government is left without any guaranty or means of making good losses, if any are incurred through their acts. This lapse is frequent in the cases of first-class postmasters, but the assistant treasurers of the United States present the most conspicuous examples, since their bondsmen, according to decisions by the courts, cease to be responsible at the end of four years and the government is left with no recourse in case of default in the interim until the appointment of their successors.

**Four Hundred Perish.**  
The North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, Capt. von Gossel, from Bremen Wednesday for New York via Southampton, has been sunk in collision with the British steamer Crathie, bound from Rotterdam for Aberdeen. The exact loss of life is unknown, but report has it that it was nearly 400. About twenty are known to have been saved. The disaster occurred before daylight Wednesday morning, at a point some thirty miles from the Hook of Holland.

## NEWS NUGGETS.

Benson, Minn., suffered from a \$30,000 fire in its business section.

Six houses were destroyed by fire at Centralia, Mo. Loss, \$15,000.

J. S. Coxe was sued for \$5,464 in Cleveland by Hannon & Trawley, alleged to be due on a restaurant.

The directors of the National Bank of Commerce of New York have passed resolutions favoring opening gold accounts.

Chinese advisers report that the Japanese were repulsed in an attack on Wei Hai Wei, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded.

Wagner palace car porters are threatening a strike owing to their inadequate pay, which is no longer supplemented by the former liberal tips.

In a battle near Sacred Heart Mission, Oklahoma, between two gangs of outlaws, over the distribution of plunder from a raid, two of the combatants were killed and several wounded.

The amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for the purchase of the Blaine house, on whose site a theater is about to be built, for the use of the government, was favorably reported from the Senate Public Buildings Committee.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the naval program, which has been approved by the English cabinet, involves the construction within the ensuing financial year of four first-class, four second-class and two third-class cruisers, twenty torpedo boats, and twenty torpedo destroyers. The cost of these vessels is to aggregate \$6,500,000.

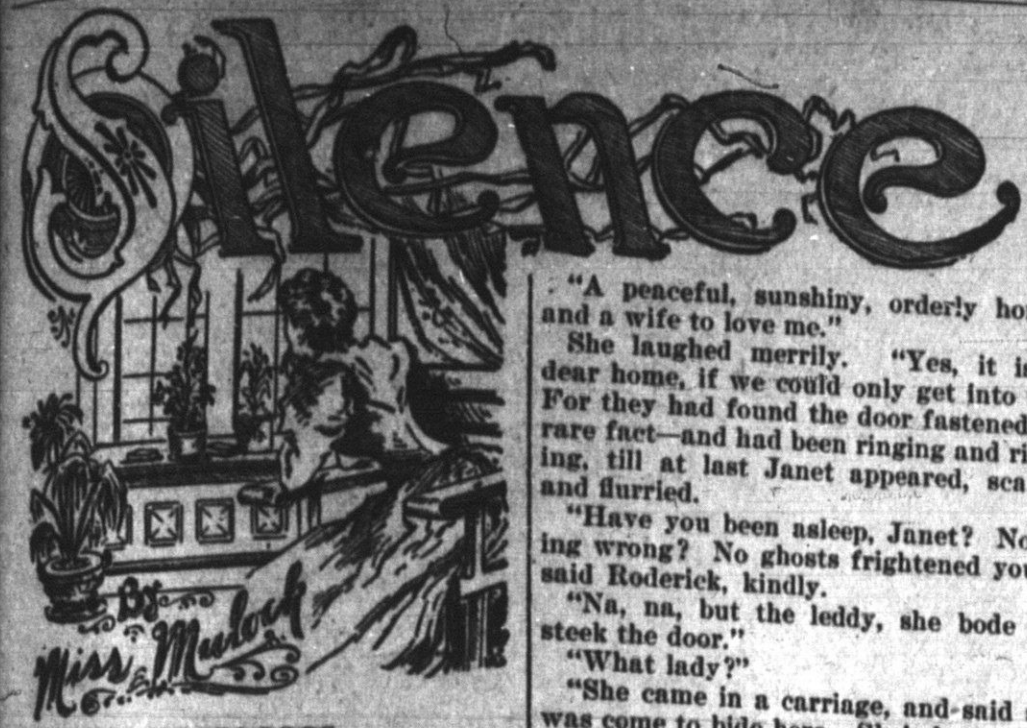
Amos Mingle and David Ross, of Blaine County, Pa., with six children, drove to Bellefonte. On their return home the team became lodged in a snowbank and could not be extricated. The two men went to a farm-house for assistance, and when they returned they found the six children frozen stiff. They were taken to the nearest house and put in ice water. The children are living, but are in a precarious condition.

Mrs. J. S. Grant was entertained while in Atlanta, Ga., with a party of tourists by members of the Confederate Veterans Association.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, has gone to the Pacific coast to consult with the men there on the reductions proposed in the new Southern Pacific schedule.



