

LADIES

Arrange your household affairs so that you can be on hand in our Cloak Department early Friday morning. Every garment in the department marked down, and besides this we shall give a pair of SHOES AWAY with every cloak sold.



Cloaks exactly like this cut, all sizes, \$8.00.
Cloaks exactly like this cut, all silk lined, others get \$20 to \$25 our sale price \$15.

Special Prices on Cloth Jackets.
Special Prices on Cloth Capes.
Special Prices on Fur Jackets.
Special Prices on Fur Capes.



We have told you and retold you of the good things that we have in this department and why we sold them so cheap. We struck it rich when we bought this last lot of jackets and capes. We have them at astonishingly low prices. Now to cap the climax, to create a rush, to make every woman in Chelsea want a new cloak, we shall give a pair of

SHOES FREE

with every cloak sold next Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday only. This is a case of "First come, first served."

With every \$6 cloak we will give any pair of our \$2.00 shoes.
With every \$10 cloak we will give any pair of our \$3.00 shoes.
With any cloak at \$14 or over, we will give any pair of ladies' shoes in our stock, free.

Remember we mean, we give a pair of shoes with every cloak at \$6 or over regardless of how cheap we sell the cloak. Don't miss the days, come early, as we will get no more cloaks this season and best styles and qualities always go first.
If you are not prepared to buy a cloak just now we will reserve it if you will make a deposit.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Do not wait for any January Sale, as our goods must be sold at once.

Ernest Walsh.

The telegram conveying the sad news, on the 8th inst., of the death of Ernest Walsh at the home of his father in Humboldt, Neb., was followed by letters giving more fully the particulars. That he was a young man of good principles, beloved by all, was manifest when friends gathered from all parts of the county to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of one they highly esteemed for his true worth. The funeral was attended by about five hundred people and the largest funeral cortege ever witnessed in Richardson county followed the remains to their last resting place. The services were conducted by Father McShane of Dawson, assisted by Father Fitzgerald of Auburn. The public schools of Humboldt, from which he was graduated, closed and the business of the city practically suspended during the hours in which the funeral was held.

Many of Ernest's friends in Chelsea will remember him as a bright, healthy young man who came to the service of the Chelsea Savings Bank in the early spring of '93 and how he won by his faithfulness and cheerful, kindly ways, the respect of all who knew him and the loving regard of those who came to know him socially and in business more intimately.

He was very modest and retiring in his manner, possessing superior ability, with strength of character of a high order and being of quick perception was ever on the alert to exert himself to be helpful to those around him, entering feelingly into their joys and with keen sympathy into their sorrows, he was very conscientious, charitable and tender-hearted, approving that which was good and abhorring that which was low, vulgar and wrong.

When the former president of the Chelsea Savings Bank, the sainted S. G. Ives, who preceded him but a few months, learned that young Walsh had been engaged as an accountant in the bank and that he was a devout Roman Catholic, that exceedingly good man and Methodist Father was sorely troubled and depressed but made no open protest. It was however but a few weeks before, by daily contact with Walsh, his aversion faded away and his respect, as he became better acquainted with him, grew apace, soon ripened into strong affection for Ernest and from thence until his death nothing was too good to bestow nor effort too great to make in behalf of the loyal young Catholic. The two were very close friends when they came to understand and appreciate the character of each other. The solicitude of Mr. Ives for young Walsh was quite marked when in the spring of '94 he was the first to express the fear that Ernest's cough was more serious than any one had thought and urged him to see a physician.

Even when he was prevailed upon to be examined by the physicians in Chelsea and Prof. V. C. Vaughn of Ann Arbor, they all pronounced his lungs free from serious taint of disease until later a careful microscopical examination was made. From that time, Ernest aroused by the announcement, tried hard to live and overcome the disease, battling bravely and courageously with that terrible, insidious and flattering arch enemy of physical man, consumption.

He spent the winter and part of the summer, just passed, in Colorado and during the fall and up to the day before his death, was busy with the affairs of his employers. He returned only the evening before from a six days' trip, the feeling benefitted by the travel but the weather became, that night, very heavy and damp, greatly affecting his respiratory organs next morning. He received from Father McShane, while fully conscious, the last sad ministrations of the church and with his arms around his father's neck, expired, like a child falling asleep. Thus passed away one of the most noble of young men, relieved of all fear of death, with the happy remembrance of a well spent life and a blessed assurance of a glorious immortality. "Hail Heavenly Light." O. P. O.

Circuit Court Jurors.

The following are the jurors who have been drawn to serve at the December term of the circuit court:

Ann Arbor city—First ward, Ambrose V. Robison; second ward, Albert Schumacher; third ward, Ernest Dieterle; fourth ward, Philip Schumacher; fifth ward, Ernest A. Rehberg; sixth ward, Wm. Biggs; seventh ward, Frank Felner; Ann Arbor town, Fred C. Staebler; Augusta, Lee N. Vedder and Eugene A. Childs; Bridgewater, James Hogan; Dexter, Richard Whallan; Freedom, Lambert Reno, Jr.; Lima, Sherman Pierce; Lodi, Tobias Lanbenguyer; Lyndon, Andrew Boice; Mauchester, Herman Leonard; Northfield, Geo. Gerlach; Pittsfield, Sidney Harwood; Salline, Geo. Pinkbeller; Seio, D. E. Quish; Sharon, Jacob Lehman; Superior, M. F. Galpin; Sylvan, Frank Stafford; Webster, Wm. Latson; York, Chas. Blackner; Ypsilanti—first district, J. M. Childister; second district, John Thompson; Ypsilanti town, Geo. Slayton.

He Was Cured.

We commend this story to the attention of our temperance contemporaries, merely adding, as Mr. Richard Swiveller would say, "If it isn't true, it's very good." A woman in Salemville, determined that her husband should know how he looked when he was drunk. She knew how he looked well enough, and needed not that any man should tell her. Her children also knew by sad experience, but the man himself, had a very imperfect idea of his case. So once, when he came home and fell into a maudlin slumber, she sent for a photographer to come forthwith, and on his arrival she set before him his work. She ordered the photographer to photograph her husband as he sat in the chair. The photographer did his work and did it well; and when the photograph was finished and laid beside the husband's place at breakfast, it was a revelation, and the sobered gentlemen experienced a decidedly new sensation. There was no need of explanation; the thing explained itself. There was no chance of contradiction; the sun tells no lies. There was no room for argument; a reform has taken place.—Scientific American.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Special Correspondence

In less than three weeks the great law factory on Capital Hill will start up. The advent of the new congress is already felt in Washington. Statesmen and soldiers are here in large numbers and great is the noise of their preliminary talk. The very positive and pronounced position taken by Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, in favor of a reorganization of the senate and the placing of that body under republican control by the aid of the votes of the populists who affiliate with the republicans, has attracted considerable attention, especially as Mr. Chandler's views are in direct variance with those of a majority of his colleagues. Mr. Chandler's plan does not propose any combination with the populists, but his idea is that they will without money and without price, to use his own words, vote with the republicans in the election of a president pro tempore of the senate and in the rearrangement of the committees, thus giving the republicans a clear working majority in the upper house. But such prominent republicans as Senators Sherman, Allison, Aldrich and Hale, for instance, do not regard it as a wise thing to assume a responsibility which comes through the aid of populists votes, nor are they in favor of attempting to direct legislation when the existence of a democratic president prevents the enactment into law of any republican policy. In the informal conferences which have already taken place between leading democratic and republican a scheme quite different from Mr. Chandler's proposition has been considered. It is that the old parties act together in a division of the patronage and committees, and thus form a combination which would effectually nullify the threat which the populists are now making, that they can by acting in concert, control the senate and command their own terms. If this plan of combination which is the conservative idea as opposed to the more radical proposition of Senator Chandler, should succeed, the chairmanships of the committees would be divided between the republicans and democrats. The position of president pro. tem. would, in all probability, be conceded to the republicans, and the senator selected by them would be elected by the combined votes of both sides of the chamber.