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CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

It was hard, very hard; but Silence was neither hurt nor offended. "Faithful in one thing, faithful in all," she murmured. Clapping both her hands around her arm, she crept still closer to his heart; all the truer and dearer because even its love for herself had failed to deaden any other helpful tenderness.

"Forgive me, my wife. You must not think that—"

"I only think of you and of your pain." "It must be conquered, and shall be by and by."

"Or else the tide may turn; who knows?"

"No; I have little hope of that. My mother has strong prejudices. In one sense she is, as they called her, a thorough Scotch woman, a warm friend, a bitter enemy. No, no, do not give me hope of things changing. Better let us submit to the inevitable. It is inevitable now."

They walked a little way in sad silence, then Roderick broke out again.

"Did you hear what they said about Bella's husband? Poor Bella! I knew it would come to that; I told her so, but she would not believe me. She was dazzled, blinded, overpersuaded. Girls often are, I suppose. Perhaps I ought to have spoken out more thoroughly; but I hated speaking they never would understand me. And then they worried me so. Still I should have done my duty to them, whether or no. I have not liked to vex you, my darling; but sometimes I have vexed myself for days together with the doubt if I had really done my duty to them all. I cannot forget them. My dearest—my very dearest always—you would not wish me to forget them?"

"No."

"Thank you!" And then, with another half sob, he recovered himself. "Now we understand one another quite, so let us put it all aside. What is done we can not undo; we would not if we could. Blood is thicker than water—especially with us Scotch—but love is beyond all and stronger than all."

"When it is a righteous love. Ours would not have been such if it had made us do wrong. We did not do wrong. We had a right to marry if we chose. It made us happy and harmed no human being."

Firm and fearless, holding the balance even, and as just to herself as she would have been to any other woman, Silence spoke out. Her voice soothed and strengthened him as if it had been the voice of his own conscience.

"You are right, as I think you always are. After all, if it comes to the point, a man must leave his father and mother and cling to his wife, and she will cleave to him—even though he may try her little. Do I?"

Man-like, he might have wished this fact denied; but Silence was too honest.

"Yes, dear," and just then, as they came out of the dark wood into the moonlight, her pale face seemed to gain a sort of Abdiel-like look, angelic sternness mingled with its sweetness. "Yes, dear, you do try me very much sometimes, as no doubt I do you—as all married people must, more or less, try one another; but I love you—I love you!"

"Do you? I often wonder why," Roderick answered, with that almost child-like humility and doubt of himself which was so pathetic, so winning.

"I love because I honor, and therefore I am afraid of nothing; because nothing could make me cease to love, except ceasing to honor. Me, myself, you might forsake, wound, torture, and if it were for conscience's sake, I should accept it all. But if I ever came to despise you—as some women have to despise their husbands—pity might last, and duty; but love would go dead out, and no power on earth would light it up again. But now—but now—"

She turned to him, her eyes shining with perfect trust—the very heart of love, love rooted in righteousness. He turned, too, and clasped her in his arms, with a passion such as even his lover days had never felt. Then it was the restless craving after uncertain bliss. Now it was the deep content of satisfied union, each finding in the other more and more every day a perpetual refuge and rest.

"My mother told me I would soon get over my love for you—and marry some other woman, who would do just as well. If it had been, and I had lost you, and had to live all my life without you! But now—oh, Silence! what in the world should I do without you now?"

Without answering, she looked up at him, a sudden, strangely earnest look. Roderick, who had begun with a laugh, as if anxious to get back into the light commonplace of life once more, put his arm round her.

"Are you tired? Let me help you. I think I could almost carry you. Lean on me, darling."

"Yes, I always do."

And so, half led, half carried—for she was evidently very weary—they came to their own door.

"What a pleasant door it seems!" Roderick said, as they watched the long gleam from the parlor window across the dark lawn.

"I enjoyed Symington. I like Symington, as I like all pleasant things, but I do not do without them. Now, there are some things I could not do without. What are they?"

"A peaceful, sunshiny, orderly home, and a wife to love me." She laughed merrily. "Yes, it is a dear home, if we could only get into it." For they had found the door fastened—a rare fact—and had been ringing and ringing, till at last Janet appeared, scared and hurried.

"Have you been asleep, Janet? Nothing wrong? No ghosts frightened you?" said Roderick, kindly.

"Na, na, but the ledly, she bode me steek the door."

"What ledly?"

"She came in a carriage, and said she was come to bide here. She's been waiting in the parlor these two hours."

Roderick went hastily in, his wife following. There, still bonneted and shawled, dressed richly in velvet and fur, but with a face so haggard that it was no wonder even her brother did not at first recognize her—sat the "ledly."

"Bella!"

"Yes, it's me! You didn't know, I suppose?"

"Dear Bella! so glad to see you." And he went over and kissed her affectionately. But Bella made no response.

"Stop a minute," she said, in a hard, dry tone. "Don't be too glad to see me. Ask your wife first. I'm not respected. I've run away from my husband."

Roderick started.

"Not with a man—oh, no, thank you! I've had enough of men—with the ghost of her old laugh—"only with a baby."

She opened her fur cloak and discovered the white long clothes of a tiny—such a very tiny—infant, with such an old, withered, ugly little face. Nevertheless, Silence sprang to it and took it in her arms.

"Oh, you're quite welcome, if you want it. I don't, though it's my own," said Mrs. Thomson, with another laugh. "A month old, when it was born, I hated the very sight of it, it was so like its father. Now—well, I endure it, that's all! Isn't it a miserable scrap of a thing?"

It certainly was; but in an instant Silence, throwing off her wraps, had sat down to warm its skinny, stone-cold legs by the fire, with a look on her face that even her husband had never seen before.

"She seems born to be a mother, which I'm sure I never was; I always hated children. They look exactly like young frogs or toads. No doubt this will turn out a fond, and split in my face like—only it's a feminine, not a masculine, article, thank goodness! It can never grow up a man like him."

"Do you mean your husband?" said Roderick, gravely.

"To be sure. The man I was fool enough to marry. Why didn't my mother prevent me, as she tried to prevent my marriage? But mine was all right—or she thought so—as she thinks still. I've got a handsome house, horses and carriages, butler, three footmen and a page. Didn't I dodge them all cleverly? Crept into the dark of the afternoon and took a tram—me, Mrs. Alexander Thomson—a common street tram—to the railway. What would Mr. Thomson have said? Ha! ha! ha! I wish he knew it, if only just to vex him!"

Roderick sat down by his sister, grieved and sad. She was in such an excited state that he did not attempt a single question, but she went on rapidly talking.

"What a hunt there'll be. Not that he cares for me, not two straws, but it isn't respectable to have one's wife running away. And they will think I have gone mad and killed the baby—he knew I hated it. But I am not mad, I am quite in my sober senses, Rody—is that a noise? I told the girl to bolt the front door, somebody might come after me, though I don't think it. And they never would imagine I had come here to you."

"No," said Roderick, with involuntary bitterness. "Nevertheless, I being still your brother, and you having chosen to take refuge with me, you are safe. Be satisfied."

He laid his hand on her shoulder—she was shaking from head to foot; then untying her bonnet and cloak, he made her lean back in the arm chair.

Tears started to Bella's eyes. "Thank you; you were always kind to me, Rody; and you have got used to woman's ways. I see. But don't be uneasy, I shall not faint—I never do. I'm tough, like mamma, or I should have been killed long ago. He was such a brute—you've no idea. That is, when he was drunk. Sober, he is—well, only a fool! I must have been blind—many silly girls are—passing her hand wearily over her eyes—"but, oh, Rody, fancy to wake up after a week or two and find yourself tied for life to a drunkard and a fool! A brute, too, as I say." Roderick—clutching him by the arm—"you, a man with a wife of your own, and—yes, I know—would you believe that the very day before that poor little wretch was born, he—he struck me?"

Roderick sprang to his feet.

"Don't get furious, you can do nothing, nobody can. It's only the drink. He's decent enough, just a fool at most, till he drinks, then he's a devil; and I hate him as I hate the devil. It's right."

"Right or wrong, you must keep quiet," said the brother, himself making a violent effort at quietness and self-control. "My wife"—the instinctive appeal which had become habitual now—"my wife, come here."

Silence came, with the small bundle, so pitiously still, as if only half alive, in her arms. She had been going in and out of the room with it while they talked.

"Your bed is quite ready. Come, sister."

Bella, occupied with herself and her brother, had apparently forgotten her brother's wife. When Silence stood before her—the young mistress of the house, the woman with the womanly heart, which that forlorn babe seemed already to have found out, for it was fast asleep on her warm breast—this other woman, the miserable fine lady, the mother with the unmotherly soul, was struck with a mingled feeling, half surprise, half compassion.

"Yes, of course we are sisters. But I thought you would hate me—hate us all. It was Roderick I ran away to. I never thought of you."

"That was natural. But now, all that are his are mine—as is also quite natural. Come."

Bella grasped the offered hand and rose, saying, with a feeble laugh, "Rody, your wife must be an exceedingly good woman."

"Cela va sans dire, I hope," said he, trying to laugh as he hurried them away up-stairs, and sat down over the fire, thankful to be alone.

Most men dislike scenes, he more than most. The sight of his sister, the sound of her familiar voice, even down to the old boyish pet-name, which belonged exclusively to those early days—his wife had never used it—affected him deeply.