What congress will do for the relief of the treasury is a question on which there is as great a variety of opinion as there are available means of relief. It is assumed that Secretary Carlisle will ask for authority to borrow money on short time bonds, for immediate necessities, and that congress will think it wise, as a choice of evils, to give the secretary of the treasury the authority he asks for, properly conditioned and limited. But it is suggested that congress endeavor to send to president Cleveland, as early in his session as possible, a bill assuring such an increase of the ordinary public revenue as shall quickly relieve the government from the necessity of borrowing money, in any way to meet its current expenses. Very few men with an ounce of political sense in their makeup are thinking of a general tariff bill this winter. Every body knows the president would veto a bill of that sort on sight, and that it would merely disturb and waste the time of congress to no practical purpose. There are few indications that congress will increase the beer or whiskey tax, and there ought not to be a possibility of reviving the stamp tax. It would seem quite feasible to make the necessary increase of revenue without adding to the war taxes or undertaking a general tariff revision. The president cannot expect to dictate the items and figures of a revenue bill. On the other hand congress need not send to the

White House such a bill as will be forced to a veto.

In view of the fact that the women of three States of the Union have all the political rights of male citizens, it seems highly probable that in the course of time women may be elected to congress. This may not happen in 1896 or very soon thereafter, but is clearly within the bounds of reasonable probability. A number of public men and leading women have recently been led to express their views as to what will be the effect of the introduction of women into the national legislature. The Hon. Elijah Morse, of Massachusetts, gets right down to practical business, for he says that then "the dirty, vile, poisonous tobacco smoke would have to leave the House and the committee rooms." But it is not clear why this "would have" to be. When women demand equal rights, they go into business and politics on equal terms with men, and it is more than likely that Mr. Morse will have to look elsewhere for aid in prosecuting the anti-tobacco reform. Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota looks for better laws and better air if women come to Congress, and this is not an unreasonable expectation. Senator Chandler says the women would vote the country into a war at the first session, and the men would have to do the fighting. Ex-Senator Ingalls has no fear of bad results, and Mr. Henderson of Iowa has great confidence in the integrity of female citizens. Of course Mr. Blair of New Hampshire is cheerfully optimistic, but English of New Jersey; Walsh of Georgia and Kyle of South Dakota are confident that the effect would be deplorable. All the female opinions unite in the belief that it would be a good thing for the country. Whether the senate or House would turn down the credentials of a duly elected senator or representative is a question not yet determined, but the election of a woman would raise some points that have not been involved in any case that has come before either of the houses. The chances are that the exigencies of politics will at least perpetrate the discourtesy of keeping the ladies waiting.

Washington has verily come to be the convention city. Very rarely, nowadays, does any association of a national character think of holding its general congress at any other point. They have found that Washington serves their ostensible purpose just as well as any other city, while in the matter of surroundings and of patriotic inspiration it is manifested preferable and superior. In choosing this city, they find besides the Capital of the Nation, probably the most beautiful city in the world, and the monuments of our political history and institutions. It does every one good to come to Washington. The visit gives shape and substance to his patriotic conceptions. It stimulates his love and pride of country. Men are feeling this more keenly every year, and every year the tendency toward Washington intensifies and broadens.

The Elephant as a Playfellow.

A man who has traveled in India a great deal says that an elephant is a better playfellow for a boy than a dog. The native boys make the elephants take them in swimming. They climb on the elephant's back and ride in triumph to the best swimming hole. The elephant walks into deep water and keeps right on walking until there's nothing to be seen of him except his trunk and a good, level island of back. The boy stands on the island and yells like—well, just about like a good, healthy American boy, and he dives off the island, and the elephant grabs him with his trunk and puts him up onto "dry land," and answers his yell with a cry that's half snort and half whoop, and altogether he gives that boy just as good a time "in swimming" as if he had lived in America and never dreamed of using an elephant's back for a spring board. Queer country, India, isn't it?

Moonshine Whisky in New York.

The other day in the city of New York revenue officers raided a cellar on Rivington street, where illicit whisky was being made, and seized nearly a dozen barrels of mash and 30 gallons of the contraband liquid. They were led to the raid by the fact that whisky was selling for five cents a glass in a large number of places on the east side, and suspecting crookedness they set a watch and readily located the illicit distillery. The capacity of the place was three gallons an hour and the product was sold to saloonkeepers at the rate of 25 cents a gallon. In speaking of the affair a revenue officer said that there are many such places in New York and Brooklyn and that it is easier to carry on such operations here than out in the country.

Oldest Newspaper in the World.

The oldest newspaper is the Pekin Gazette, which dates from about the beginning of our era. The first newspaper printed by movable block type was the Gazette, of Nuremberg, Germany, which was published first in 1467. No copy of this paper is known to exist. The oldest copy of a newspaper in existence is one of the Gazette of Venice. It is contained in the Magliabechian Library in Venice, and is dated 1570.

FOR A HEAVENLY ECLIPSE

A BIT OF SMOKED GLASS

may be the proper thing. But the naked eye and a display of common sense are all that is needed to

DISCOVER THAT

M. BOYD

can and does sell meat cheaper on the Up-to-Date plan than any other man in Chelsea.

Best kettle rendered lard, our own make, not steamed, 8c per lb.
Good beef steak 7c per lb.
Good pork steak 7c per lb.

All meat good and cheap at

M. BOYD.

Stitch!
Stitch!
Stitch!

All day long and far into the night, good tailors make good clothing. Clothing that fits, hangs well, and never loses its shape.

I am receiving my stock of fall woollens and would be pleased to have you call and inspect them. Prices right.

J. J. RAFTREY,
Merchant Tailor

R. McCOLGAN.

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur

Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.
Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.
CHELSEA MICH.

J. C. TWITCHELL

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in Hatch & Durand Block.
Residence on Main Street, two doors south of South Street.
CHELSEA, MICH.

W. A. CONLAN,

DENTIST.

Office over Glazier's Drug Store.

CHELSEA, MICH.

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

H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.
Office over Kempf Bros.' Bank

GEO. W. TURNBULL

Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Pensions and patents obtained. None but legal fees charged.
Money placed and loaned on good security.

FRANK SHAVER,

Prop. of The "City" Barber Shop. In the new Babcock Building Main street.

CHELSEA, MICH.

W. S. HAMILTON

Veterinary Surgeon

Treats all diseases of domestic animals. Now permanently located on Park street across from the Methodist church. Calls at all hours promptly attended to.

CHELSEA, MICH.

Having secured the rooms recently occupied by M. L. Burkhardt, we wish to inform the public that we will open a photograph Studio on Monday, Sept. 23 and we shall be pleased to have you call and examine our work.

MICHIGAN PHOTO CO.

DEATH IN THE STORM.

GREAT LAKES WERE LASHED
TO FURY.

Four Bodies of Sailors Washed Ashore
Near Sarnia—Several Wrecks Re-
ported—Chinese Make Charge of Hor-
rible Cruelty Against the Japanese.

Wild Time on the Lakes.

Death in the pitiless, stormy waters of Lake Michigan came to the sailors and disaster and destruction to the ships that braved the elements and set out from port in the teeth of the gale of Tuesday and Wednesday. Wreckage from a number of boats has been washed ashore at various points on the lake, and while it is not positively known that any boats have been lost, four bodies were washed ashore Wednesday morning on the beach near Sarnia. Nothing is known there of any boat having gone ashore and it is possible that the bodies are those of fishermen who were lost in the gale. Battered and storm-torn boats came into Chicago port bearing evidence of their struggles with the gale in decks swept clear of everything that offered any resistance to the wind and waves. Wreckage supposed to be marked "Corning" came ashore near Charlevoix, Mich., and the owners of the large Ida Corning, Corning & Ryan, were fearful for the fate of their boat and its crew until informed by telegraph that it had tied up at Bay City all right. Half a dozen boats were wrecked along the Michigan shore at various points, but so far as known may be released from their perilous positions, and no lives have been reported lost. The life-saving crews were kept busy going on perilous missions of mercy, full of danger and hardship.

Tremendous Chicago Blaze.

Fire at Chicago Thursday destroyed two big blocks owned by Warren Springer, ate up the plants of twenty firms, threw 700 persons out of employment and caused a loss of \$600,000. The fire burned for three hours. Four hundred women and girls on a sixth floor were in danger at one time of being cut off by the flames, but they were saved by the presence of mind of a policeman and heroism of Chris Olson, the elevator conductor. The firemen were threatened by the explosion of the tall walls and by the explosion of oil. They had several runs for their lives, with narrow escapes, but they luckily came through unscathed. The buildings were equipped with automatic sprinklers, but these were as helpless as garden sprinkling pots to stay the fire. There were also two fire walls, but the flames passed these barriers as easily as though they were but lath. Chris Olson, when the fire broke out knew his duty and stuck to his post until every man and woman in the building had been landed safely to the ground. Five trips of the elevator to the top floor were necessary to carry all down in safety. Other means of escape was cut off by fire and smoke.