Then, too, he was a man, with all a man's feeling about marital rights and duties. To find himself sheltering a runaway wife, though even his own sister, was very distasteful. Still every brotherly and manly emotion blazed up into righteous indignation at thought of Bella's wrongs.

"To strike her—actually strike her! Poor, poor girl! If I had been at hand—if she had had a brother to stand up for her! And again his tender conscience smote him, as if he had not done half enough, as if his passive acceptance of fate had been of itself an error. Should he resist now? Seeing that his sister had come to him for refuge, should he not hide her—that was impossible, nor, had it been possible, would he have stooped to any concealment—but openly protect her against her husband, her mother, and all the world?"

His head dropped in his hands to "think it over." But he had grown unused to solitary thinking now. Wearily he looked round for the second self, always beside him, ready at least with the sympathy which is often almost as good as counsel, sometimes even better still.

But it was almost an hour, quite the middle of the night, before Silence came in. She looked very pale and tired; but there was a deep joy in her face. With her light curls dropping over her white dressing-gown, she stood beside him, a vision of peace.

"Dear, you put me in mind of one of Fra Angelico's angels."

"But I have been doing no angel's work. I have been washing baby. She looked so sweet, though she is so very, very small. Then I put her to bed beside her mother, who said she 'felt quite safe and comfortable.'"

"Poor Bella! And you—I fear you are terribly worn out, my darling."

"Oh, no; I like looking after people. And you—you are glad to have one of your 'ain folk' under your roof? Is it not strange, after our talk to-night?"

"Very strange. And," with a kind of sad apology, "you will be good to her? You don't dislike her?"

"Dislike her?"

"No; there are likeable points about her, poor girl! And she has suffered so much! What shall we do with her? I have been wearying myself with thinking. Can she stay here?"

"Of course she can. We have contrived admirably; I rather like contriving. She brought no clothes for herself, but she does not forget her baby. She had a great bundle of all things needful. I do not believe she cares for it after all. She laughed, actually laughed, when she saw it so happy in its bath, which was our wash-tub. Only think! neither she nor I have ever washed a baby before; we were quite afraid; but Janet, who has had little brothers and sisters—six, I think—came to the rescue and helped us. Poor Janet, she was so proud!"

The simple, wholesome, domestic details—comedy neutralizing tragedy—Roderick laughed at them, and felt more comforted than he could tell. Then, turning to his wife, he pressed his lips on the small right hand, so soft, yet so busy and so strong.

"Coals of fire—coals of fire," he murmured, much moved.

Silence did not at first understand the allusion, then she said, "Yes, coals which melt and purify all sterling ore; that was how my father always explained the text. And who knows?—she may be softened yet."

"My mother?"

"I have been hearing all about her, how good she is, how generous and warm-hearted. And she was always so proud of you. She thought you ought to marry a countess, at least, and you married only me! It really was a little hard for her."

Roderick drew his wife down upon his knee—a "Fra Angelico," but a mortal woman still—and buried her head on his shoulder. He did not speak, or nothing that she could hear, but she felt his tears.

The said "coals of fire," when duly heaped up, warm others besides those they are meant to melt. Seldom had there been a brighter breakfast table than that in the little parlor at Blackhall; even though Bella kept it a long time waiting—"which must never happen again," said the young master to the mistress. But for once both forgave, and when Mrs. Alexander Thomson sailed in, her splendid clothes contrasting strangely with her pitiously white face, knelt with her brother and his wife around the family hearth, and then took her seat at the simple family table, all the misery outside, the dreary past, the doubtful future, could not take away a certain sense of peace.

But the simple breakfast of porridge and tea, bread, butter and eggs, which always satisfied Roderick, had, to confess the truth, its difficulties with the guest. Despite her condescending smile, it was evidently not exactly what Mrs. Alexander Thomson was used to, and she felt that she was condescending. Also, after the first warm pleasure of meeting, both brother and sister became conscious of that curious sense of strangeness which, notwithstanding the closest tie of blood, rises up after a while between those whose lives have drifted wide apart, never to be united more. So much so, that by and by conversation flagging, it was quite a relief to hear a feeble wail overhead.

(To be continued.)

JUNKETERS ARE BACK

LEGISLATIVE GRIND IS ON ONCE MORE.

Governor's Mansion Among the Possibilities—Detroit and Her Grievances Fill the Public's Eye—Mayor Pingree and the Appointive Power.

Pingree's Perquisites Imperiled. The Michigan Legislature reconvened Tuesday, after a long vacation, the junket to the Upper Peninsula and the Alger Club banquet at Detroit and resumed business. The only important business accomplished was the passing of a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the advisability of constructing a governor's mansion in Lansing at a cost not to exceed \$30,000. The atmosphere at the capitol was made lurid by Mayor Pingree and a vast lobby of Detroiters, who came for the purpose of looking after the Detroit health board bill. Senator Thompson, the author of the bill, which provides for taking the appointment of the health board out of the hands of Mayor Pingree and vesting it in the Governor, was reinforced by a special trainload of lobbyists and one of the warmest legislative days of the entire session ensued. Pingree was backed by a large force of officeholders, who endeavored to slaughter the bill, which is now before a Senate committee. All Detroit has become greatly aroused over the spread of small-pox in that city, which is attributed to an inefficient board of health, and interest in the fight is intense.