Fearful Atrocities Alleged.

Chinese papers received at Vancouver, B. C., by the steamer Empress of China are bitter in their attacks on the Japanese authorities in Korea, whom they blame for the murder of the queen. They assert that Japan is a nation pretending to be civilized, but it is the most barbarous on earth. The queen was hung up by the hair and, after being otherwise abused, tied hand and foot, soaked in oil and burned in the rear of the palace, her remains being reduced to ashes, so that all trace might be lost. Thirty attendants of the queen, it is alleged, were butchered, their corpses being left about the palace. When the palace was attacked, of some 1,500 guards on duty only six remained at their posts, and they were quickly dispatched. According to Chinese reports, there were fifteen women of title in the court, the queen, her mother, and 130 ladies in waiting. They were nearly all soaked in oil and burned, while the men's throats were cut.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Marie Jansen and the members of the Merry Countess Company struck at New York because the ghost failed to walk for a month.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the Hayward case. The date of execution will be set by the Governor later.

The treasury expert who investigated the accounts of Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, reports that the librarian has for years been drawing money from the treasury on vouchers bearing fictitious signatures of dead men or men who never existed.

Charles Stuckey, who is alleged to have robbed the now defunct State Bank of Duluth of about \$15,000 prior to his flight last October, has been arrested at Perley, Wis. He declares he will tell the whole story of the wrecking of the bank and sensational disclosures are expected.

The Empress of China, just arrived at Victoria, B. C., from the Orient, reports cholera practically extinguished in Japan. All the Asiatic coast, when she sailed, was looking to Kin-Chow, where, on Oct. 28, a combined boiler and magazine explosion on the troop ship Kung-Pai sent 600 men to death. The boilers were old and unserviceable, but ordinary caution would have prevented the catastrophe.

The epidemic of diphtheria which has prevailed in Chicago during the last two months is to be stamped out at once if it be in the power of the health department to do it. It is proposed to push the anti-toxin treatment. In the present emergency it is expected to accomplish what vaccination did to stamp out the smallpox epidemic. Physicians will be employed by the city to treat the sick, and the best medical skill will be obtained to combat the ravages of the disease.

The Amer of Afghanistan, enraged because his son, Nazrullah Khan, failed to arrange for a permanent Afghan representative during his recent visit to England, is said to have burned and imprisoned a number of subjects. It is expected the son will be banished when he returns home and a noble who accompanied him is to be tortured.

General Master Workman Sovereign resigned at Wednesday night's session of the Knights of Labor general assembly and was immediately re-elected by a large majority. His action was the result of charges of general mismanagement.

EASTERN.

The Holmes case at Philadelphia took another sensational turn. In open court the senior counsel for the defense, William A. Shoemaker, was charged with manufacturing evidence in behalf of the alleged murderer by bribing a woman who knew nothing of the case to swear in his favor.

Two pleasant Wilmington, Del., strangers enticed farmer Peter O'Neill into a game of cards. The farmer had \$200. They played for three hours when the two pleasant strangers left in disgust as the farmer had won \$800, and left them with \$800 in his possession. When the farmer reached the bank he found the \$800 was all counterfeit money. The two pleasant strangers had his \$200.

Rabbi M. S. Stivitz is heading a movement to colonize several hundred poor Jews of Pittsburgh, Pa. A land improvement company proposes to locate the colony near California, Pa., on the Monongahela River. Some may take up farms and others will be given employment in a factory. A building has been erected, but the original intention to make it a cannery has been changed in favor of a manufacturing of clothing.

Fire in the six-story factory building at 95 Clinton street, New York, caused a panic among the working people, who numbered about two hundred. The basement, in which the flames started, was occupied as a candle factory, and the tall tower caused the fire to spread rapidly, cutting off egress by way of the stairs. Several men jumped from the roof and from windows to the tops of adjoining buildings. After the building had been gutted the firemen set about searching for bodies. One, which has not been identified, was found.

Eben D. Jordan, head of the great Boston dry goods firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., died Friday morning at 6:50 o'clock. Eben D. Jordan was born in Danville, Me., Oct. 13, 1822. When only 4 years old he was placed with a neighboring farmer because of his father's death without means. After ten years of labor on the farm he arrived in Boston with \$1.25 in his pocket. After working on a farm in Roxbury for two years he was employed in a dry goods store. The firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co. was founded in 1851 with a cash capital of \$5,000.

Famous old Christ Church, at Philadelphia, has commenced the celebration of the 300th anniversary of its foundation. At the opening of the services Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, the rector, announced that the women of Christ Church Hospital, England, had forwarded \$100 which they desired to form a part of the endowment fund of the church. The sermon was delivered by Dr. William J. Seabury, professor of ecclesiastical polity in the General Theological Seminary of New York, and a great-grandson of Bishop Seabury, first bishop of Connecticut after the revolution. The celebrant of the eucharist was Rev. James Alan Montgomery, a lineal descendant of Dr. William White, the friend of Washington and the first bishop of Pennsylvania.

Fire in the Parker Block at Lowell, Mass., Tuesday morning caused a loss of \$250,000. The building is five stories in height, partly occupied by the Appleton company, and contained \$400,000 worth of finished cotton goods. The building is owned by the heirs of Col. J. M. G. Parker. The losses are probably covered by insurance. Fire at Dallas, Texas, destroyed a building 200x50 feet, three stories in height, which were occupied by the Texas Paper Company and by the Deering Harvesting Company of Chicago. Loss on building, \$50,000; insurance, \$40,000. Loss of the Texas Paper Company, \$50,000; insurance, \$34,700. Loss of the Deering Harvesting Company, \$25,000, fully insured. Purcell, I. T., was visited by a disastrous fire which almost wiped it out of existence Tuesday morning. The fire started in a grocery store owned by Paul Gluckman, who is strongly suspected of applying the torch, and he was at once arrested by a United States deputy marshal. Twenty business houses were burned, the aggregate loss being about \$100,000; insurance, \$40,000.

Trainwreckers ditched the New York Central fast mail a few miles west of Rome, N. Y., Tuesday morning. Engineer Frank Hager, of Albany, and two tramps were killed. Fireman Chris Wagner, of Albany, and Mail Clerks Porter and M. J. McCarthy were injured. When the crash came the engine was thrown from the track into the ditch and completely submerged in the mud, only the driving wheels on the left side being above the earth. The forward mailcar was thrown two car lengths ahead of the engine, and rolled down the bank so that it lay lengthwise toward the rails. The second car, in which the mail clerks were working, was thrown onto the tender of the engine and demolished. The third and fourth cars were also wrecked, the ends of both being broken. The first sleeper was thrown from the rails, rolling completely over, so that the trucks were a long distance from the rails. The second car was simply turned on its side, while the rear sleeper did not leave the tracks at all. Engineer Hager went down with his engine and must have been instantly killed. The fireman, Chris Wagner, was badly injured about the head, and it is feared that he is internally hurt.

WESTERN.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat and Republic have reduced their prices from 5 cents to 1 cent a copy.

Ferdinand Kennett, ex-Chief of Police, of St. Louis, who killed Detective A. B. Lawson, was sentenced at Los Angeles, Cal., to ten years in State prison. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Peter W. Breene, president of the defunct Leadville, Colo., Savings and Deposit Bank, is missing, and creditors of the institution are anxious to meet him and learn what sort of settlement he expects to make. Mr. Breene had borrowed over \$70,000 from the bank.

The term "Tribble" was before Judge Hollister, of Cincinnati for judicial interpretation. In the Moxey murder case one woman was asked to compute distance by feet and answered: "I am no judge of Tribbles." Her answer was stricken out as being impertinent and indefinite.

A rumor having gained currency that the title to the Reddick place on the edge of the city of Cripple Creek, Colo., had been invalidated by the Secretary of the Interior, all the ground has been staked off by jumpers, who have erected tents or shacks to enable them to hold their claims.

Frank Wayland, of Marion, Ohio, received a letter from a Baltimore attorney, asking him his relationship to William Wayland, who moved to Ohio years ago. He was his son. The attorney now writes him that he is heir to the Wayland estate in Maryland, valued at a million.