THE DETROIT AFFAIR.

City Rent by Factional Fights, but Agreed on the Board of Health.

Pandemonium reigned at the Detroit Auditorium the other night. The occasion was the call to consider the measures, now pending at Lansing, regarding the advisability of taking from the Mayor the power to appoint the members of the various boards, transferring such power to the Governor. All disorderly gatherings heretofore held in the State sank into insignificance when compared with the confusion and riot of the night's proceedings, when none of the customary rules for procedure could prevail, and there was war to the knife between the Pingree and anti-Pingree factions. At times the meeting threatened to assume a serious aspect, personal encounters being narrowly averted. The anti-Pingree men, composed of many of the representative residents of the city, stole a march on the Mayor and occupied the stage and all the front seats. On one subject the immense gathering agreed, and both factions united vigorously in their condemnation of Dr. McLeod and the health board. When Dr. McLeod's name was mentioned a storm of hisses arose from every part of the building. Although divided in the matter of home rule, as with one voice the audience shouted and hissed their detestation of the health board. References to that board from the anti-Pingree speakers even met with a spontaneous answer from the Pingree faction, and when it was remarked that there was a string to the resignation of the doctor voices called out: "Cut the string! Hang him with it!" Such bitterness has never before been witnessed in the city of Detroit at any other time or relating to any other matter. The hostility existing between the two divisions in the audience vanished long enough when the health board was mentioned to show that there were few persons in the audience who did not consider that the board and the health officer should be removed. Even the Pingree faction who stood by him in the matter of home rule abandoned him almost to a man on this matter.

"THE FREE PRESS" SPEAKS.

Deduces Several Conclusions from the Riotous Mass-Meeting.

The Detroit Free Press, commenting upon the now famous mass-meeting the other night, says: "Noisy as the gathering was, and impossible as it was to bring about even the semblance of order, the temper of the crowd was so distinctly against the mayor and his methods that his defeat cannot be gainsaid. "The noisy element predominated in the matter of lungs; but it was very evident that besides the noisy ones there were hundreds of solid men of the city, who had come to the meeting because of their righteous indignation over the wretched and wicked mismanagement of the city's sanitary affairs, and the peril which such mismanagement has brought. If either Mayor Pingree or Health Officer McLeod went to the meeting in any doubt as to the estimate put upon their course by the intelligent public, they cannot have taken any fragment of that doubt home with them. They must have seen in the earnest faces which made up so large a portion of the audience called out by the impudent proclamation of the mayor the plainest evidence of disapproval. "In spite of the fact that regular action was impracticable, owing to the noise and confusion, the municipal atmosphere ought to be clearer for this meeting. That the Legislature will size up the situation properly and know how to act, cannot be doubted. It is unfortunate that we have been compelled to appeal to that body for relief in the emergency by which we are confronted; but it is certainly a smaller evil that the public health of the city should be cared for by a board appointed from Lansing than it should not be cared for at all. The spread of an epidemic with all its horrors is too big a price to pay even for so cherished a right as home rule. To that rule, as a principle, we are all committed, but almost any conceivable kind of rule is better than the sham variety of home rule from which the city has suffered since the small-pox broke out."

Rain. An inch of rain means over one hundred tons of water on every acre.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

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

Lesson for Feb. 10.

Golden Text—"It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish."—Matt. 18:14.

Christ and the children is the subject this week, Matt. 18:1-14. In this lesson there stands a little child in the midst. It is a wholesome object lesson for the Christian worker. Let the impression that is made by the servant of the Lord be always that of a little child in the midst. After all we are very much influenced by the atmosphere or temper. After the words have passed, after the thought and its utterances are gone, the spirit of the word and its declaration is left behind. The impression made, silent and mysterious, is the effective resultant of it all. We were speaking to a sagacious business man the other day about a notable pulpit orator. "Yes, eloquent," he said, "but somehow he makes me feel wary and cautious, as though I dared not trust him, a strange pervading sense of insincerity." Just or unjust, that impression discounted all the good things said. Be careful about the spiritual atmosphere; that is, about the heart. "Who is the greatest?" It is not the language of Canaan. The disciple has not yet learned the vocabulary or the thought of the kingdom. "Whoever shall humble himself—the same is greatest." Lowest—highest. The word humble, literally means to bend low. It does not mean lack of spirit, or absence of force and fire. Strength itself is God-like. It means the surrender of our strength to a higher power, and the merging of our strength, or rather, the finding of our strength in his. To give all to God is to love all of God. "Whoever shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me." And are they so near to him as that? Rather are we so near? Evidently Christ cares for the little ones, the little, helpless, unthinking ones. Why, to care, in his name, for them is to care for him! Without doubt (see Mark 9:36) this was but a babe, an innocent, trusting babe. They are all Christ's, through the shedding of his precious blood, and to be good to them for his sake is to be good to him. Some one said, "Whenever you lay your hand on a child's head you are laying it on its mother's heart." And on Christ's, too.

And now he turns to speak of one of these little ones, growing up into child-like trust in him. To "offend" such or cause such to stumble and fall away from their simple child-like confidence is the worst of sins. Indeed, there is nothing sadder than to see the artless trust of childhood yielding to the guile and deceit of earth and its false counsel. Whatever comes between us and the simple faith of childhood, be it hand or foot or eye, might well be plucked away, rather than that we should lose the sweetness of such early love and confidence. And, yet, remember, it is the lost that are saved, these only. And so, speaking of the little ones, Christ says at once, "The Son of Man is come to save that which was lost." It is not child sweetness that saves, nor adult earnestness. It is the blood of Christ. For that he came into the world; for that he is still abroad in the world; like a good shepherd, seeking to save, not willing that any should perish. Give all to him; give yourself.

Hints and Illustrations.

Do what Jesus does in this Scripture, set a little child in the midst. Study that temperament and disposition which is most conducive to religious impression, gentleness, humbleness, sincerity, simplicity, these are the strongest attributes for well-doing. Of God himself it is said, "Thy gentleness hath made me great." To be strong and yet gentle, to be great and good, these are the qualities of the highest helpfulness. Be true to the central thought and motive of the kingdom—simple kindness and well-doing. The Sunday school teacher requires this spirit. A little child in their midst means much of patient meekness when things go wrong, and it is the little child in their midst, apparent to pupils and all, in the teacher's demeanor, that wins at last, when all other things fail. It is certainly the spirit for the scholar. To be a disciple or a learner one must first become as a little child. It is the student spirit, preeminently so. And somehow this docile, child-like disposition accomplishes results beyond all expectation.

It is as a child that one enters the doorway of the kingdom. "Except ye be converted and become as little children." They asked the little one what made him think that the great God would care for such a little thing as she. "He says he will, and that's enough," was the reply. Take him at his word, trust him for his grace. Here is the way into the gates. "Be gentle, it is better far To rule by love than fear."

Next Lesson—"The Good Samaritan." Luke 10:25-37.

Figs and Thistles.

Nothing but constant trust in God can give us perfect rest. The devil is generally close by when the preacher trades horses. It is not the last drink that makes the drunkard, but the first. The important thing is not how long we are going to live, but how. When you go to church to pray for a revival, don't do it on a back seat. The devil's principal work is to make wrong people think they are right. God never sends danger to any man to whom he has not first given courage.



# SQUEEZED!



We don't envy this cat at the present moment, very much—but she isn't half as bad off as our price list. It looks as though it had been

## STRUCK BY A CYCLONE

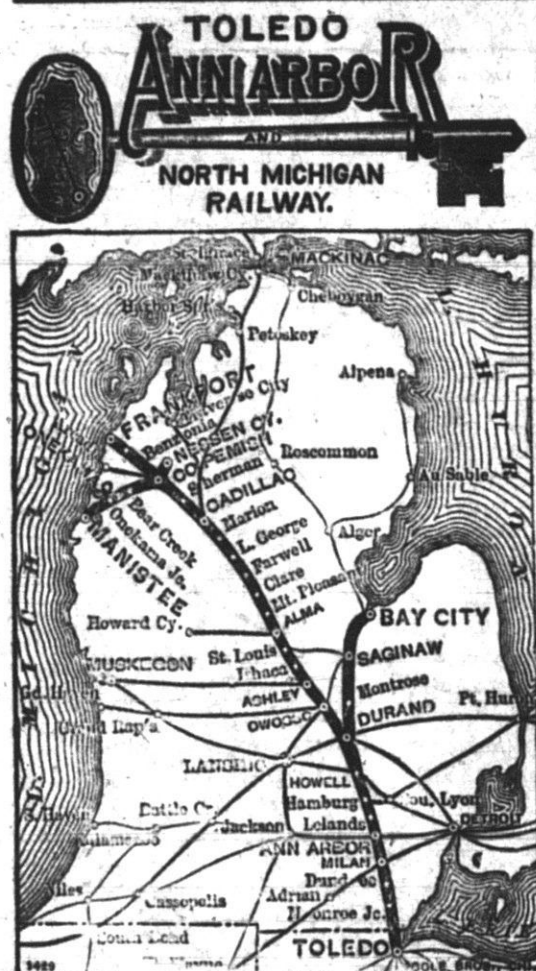
when compared with the figures other dealers are quoting. Give us your patronage for a month and we will convince you of the fact that we are trying to merit it by honest and courteous dealing.