Just after 3 o'clock Tuesday morning

the north side of the city of Purcell, I. T., caught fire. It is reported that three-fourths of the town is in ashes. Purcell is located on the bank of the South Canadian River on a high hill and the wind had full sway. It is reported that several persons perished in the flames.

The Findlay, Ohio, team won its third successive game of football Friday, the Findlay Athletic Association being the victors. The score was 56 to 0. While running with the ball Tom Shafer, one of the Findlay players, was tackled by three of the visitors, and in the scrimmage that ensued his right leg was broken.

Sidney Clarke, chairman of Oklahoma's Statehood Executive Committee, has called a Statehood convention to meet at Shawnee on Dec. 4, 1893. The convention promises to be the largest and most important Statehood meeting ever held in the Territory. A strong delegation will be sent to Washington from Oklahoma and the Chickasaw nation to push the claims for Statehood.

John Detwiler was on trial at Arison, Ohio, for stealing potatoes. David Jewett, a friend of Detwiler, objected to a ruling of Judge Kelley, called him a liar, and was fined \$25. Jewett then started for the Judge. The Judge decided promptly if Jewett felt that way about it he would reduce the fine to \$1. Jewett said he wouldn't, whip a Judge for a dollar, and the court returned to its potatoes.

Arthur Johnson, of Leavenworth, Kan., went out hunting with his uncle, John Peleg, with a pack of hounds just received from the East. When they treed game Johnson climbed the tree to shake down. He slipped and fell and the dogs pounced on him by mistake. It was dark and his uncle, being deaf and not hearing his cries, instead of taking the dogs off, encouraged them. Johnson's life was saved by a neighbor coming along and taking off the dogs. His friends fear he may not recover.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has decided to offer a large reward and employ detectives to assist in capturing convict George Roberts, who escaped a few weeks since from Jeffersonville, Ind., and was not caught despite all efforts made to catch him. Roberts' crime consisted in wrecking a Big Four train near Terre Haute during the last coal strike, killing Engineer Merriman and his brakeman. Roberts was employed as a tinsmith around the prison station and taking advantage of this managed to get away.

Major W. S. Peabody has arrived at Denver from Archuleta County, Southern Colorado, bringing specimens of ore taken from the largest vein ever discovered. The vein as described is 1,000 feet across. The ore averages on the surface \$3 to the ton. If the discovery sustains the claims of those who have been upon the ground a new gold-bearing region has been found which will eclipse anything known in the world. Senator Teller recently made a quiet visit to the region, and is filled with enthusiasm on the subject. He says it is "a big proposition."

An attempt was made by four men to rob the Monroe County Bank at Woodsfield, Ohio. They drilled several holes in the vault, destroying the time lock, but failed to get in. Just before they began operations Sheriff J. P. Keyser had occasion to go to his stable in the rear of the bank building, and while walking down the alley the four cracksmen pounced upon him, bound and gagged him and robbed him of \$60 and a gold watch. Then they placed him in the stable, where he was found in the morning. There was a large amount of money in the bank vault.

The Rev. Madison Swadener, of No. 18 Elizabeth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, the other night found a man emptying the pockets of the coats in the hall. The burglar ordered the Rev. Swadener to hold up his hands, whereupon the reverend gentleman knocked the burglar senseless, then revived his man, and kicked him out. Half an hour later the doorbell rang. Mr. Swadener opened the door. There stood the burglar. He had come for his hat. As the preacher turned to it the burglar knocked him down. Then the expounder of the gospel lost his temper for the first time and thrashed the fellow soundly and threw him into the street.

The people of Cleveland, Ohio, stood appalled Sunday when they realized the full horror of a terrible accident which occurred Saturday evening on the big central viaduct. It was the worst accident that had ever happened in that city, and the story of how the motor car, loaded with men, women and children, had plunged through the open draw, straight down 100 feet into the river, was told over and over again. Fifteen bodies in all were recovered and identified. Thousands of people remained by the river bank all night, and thousands more were there early in the morning. August Rogers, the motorman who has been held as a witness, was charged with manslaughter. This action was taken by Chief of Police Hoehn after he had investigated the accident. After the charge had been placed against him nobody was permitted to see Rogers. The diver succeeded in fastening a chain to the trucks of the motor and they were raised from the river. The bed of the stream was then dragged, but no more bodies were found. Four persons are still missing, however, and it is probable that their bodies have floated down the river.

WASHINGTON.

The President has appointed John L. Peak, of Kansas City, Mo., United States Minister to Switzerland, to succeed Minister Broadhead, resigned, and Otto Munchmeyer as United States Consul at San Salvador.

The story from Washington to the effect that a second ultimatum had been sent to Venezuela by Great Britain is officially declared to be a complete fabrication. The original so-called ultimatum has not yet been delivered to the Venezuelan Government.

Official communications of the Collector of Customs transmitted to the Treasury Department actually demonstrate the rapid rate at which seal herds of Behring Sea are being slaughtered. In the last three months 4,914 sealskins have been brought into port, of which number 4,650 are females. This number of seals represents scarcely one-eighth of the North Pacific catch.

Secretary Morton has his annual report about completed. The Secretary will take up the system of government inspection of meats and will point out some of the defects in it as it now exists. The fact that the system fails to protect American consumers while it guards the health of foreign purchasers of our beef has often been pointed out. The law permits the Federal authorities to condemn but not destroy, and this stands in the way of an effective interference on the part of government officials to prevent the consumption of diseased meat in this country. Mr. Morton acknowledges this imperfection in the law and says it

is due to our system of government, which leaves such matters largely to the State. He says, however, that there is a remedy for the defect, which is to be found in appealing to the owners of diseased stock or in co-operation with the State government and he urges that steps be taken looking to the extension of the national government's prerogative in this direction.

FOREIGN.

A steam launch belonging to the British cruiser Edgar is reported to have been lost in Japanese waters and forty-eight men who were on board of her are said to have been drowned.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is positively stated that China has agreed that Germany shall occupy one of the islands near the entrance to the harbor of Amoy for the purpose of establishing a naval yard and a coal depot. It is added that it is feared this step will be followed by international complications, as France and Russia are certain to seek similar privileges.

Rev. Joseph M. Koudelka, of Cleveland, has just returned from a visit to Rome. In regard to the Pope's health he said: "I was shocked to find how he is broken in health. He has to be carried into the room in a chair, for he could not walk, and his form and face are much emaciated. His mind and sight are as vigorous as ever, however. Of course it is impossible to tell how long he may yet live, but I confess I should not be surprised to hear of his death at any time."

It is understood in well-informed circles at London that the assembling of the British and foreign fleets in Salonica Bay is having a good effect upon the Turkish Government, and that the Sultan has finally determined to make earnest efforts to put a stop to the bloodshed in Asia Minor. The following telegram from Constantinople was received Monday morning by the Anglo-Armenian Association: "The Armenians are being massacred everywhere in Asia Minor. Over 100,000 are dying of starvation and exposure. The Sassanian work of Government to stop the most awful events of modern times. The Porte is powerless, as all telegraphs are under the control of the palace officials, who have incited the massacre throughout Anatolia." A dispatch received from Rome says that advice which have reached there from Constantinople announce that the agitation against the Christians of Northern Syria is extending and that massacres have occurred near Aleppo.

IN GENERAL.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson has sailed for Samoa, where she intends to reside permanently.

Obituary—At Atlanta, Ga., Renick S. Matthews, 23, son of Governor Matthews of Indiana; at Milwaukee, Dr. Jacob Mendel; at Washington, Marquis Manfredi Lanza di Brolo; at Denver, Arch Eaton, a nephew of ex-President Harrison; at Oakland City, Ind., Editor William H. Evans, 60; at Valparaiso, Ind., John D. Wilson, 66; at Rockford, Ill., Mrs. Morton Russell, 81; at Chester, Ind., Mrs. Bartley Coyne, 73.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The scare about gold exports had no real significance, and although \$2,250,000 more went out Saturday, the stock market continues strong. There was and is a substantial cause of difficulty in the fact that exports of products have been too small to meet the greatly increased imports of merchandise. The collapse of Kafir speculations abroad has forced many to realize on Americans held, and the impression that our Government may have to borrow again also operates to our disadvantage. But there is no local disturbance of money markets."

Chicago is to have a new line of railroad connecting it with the Pacific coast. The Canadian Pacific is building a line into the city from the Northwest to connect with its Soo Line at Lake Superior, and by that line with its main system. The construction of its new branch has already been commenced. Grading, putting down ties and laying iron are now in progress, and the work will be pushed to completion with all possible energy. These operations are being conducted in the quietest manner and in a way not to attract attention. The work is being done apparently under other auspices than that of the Canadian Pacific, and in such a way as to permit the management of that road to deny diplomatically all connection with the new enterprise until it is ready for actual operation, and even then it is likely to be operated under a different corporate name and organization. All the same, the Canadian Pacific is back of the enterprise and will furnish all the means necessary to build it which cannot be obtained in other directions or in a way which will not interfere with the Canadian Pacific's control of the property when it is ready for operation.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.75 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 56c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 11c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; brown corn, common growth to choice green hurl, 2 1/2c to 4c per pound.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 1 white, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 35c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 66c to 68c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 30c to 41c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 23c to 41c; clover seed, \$4.30 to \$4.55.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 50c to 57c; corn, No. 3, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 1, 37c to 38c; pork, mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; butter, creamery, 16c to 24c; eggs, Western, 21c to 24c.

WANT MORE MARINES.

PRESENT STRENGTH DOES NOT
MEET DEMANDS.

Porte Has Yielded to European Demands—Will Personally Supervise
Armenian Reforms—England Will
Subsidize Canadian Mail Steamers.

Uncle Sam Wants Sailors.
Col. Charles Heywood, commanding the marine corps, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, makes a strong appeal for an increase in the enlisted strength of the corps to meet the additional duties imposed by the increase of the navy. Col. Heywood estimates that 1,500 marines on shore are needed for the protection of millions of dollars' worth of Government property in their charge. It is estimated that about 450 more men will be required for the new vessels now under construction.

Insures Reforms in Armenia.
Constantinople dispatch: The attitude of the Porte, or of the Sultan, has undergone a decided change since the other fleets began to join the British fleet in the naval demonstration in Salonica Bay. There is no doubt that the pressure brought to bear upon the Sultan has been strong enough to make him take personal charge of the work of reform in Armenia, and it is now hoped there will be no further bloodshed, except in the case of putting down the insurrections which have broken out against Turkish rule in different parts of Asia Minor. It is hoped, however, that the Armenian clergy will be able to induce their co-religionists to lay down their arms, especially as the sentiment of the whole of Europe is now in favor of the Sultan, whose evident desire to meet the views of the powers is thoroughly appreciated and has undoubtedly tilted over a most difficult crisis in the East. There is no longer any talk of the armed intervention of the powers in the Turkish Empire, and if any display of force is necessary upon the part of Europe, it might be in the direction of supporting the authority of the Sultan, as Great Britain, Russia and France are extremely desirous that order should promptly be restored throughout Asia Minor.

To Aid Ocean Mail Service.

Advices were received by the Government at Ottawa, Ont., announcing that the Imperial Government had decided to support the project of a fast mail service between Great Britain and Canada to the extent of \$375,000 annually for a class of vessels with a speed capacity of twenty knots an hour. This \$375,000 is to supplement the \$750,000 voted by the Dominion Parliament three sessions ago. It is understood, however, that the home Government will require the Dominion authorities to invite tenders at their service, so that the different syndicates which have been asking permission to submit tenders will have an opportunity of doing so.

Enormous Liabilities.

The statement of the accounts of Bamberger, Bloom & Co., wholesale dry goods, who failed some time since, at Louisville, Ky., is as follows: The assets are appraised at \$558,988; the total liabilities are \$1,215,403, of which \$715,977 is to Eastern creditors. Of the assets, \$134,966 has been pledged to secure liabilities, leaving \$722,022 assets available to meet general liabilities of \$1,078,436. The firm desires to resume business if an adjustment of its affairs can be made, and as its creditors have manifested a friendly spirit there is hope that the well-known house may soon be reopened.

BREVITIES.

Danish millers have petitioned the Danish Government to impose an experimental duty on imported flour.

United States Marshal Kilbourn and three deputies made an extensive raid on moonshiners in Wise County, Virginia, just over the Kentucky line, destroying a dozen illicit stills, with a capacity of 2,000 gallons. In a fight between the officers and moonshiners three of the latter were seriously wounded and one officer received a painful shot in the mouth.

The "Pacific limited," which left Chicago at 6 o'clock Sunday evening via the Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Central Pacific, arrived at San Francisco at 8:45 Wednesday evening, reducing the running time between the two cities to practically three days, instead of three and a half. The greatest saving in time is on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Ogden, amounting to six and one-half hours.

Wednesday morning a tenement-house at South Pittsburg, Tenn., occupied by Irvin Robinson, a respectable colored laborer, was destroyed by fire. In the building were two of Robinson's children, aged 1 and 4 years respectively, and both were burned to death. Robinson and his wife being absent at the time. Much indignation exists against the negroes living near who stood by and saw the children burned to death without making any effort to save them. Their brutal conduct was prompted by jealousy of Robinson's superior attainments.

Robert Harding Milward, the Duke of Marlborough's lawyer, who represented him in New York when the marriage settlements were signed previous to the Duke's marriage to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, in an interview at London is quoted as saying that the rumors current as to the amount of the settlements are grossly untrue. He also desired to officially contradict the statement that there is a heavy mortgage on the Benheim estates, and added that the Duke of Marlborough declined to touch a shilling of his bride's money and that the whole of it is settled upon her in the ordinary way.

Two Cincinnati boys were on trial before Judge Hollister for stealing cloth from the Globe Tailoring Company. The charge was grand larceny, for which the penalty is State's prison. Attorney Morris, however, showed that under the tariff now in force the value of the goods had been so reduced the crime was only petit larceny.

The British bark Trinidad has reached New York after a voyage of 154 days from Auckland, New Zealand. The vessel had been given up for lost and regained in English Lloyd's by the London underwriters at 70 guineas premium.

Missouri and Colorado were shaken by an earthquake Monday night.

John Montgomery, his wife and D. B. McKeecher were found murdered on the farm of S. O. Templeton, three miles east of Brownsville, Ore. All three of the victims had been shot with a rifle. No motive is at present known for the crime.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY
CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for Dec. 1.
Golden Text:—"Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."—1 Sam. 16: 7.

The lesson this week is found in 1 Sam. 16-18, and has for its subject David anointed King. David is King. Long live the King! King, not de facto but de jure; but the authority that names David king is God, who is King of kings and Lord of lords. What calm assurance this must have given him. It alone will account for the strength and steadfastness of purpose that characterized David ever after. He was God's man, and on the way to his own. The absence of this conviction, as the days of disobedience and disaffection came, must account, on the other hand, for Saul's growing weakness and timidity and vacillation. He had an increasing persuasion of disapproval. Happy the man who maketh the Lord his trust and his expectation. To faithful, waiting David came the anointing and in due time the crown.

"O human soul with longings fraught
For something higher than thou hast,
Watch, pray, and wait, despair thou not!
The blessing's sure to come at last."

Hath lengthened watching wearied thee?
And have thy prayers availed thee not?
Wait thou his time, and thou shalt see
Thou art not by thy Lord forgot."

Lesson Hints.

In search of a king, out on a hunt for the Lord's anointed. "Fill thine horn with oil and go." So go we, with oil, looking for kings. Thus the teacher goes before his class, thus the preacher before his congregation, thus the missionary or colporteur among the lanes and alleys. What a noble quest is ours?

Are we like unto Samuel in this respect that we unduly vex our minds about the Sauls? Spending our time grieving about the men of our fancy whom the Lord has rejected, instead of looking for those with whom God's Spirit is dwelling. Get a little of the strong Calvinistic and Pauline doctrine of the divine decrees into the composition; it will save us from much of fruitless service in the line of God's everlasting purposes.

Listen to God's voice. "I have provided me a King." Jehovah is on the throne and he rules over the children of men still. He does not invade the sanctity of the human will to destroy free agency, neither on the other hand is he thwarted from carrying out his high and holy purposes by any supposed hindrance under heaven. He has a people. He is seeking and calling them out. It is ours to go forth with the call, assured by the divine behests that our labor shall not be in vain in the Lord. The households of the King are scattered here and there. So find them and anoint in the name of the Lord.