### Honest Weights, Honest Goods, Honest Prices.

34 lbs good brown sugar for \$1.00.  
All dollar Patent Medicines from 58 to 75c  
Our coffee mill is always busy. Try us.  
Fresh cream cheese 12½¢ per lb.  
All 50c Patent Medicines from 28 to 38c.  
24 lbs granulated sugar for \$1.00.  
Fresh seedless Sultanina raisins 5c per lb.  
Our 80c table syrup cannot be matched  
in flavor for the money.  
50 lbs sulphur for \$1.00.  
25 boxes matches for 25c.  
Try our fine cut at 25c per lb.  
Cholera honey in comb 15c per lb.  
A first-class lantern for 29c.  
Pure salt petre 7c per lb.  
9 sticks chicken for 10c.  
Banner smoking tobacco 15c per lb.  
A good broom for 15c.  
5 lbs best crackers for 25c.  
Highest market price for .ggs.  
Best canned pumpkin 6c per can.  
Special molasses 16c per gal.  
Strongest ammonia 3c per pt.  
8 lbs McCormack's rolled oats for 25c.  
All 25c Patent Medicines from 12 to 18c.  
Tr. Arnica 30c per pint.  
Boston baking powder, always guaranteed 20c per lb.  
Good canned corn 7c per can.  
8 cans best tomatoes for 25c.  
8 lbs broken rice for 25c.  
6 doz clothes pins for 5c.  
All pills and plasters from 12c to 18c.  
Sulphur 2c per lb.  
Spirits of camphor 85c per pt.  
2½ lb can of baked beans for 10c.  
It is a pleasure to sell our best molasses.  
It always pleases.  
Large cans choice peaches for sauce 10c.  
12½ lbs graham salts for 25c.  
A good tea dust at 8c per lb.  
A nice sugar syrup at 18c per gal.  
7 cakes good laundry soap for 25c.

It pays to trade with

## F. P. GLAZIER & CO.



### TIME TABLE.

In effect March 25, 1894.  
Trains leave Ann Arbor

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

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

Seed Corn.  
Johnston's Highbred Field Corn.  
A new variety of large early yellow corn  
adapted to Southern Mich., ½ bu. 75c, ½  
bu. \$1.40, 1 bu. \$2.40, advance by  
Dft. Post O. money order or Reg. letter at  
our risk. For further information, ad-  
dress.  
SHANKS & SON.  
3 No. 215, Tenth St. Toledo, Ohio.

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tiful plates, in colors and photographs of new  
inventions, with plans, enabling builders to show the  
best designs and secure contracts. Address  
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

## Chelsea Steam Laundry.

The Chelsea Steam Laundry,  
S. A. apes 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.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
\$3 SHOE  
IS THE BEST.  
NO SQUEAKING.  
And other specialties for  
Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys  
and Misses are the  
Best in the World.  
See descriptive advertise-  
ment 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

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Terms Reasonable.

Headquarters at Standard Office.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence

The paramount topic here is the con-  
dition of the treasury. Even the law-  
makers have at last begun to see the  
gravity of the situation. It is no longer  
possible to disguise or prudent to ignore  
the fact that the great depreciation of the  
reserve is gravely discouraging. There  
is but little hope for relief from any of  
the temporary and empirical remedies  
that have been proposed. Nothing could  
be clearer than the fact that the trouble  
calls for constitutional treatment and he-  
roic methods. Primarily, the drain from  
the treasury must be arrested, and, next,  
the conditions that favored and promoted  
that drain must be eradicated. The gen-  
eral opinion among the best informed  
statesmen and financiers at the capital is  
that no measurable relief is possible as a  
result of such homeopathic expedients as  
have been resorted within the past few  
months. Experience has shown that to  
obtain \$55,000,000 or \$57,000,000 gold by  
a sale of bonds is to change nothing.  
The gold comes in to be sure, but it does  
not remain. There is not enough of it to  
restore confidence, and the old process of  
depletion, made so practicable by our  
currency laws, sets in afresh almost be-  
fore the ink is dry upon the signature of  
the bonds. Within a fortnight the situa-  
tion is deplorable as ever. The country  
has added \$50,000,000 more to its debt, but  
the gold supply is as scant as though  
nothing had been done. The replenish-  
ment of the gold reserve is manifestly  
not a permanent or final cure, for until  
the revenue of the treasury is in notable  
excess of its expenditures the forces of  
the depletion will remain in active and  
unceasing operation. But an immediate  
and allopathic dose of reserve will give  
the country a breathing spell of security  
and congress leisure for an intelligent  
and effective reconstruction of our finan-  
cial system.