"How can I go," said Samuel. "Take a heifer," was the answer, "and say, I am come to sacrifice." Is there delusion here. Tactful concealment perhaps, but not deceitful guile. That was unworthy of Samuel, not to speak of the voice that prompted. But the spirit of the Hebrew text seems to emphasize the doing rather than the saying. Literally it is, How can I go? (Douay): "How shall I go?" Samuel, courageous but wise, simply paused to ask the method of the going. It is a hazardous task; how shall we do it? And the Lord gives answers: "Let it be wrought in the ordinary performance of your prophetic and priestly functions. Therein will I reveal myself unto you and in due time to Saul the rejected king."

But how it is David's turn. Samuel looks at the goodly but chosen family group and says, "Are your sons all here?" (Hebrew, completed). Says Jesse, "There is yet the youngest (literally the little one), but, you see, he is taking care of the sheep." There is a mild rebuke in the word of Samuel, "Simplicity," for adds he, "I will not anoint him, he is probably the least, 'until he come hither.'" Such a feast seemed also to have signified Saul's first selection (9: 22). And now the climax. The ruddy youth appears summoned from the sheepfold. A glance and a word. It is he! The king is found, and the anointing oil is poured forth on his head. And now exit Samuel, his work done, grand old man. "And Samuel rose up and went to Ramah." But David, the oil is upon him. We shall hear of him again. "He must increase, but I must decrease."

Illustrations.

The anointing of David is an encouragement to inward goodness. God's eye is upon the heart. It was not chance that gave David his crown; it was character. Resolution wins. "Come to find everything you want in Christ. Do not come with a load of your own wealth. Remember what Pharaoh said to Joseph: 'Also regard not your staff; for the good of all the land of Egypt is yours.' Do not bring your old rubbish with you." Come simply, humbly, like a little child. This is the innermost revelation of David's character and conduct—and his conquest.

Live a high life. In the sheep-fold dwell in the thought and in the air of kingship. There is said to be an insect that when it goes down, like a diver, to seek its subsistence under the wave, carries down with it a tiny globe of the upper atmosphere in which it lives till the fresh supply is exhausted; then returns for the atmosphere of God. Live down here in the atmosphere of faith. So are we to do. "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him."

Next Lesson:—"David and Goliath."—1 Sam. 17: 38-51.



CHAPTER XIII—(Continued.)

As she was hesitating Madame Saintone brought to her the calm matter of fact pressure of the woman accustomed to be obeyed, on one who was moving in a lower grade.

"Ah," she said, smiling. "I thought you would relent. I understand your feelings. I should be as jealous as you if some one tried to separate me from my darling Antoinette. Where is our dear Aube?"

She walked quietly forward, and, as if mastered by a stronger will, Nousie led her in silence to the inner room she had religiously set apart for her child.

Aube rose from the piano as they entered, coloring vividly and then growing pale while her mother stood at the door watching jealously every look and feeling painfully more and more that she had been creating the gap between her and the child she loved.

"Ah, my darling," cried Madame Saintone, "I have come at last."

She kissed her affectionately, but Aube made no sign.

"What a delightful little nest. A piano! Books! All thoughtful little preparations made by your dear mother for her child's return. There, have I not been patient? I should have been here before," she continued, seating herself in a lounge and arranging her dress while Aube stood by, and Nousie closed the door and seemed to keep guard lest her child should be stolen from her, "but 'Toulette said you two ought to have a few days together undisturbed."

"It was very kind of you, Madame Saintone, and good of you to call."

"Oh, come, my child, don't talk like that. We must not be formal. There, go and put on your things. I see how it is: you are quite pale with keeping indoors, and you have been feeling the heat. I am going to take you for a drive where you can feel the sea air; then come for a few hours to dine with us, and I'll bring you back in the evening."

Aube looked at her in a startled way, and then at her mother, who remained a silent and watchful spectator of the scene.

"You have seen nothing of the place yet, I am sure, and if I go back to Paris and call on the dear Sisters, I shall never be able to face them if I have not done my duty by you. Come."

Nousie stood with her lips parted, and feeling as if something was constricting her heart as she told herself that she had committed a grievous error, and all her labor of these many years was to prepare her child for another Aube of life, and that from this moment Aube was going to drift away.

Yes, it was plain enough. She realized fully the difference between herself and this elegantly-dressed, polished woman with whom Aube seemed in accord. Misery, agony, despair—all fought for the possession of her breast as she felt now that she was only fit to be servant to her. Will be blind, from the room and find since Dr. Holmes' report where she could find the village owes it and beat her head about of gratitude for his aid at Aube, her earnest zeal and how so soft and gentle a touch the tender that her breast heard, her great love prevailed once more, and she said to herself: "Why not? I have been her servant and slave all these years. Why should it not continue now if it will make her happy? Is she not my life?"

"Why, my child," cried Madame Saintone, with a forced laugh, "how strange you look. Oh, I see you have some nonsense in that pretty head about obligation and not wishing to trouble me. Quite school etiquette, that, and all very well in Paris; but here, we are more free and neighborly. Aube, my darling, I have to give you your first lesson in Haytian hospitality, so to begin with, my dear, my horses and carriage are at your service whenever you like. We must mount you, and 'Toulette and you can go for long rides together."

At that moment a jealous suspicion flashed across Nousie's brain, for she recalled meeting 'Toulette on horseback nearly two years before, and she was riding with her brother Etienne. If Aube went with Madame Saintone, she would meet this man.

"Don't you think so, Madame Dulan?" Nousie started and gazed at her wildly.

"I said," continued Madame Saintone, with a smile, in a voice full of good-humored condescension, "do you not think our dearest Aube would look charming in a riding habit?"

Nousie's lips parted, and Madame Saintone said to herself, "Poor woman; I can lead her as I like." Then aloud, as Aube crossed toward her mother, "That's right, my dear. Do not hurry, and make yourself hot, and pray let there be no more formality between us. Your dear mother wishes you, I can see, to make friends with our people, and it will be better for you, of course."

"And she will meet Etienne Saintone, the man who came here that day," thought Nousie; and with her eyes dilating she recalled the bribe he had given her, and what had followed when he and his friend kept their appointment.

She was recalling all this with the agony at her heart increasing as the possibility of Saintone seeing and loving her child flashed across her, and quite heedless of her daughter's words as Aube laid a hand upon her arm, she now caught her to her side and held her fast.

"What?" she said, wildly; and she looked fiercely at Aube's eyes.

"I said that it was kind and thoughtful of Madame Saintone to come and make this proposal; but will you tell her, dear, as I did, that I have come back home to you, to be with you, and that I cannot accept her offer."

"My dearest Aube," cried Madame Saintone, holding out her hands.

"I am saying what I am sure my dear mother wishes," said Aube, gently, "and it is what I feel. Thank you, Madame

Saintone, I am very grateful—indeed I am—for all your care of me during the voyage, but I must decline."

"My dear Madame Dulan," said the visitor, "it really is your duty to help your child. Do not, pray, stand in her light. Indeed, all this will be for her good."

Nousie felt constrained again.

Was it right? Was it for Aube's good, and would she stand in her light? This beautiful, ladylike girl was, she saw now, so out of place there.

"Do you feel this?" continued Madame Saintone, who followed up her advantage, and spoke earnestly to the mother.

"Feel this?" faltered Nousie, as she looked wildly at her child. "Stand in her light! Aube, dear. Should I? Yes. You should go."

Aube's arms were round her, and she laid her head upon her mother's shoulder.

"No," she said softly. "Madame Saintone means kindly, but it is not right. No, Madame Saintone, I have thought all this over, and thank you all the same. Mother dear, I cannot go."

Nousie stood as if carved in stone as Madame Saintone rose, shrugged her shoulders, and raised her eyebrows, thinking the while.

"I see," she cried, pleasantly. "Toulette was right. I have still come too soon. You two are quite love-sick yet. There, I am going now to wait till all this emotion has time to calm down. Good-by, Madame Dulan. Aube, my sweet child," she continued, kissing her, "an revoir, I am going to disappoint 'Toulette, but you will make up for it another day."

Aube shook her head, but Madame Saintone laughed.

"We shall see," she said gently. "Good-by."

She rustled out of the door, and mother and child stood apart now in the shaded room, listening as the chatter of the blacks outside ceased, and in imagination they saw the visitor mount into the carriage; then the wheels crushed the dusty road, the loud talking of the blacks began again, and there was a cheer.

Then Nousie gazed wildly in her child's face.

"It is all true," she said. "I shall stand in your light and keep you back."

Aube flung her arms round her neck, and nestled to her as she whispered:

"My own dearest mother, you hurt me if you speak like that."

But Nousie made no sign, for Madame Saintone's words had gone deeply home; and more and more in her heart she knew that they were true.

CHAPTER XIV.

The time glided by, and now that the first shock of surprise and what nearly approached to horror had passed, Aube found her surroundings less painful, though at times she shrank from the idolatry with which she was treated by the people who came about the place. It was little less from her mother and Cherubine, though her mother's tenderness was now mingled with sadness. There was a deprecating apologetic feeling in all her approaches which caused Aube no little suffering, and she strove hard to make her feel that she was happy and content.

Among the blacks and mulattoes who came to the house, there were only two who appeared strange. One of these was the tall, handsome mulatto girl who seemed to have some strange influence with Nousie; and the other was the gigantic black with the knotted hair, who scarcely allowed a day to pass without making his appearance; and Aube noticed that he always watched her strangely, and on one occasion as she sat playing one of the old pieces which brought back her life at the convent, she saw that the room was darkened and that some one was looking in.

She shrank back into one corner of the room with her heart beating fast, for she had caught sight of the man who had startled her before. Then the light came unintermittedly again, and the dread passed away as she thought of the love of the black people for Nousie, and that the chords she had been playing had attracted the man to the window.

Madame Saintone came again and again, but always to meet with similar refusals, all of which she took good temperedly enough, announcing that she should return to the cottage until she succeeded; and her invitation had been supplemented by others brought by her son, whose visits to the caret were now daily.

They caused Aube but little uneasiness, only vexation that Madame Saintone should be so pertinacious, for in the midst of Nousie's passionate affection for, and worship of, her child, it was plain enough to see that there was a nervous expectancy and dread lest she should be won over at last, and be ready to forsake her home.

Aube only encountered Saintone twice. He was enthusiastic, and aired all his graces and attractions to make an impression upon his mother's selection; but Nousie, who watched every look and word, jealously, had no cause for suffering, as it was plain enough that Saintone's visits annoyed Aube, and he went away mortified and ready to declare that she was weak and unimpressible, or his visits would not have so far been in vain.

But after swallowing his disappointment he was ready to come to the attack again, his vanity seconding the feeling of passion lately evoked.

It was a strange life, and Aube would sit by her open window at night listening to the weird sounds which came from the forest, and ready to feel at times that sooner or later she would awaken from her last dream.

Then she would sigh and think that it was no dream, and sit and recall her peaceful life at the convent, her happy days with Lucie, and a faint glow would flush her cheeks at the thought of Paul.

Then the hot tears would come as in her heart she felt that she might some

day have loved him, but that this was indeed a dream never to be realized—a something pleasant belonging to the dead past.

She had written to the lady superior and to Lucie twice since she had been out there, but her letters were guarded. The allusions to her mother and her home were brief, but she dwelt at length upon the beauty of the country and the tender love showered upon her by her mother and her old nurse. But there was no mention of her position, and the agony she had suffered—no word to show that she was not happy.

"Why should I speak of my disappointment and the dissipation of all my illusions?" she asked herself. "I built up all those castles in the air; it is not her fault that they have all come tumbling down."

CHAPTER XV.

Nousie was seated at the back of her buffet one morning when all without was glorious sunshine, and in her heart all looked dark. The place and her avocations had suddenly grown distasteful, she hardly realized to herself why; and the great object of her life achieved, she sat wondering why it was that it had not brought her joy.

There were endless things to distract her. She was jealous of Madame Saintone, and she shuddered when Etienne came, but always after their departure she commended with herself as to whether she ought not to forgive the past and encourage her child to accept the intimacy at all events with Madame Saintone, who could offer her social advantages such as were wanting now.

Then she thought of leaving the place altogether and beginning a new life, but these thoughts were cast aside despairingly, for if she did this, her income would cease, and worst of all, the gap between her and her child would not be bridged.

"I can see it—I can see it," she sighed. "My poor darling; she is struggling hard to love me. I never thought of it, but she is so different, and I can never be anything else but what I am."

Her musings that morning and the thoughts which always came to her when she was alone were interrupted by the entrance of Eugenie and the great black, who, after making sure that they would not be overheard, seated themselves, the black refreshing himself with a glass of rum, and Genie leaning over the buffet counter to speak in a low tone to Nousie.

"Where is Cherubine?" she asked.

"Gone into the town."

"She has not been up to us lately."

"No; she has been so busy here."

"Ah, yes, with the pretty lady from over the sea."

"Yes," said Nousie uneasily, and, avoiding further allusions to her child, she entered at once into the business of her visitor's call, receiving certain orders from her which she undertook to fulfill.

Then the woman arose, made a sign to the black, and he followed her without a word for some distance along the road, till they were quite out of sight of Nousie's home, when she pointed up a side path.

"To on, now," she said.

"You coming?"

"Not yet. Go on, and don't watch me."

The black laughed rather consciously, and turned up the path, to go for some distance before turning sharply round, and he was about to plunge in among the trees as if to retrace his steps, when he became conscious that the mulatto girl had followed him a little way, and was watching to see if he really went.

The black laughed and went on again, while, after making sure that she was not being watched in turn, the girl returned to the road, and sat down where she could command the way to the port and see who came.

(To be continued.)

INVENTIVE CRANKS IN FRANCE.

Their Favorite Idea Is to Bring About Wholesale Destruction in War.

Some amusing particulars of the inventions that have been offered to the French war office since 1871, says the London Court Journal, have recently been published in a French newspaper, the majority of which are about equal to the Laputa scheme for plowing fields, namely, by sowing acorns in rows and then turning in pigs to root them up. One genius sought a patent for the training of squadrons of horseflies. These auxiliaries were to be fed exclusively on blood served up beneath the delicate epidermis of mechanical figures clothed in the uniforms of members of the triple alliance, so that when political relations in Europe were strained the flies might be given daily a little of the juice of certain poisonous plants, and on actual declaration of war turned out in the path of the enemy. Another ingenious person proposed a scheme for educating war dogs. In time of peace he would teach French dogs to bite lay figures wearing Prussian helmets, in order that on the outbreak of war the kennels of the whole country might be mobilized and let loose on the enemy. Then there are numerous proposals for bridging rivers by means of ropes attached to cannon balls, and a photographer suggests a novel kind of captive shell, which, breaking over the fortified position of an enemy, would disclose a small camera attached to a parachute. The enemy's fortifications would be instantaneously photographed and the apparatus hauled back by the string and the negatives developed at leisure. Two ideas are very inhuman. One is a scheme for sending large quantities of poisoned needles, as if in charity, to the enemy's generals, who would, of course, distribute them to their forces and so poison the unfortunate users; and the other to charge explosive bullets with pepper. Two objects are pursued by the inventor of the pepper: its discharge would blind the enemy, and the great demand for the condiment in war time would stimulate the trade of the French colonies and increase the revenue of the country. There are also many other equally absurd propositions, such as suggestions for making soup by machinery, growing potatoes on barrack roofs in December, and killing whole army corps of Prussians by post—but they are far too numerous to be mentioned.

A West Virginia man is so peculiarly affected by riding on a train that he has to chain himself to a seat to prevent his jumping out of the car window.

FARM AND GARDEN.

BRIEF HINTS AS TO THEIR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

husking Corn Economically of Labor—New Variety of Game Fowls—The Northern Spy a Good Bearing Apple—General Farm Prospects.

Birchen Game Fowls.
At the last revision of the American Standard of Perfection there was recognized a new variety of Games, under the name of Birchen. This variety, though new to the Standard, is by no means new in fact, for it has existed for many years, but has been but little bred. In the past few years interest has been revived or created in it in England, and has been awakened in this country.

Birchens were produced originally by a cross of the Silver Duckwing and the Brown Red, the Duckwing being used to effect the change in the color of the hackle and outer lacing. This cross, however, usually gives more lacing than is required or desired, and a return to the Brown Red is made to get rid of the extra lacing. It is by no means an easy thing to produce a new variety, and though every step should be indicated, the patience necessary for the undertaking could not be supplied to the experimenter. He must furnish that very important element himself. Ordinarily, except to the one who likes



TYPICAL BIRCHEN GAMES.

this kind of work, it does not pay to attempt to produce a new variety. It is quicker and cheaper to purchase it already made. But there are always some minds which delight in the manipulation of old varieties for the sake of producing new, and to them we owe the new combinations in color or figure which delight the eye.