I have it upon the best authority that  
the administration does not endorse the  
proposition to provide for an increase of  
revenue either by beer tax or by other  
mooted means. It has been made gen-  
erally known to democrats in congress that  
it would be in no sense satisfactory to the  
president or the secretary of the treas-  
ury to be given a larger revenue in lieu  
of currency legislation. The secretary of  
the treasury holds that a sufficient re-  
venue will be produced by the present law  
and that an increase would not help the  
situation. The administration takes the  
position occupied by the framers of the  
Wilson tariff bill that that law is going to  
be an efficient revenue producer, and  
that they must be given now satisfactory  
bond and currency measures or nothing  
at all.

One of the remarkable features of con-  
gressional proceedings during the pre-  
sent session has been the prevalence of  
what has every appearance of being real  
harmony among the leaders of the two  
big political parties. Innumerable op-  
portunities for exhibitions of political  
acrobacy have been permitted to pass  
by unnoticed, even when the temptation  
must have been almost over-powering to  
those republicans who are pastmasters in  
the art of satirical comment. Occasion-  
ally one of the lesser lights will kick over  
the traces, but as a rule the big men in  
the republican camp may safely plead  
"not guilty" to any charge of attempting  
to make the declining hours of their  
political opponents in congress disagree-  
able. In times past there never was any  
such marked consideration shown the  
sensibilities of the defeated, and a few  
warm partisans yet fail to understand  
why there should be such a change in  
congressional procedure. The American  
people generally, however, will probably  
appreciate the newer and better way of  
doing things.

Senator Burrows walks around the  
senate chamber, since his promotion  
from the lower house, as if he had been  
a senator for years instead of for a few  
days. There are quite a number of rep-  
resentatives who would be glad some of  
these days to blossom into full-fledged  
senators, and it is no wonder that many  
of them are looking with longing eyes to  
the upper house. Within the past few  
years nearly a score of senators  
have crossed from the southern  
to the northern end of the capitol. It is an interesting fact, however,  
that the larger states rarely promote a  
man from the house to the senate. In  
those larger areas the politician who  
gets to the senate is a man who has kept  
in touch with politics all over the state,  
a notable exception, however, was Ros-  
coe Conkling, who went to the senate  
from the house; but even in his case he  
was strong all over the state, and had an  
influence that was almost national.

Everybody who knows Mr. Reed at all  
knows his abhorrence of loud or flashy  
dress. His scarf pin is modest; no rings  
sparkle on his fingers. Well, the other  
day he was presented with a cane. It  
was an enormous affair, with a head as  
big as a foot ball, and with great gold  
carving and elaborate flange work. Mr.

Reed gasped as he clutched the cane, but  
he carried it bravely until he secured a  
little privacy. Then he took a news-  
paper and quietly wrapped up the cane;  
he swathed the massive head in his hand-  
kerchief, and he sent the entire outfit in-  
to temporary retirement. When he  
reached home he handed the bundle to  
his wife. He breathed a sigh of relief as  
he saw it consigned to a closet, and when  
it comes forth again it will be because  
there is a moving day in the Reed house-  
hold.

Anent the crash in the treasury, there  
is no wonder the surplus is nearly wiped  
out. They use 18,000 towels a month in  
the treasury department.

### 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 Frankforts for  
10c per lb. at R. A. Snyder's

Whenever you buy a watch chain,  
ring, pin or cuff buttons, etc., etc., re-  
member you will find the largest as-  
sortment 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 move-  
ment for \$12.75.

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

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.

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  
get 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 sau-  
sages for 7c per lb at R. A. Snyder's.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-  
TENAW, 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 peti-  
tion, duly verified, of John H. Long, admin-  
istrator, 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 inter-  
ested in said estate, are required to appear at  
a session of said court, then to be held 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 petition should not be  
granted. And it is further ordered that said  
petitioner give notice to the persons inter-  
ested in said estate, of the pendency of said peti-  
tion, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy  
of this order to be published in the Chelsea Stan-  
dard, a newspaper printed and circulating in  
said county, three successive weeks previous to  
said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT,  
Judge of Probate.  
Wm. G. Dory, Probate Register.

Wm. G. Dory, Probate Register.

Wm. G. Dory, Probate Register.

Wm. G. Dory, Probate Register.

Wm. G. Dory, Probate Register.

Wm. G. Dory, Probate Register.

Wm. G. Dory, Probate Register.

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### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-  
TENAW, 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  
Kalmbach, deceased. On reading and filing the  
petition, duly verified, of the administrator, pray-  
ing that he may 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 fore-  
noon, be assigned for the hearing of said peti-  
tion, 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 held 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 petition should  
not be granted. And it is further ordered that said  
petitioner give notice to the persons inter-  
ested in said estate, of the pendency of said peti-  
tion, 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  
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