Game fowls—especially games—are not generally included in the list of practical fowls, but they are really very good layers of most excellent eggs, and are, despite their long shanks, most excellent fowls for the table. Their bodies are plump and meaty and the flesh is exceedingly fine in grain and delicious in flavor. Exhibition games are better practical fowls than they are given credit for, and the Birchen is one of the most useful.

The Back Yard.

The intelligent man inspects his sinks, drains and cess-pools, and makes sure that they are in good order for winter. Whatever material is used for drains, says A Healthy Home, the necessity of flushing the pipes with some good disinfectant solution at frequent intervals remains the same. Once or twice a week is none too often in hot weather. Copperas is a good disinfectant for ordinary use, and has the advantage of being cheap. Dissolve in the proportion of one-half a pound to a gallon of water, and use very freely. Plug the outlet, and pour enough into the sink to fill the pipe its full length. Use the solution as near the boiling point as convenient, for the reason that a hot fluid is far more penetrating than a cold one; also, because a hot solution acts as a solvent of whatever waste particles may have lodged at various points. Dishwater usually contains more or less grease, and this will be melted and washed out if the disinfectant is poured in hot.

The Northern Spy Apple.

Frequently, out of a number of varieties of apples in an orchard, only one or two will bear, all the others failing to produce a crop. The Northern Spy is said by Meehan's Monthly to be one of the apples that will frequently bear when all the others fail. This is probably owing to its blooming later than the others, so that the flowers get the full benefit of its pollen. The Northern Spy is also a favorite, from the fact that it usually bears an abundant crop; that is, after it once commences to bear; but the trees seldom bear when young, and the orchardist frequently has to wait several years for a crop, when other varieties have been for some time in bearing.

Farm Prospects.

Three things are constantly tending to decrease the legitimate profits of agriculture, and that they are likely to continue to do so for a long time to come, says the Michigan Farmer. These are: an increased area devoted to production, increased competition in all departments, and the increased facilities for production afforded by machinery. And to these might be added a fourth, the wonderful facilities for transportation that enabled the products of the cheapest labor to compete with those of the dearest in the markets of the world.

Treatment of Ashes.

One of our exchanges gives a mode of treating wood ashes, which has the advantage of convenience, in connection with ground bone. The mixing is performed on a good solid barn floor. The first layer is of finely pulverized soil about two inches thick, which is then moistened with a sprinkler. On this is then placed two inches of ground bone,

which is also moistened; and then two inches of unleached wood ashes, moistened. The succession of layers is then continued until the mass is two or three feet high. The fermentation which follows repels the moisture in about two weeks, when the whole is overhauled, worked over and all the lumps pulverized with a hand hoe. It is then ready for applying to crops, on such soils as are benefited by bone and ashes. It may be used at the rate of six or eight hundred pounds to the acre, whether broadcast or in hills.

Farm Water Supply.

Running streams and springs are the best sources of water supply, but they should be frequently examined to detect otherwise unsuspected causes of pollution, those most frequently coming from factories, slaughter-houses and the sewage from hotels and farm-houses. Especially, says the New York Tribune, should one see to it that all forms of human excreta are kept from polluting drinking water.

Cisterns should be carefully built and covered, so that no foul air can reach the water, or small animals or insects fall into it. The overflow pipes from cisterns should have no connection with any other pipes. Roofs and gutters should be frequently examined, and no water allowed to enter the cistern during storms until they are well cleaned. Cistern water should be frequently examined and kept free from color, odor and every other indication of impurity. Rainwater is purest when collected from a slate roof. The cistern should not be under the house, and should be cleaned at regular intervals.

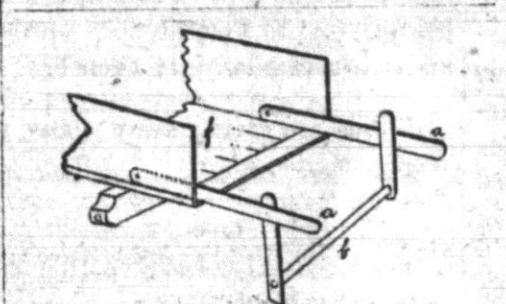
Granular Butter.

Draw off the buttermilk, and with a dipper pour a pail of cold water over the butter, letting it run through it and out of the churn. This washes the granules of butter and prevents their massing together. Next, advises the Wisconsin Dairyman, cover the butter with cold water, and move the churn back and forth a few times, draw off the water and repeat until the water runs from the churn clear. At this stage it is recommended and practiced by many to cover the butter with a strong brine (which can be kept for this purpose, and repeatedly used by occasional scalding to keep pure), which hardens the grains, and more perfectly liberates the buttermilk, giving the butter a brighter appearance.

Corn Husking Device.

In the illustrated device for husking corn, represents the rear end of an ordinary wagon box; a a are 2x4 in pine sticks 5 or 6 feet long, rounded at the ends and extended into the wagon box 2 feet from the end. The gate is bolted to the sides, up edgewise, so that the whole will tip clear forward and lie in the bottom of the box toward its front end; b is a step and brace.

A man doing his own work can blanket his team, drive along the shock row, fling enough cornstalks upon the frame a s, husk it, throwing the corn into the wagon bed, tie the bundle, step on b, walk to front end of wagon box, place it crosswise and continue the husking until loaded. When starting home, raise the frame and put in the end



HUSKING CORN CHEAPLY DONE.

gate which keeps fodder from rolling off in the rear. Returning to the field, turn the step b forward and use the inverted end for a seat.—Farm and Home.

The Most Beautiful Fern.

The beautiful Adiantum Farleyense, the delight and despair of many home growers, requires three things—heat and moisture, shade and root room. Never let a plant get pot-bound, says Edgar Sanders in the Philadelphia Ledger, but keep on repotting, keeping the plant within bounds by using old stools for propagation when the plants are over-sized. To do this, cut into as many pieces as there are eyes, cut the foliage off and put into the potting material; soon there will be a young plant to show for it. Water the earth in which the plant is and keep the pot moist, but do not water the fronds.

For the Red Spider.

Bisulphide of carbon Dr. Bailey recommends for the mite and the red spider. It is a clear, transparent liquid, evaporating rapidly. Its fumes are fatal to insect and animal life. The plants to be treated must be in a small space. An uncorked bottle of this hung above the infected plants in a tight box just large enough to contain them will kill all animal life.

Increase the Yield of Your Cows.

If you can raise the average yield per cow, only 100 quarts per year for the next ten years, you will be well on the way to success as a milk farmer. The way to do it without expense is to breed the best cows to a bull of milk-producing pedigree, raise the best heifer calves and sell off a few of the poorest cows each year.

Feed the Orchard.

The better we feed the tree so much the better will be the return. What that feed shall be is for each one to decide. With me I'll pin my faith on barn manures helped out by bone and potash. We are digging our young orchard. In the small pasture places where there are older trees the hog is doing good work.

Medium-Sized Cows Best.

Some of those big milkers are not so profitable as the cows of moderate size, which give a moderate amount of rich milk and keep it up nearly the whole year. Big, coarse cows are treacherous eaters.

DO NOT CARE FOR PENNIES.

Citizens of Arizona Have No Regard for Small Change.

Have you ever noticed that men in Arizona do not pay their bills with chicken feed or small change? In the older States when a purchase is made, exact change is usually tendered, and one thing certain—a bill is not broken if it can possibly be avoided. Here in the West any ordinary little purchase is made simply by asking for the article, and when it is passed across the counter a piece of money amply large to cover the cost is thrown down. When change is made, the customer carelessly drops it into his pocket, apparently without counting it, and goes out without once mentioning the cost of the article. He gets just as good a deal as though he had jewed the dealer for half an hour.

The custom of throwing down a larger piece of money than is necessary is not done, as a rule, to exhibit the cash, for in this territory everybody has money. It is only to show apparent indifference, and is a mark of liberality.

It may be said that pennies have no abiding place in the West, especially in this territory. Even at the postoffice, where everything is supposed to be legal tender, pennies, 2-cent and 3-cent pieces are unknown. Change is made to the cent by postmasters, but they do it with postage stamps or postal cards. No where else are odd pennies recognized, even in the banks. A check drawn for \$4.98 would be paid with a \$5 bill without a word. The same is true in all the shops and stores; change is made to the nearest nickel, sometimes only to the nearest quarter or dollar. Poor Richard's saying: "Take care of the pennies," etc., does not apply to Arizona, as small change, anything under a dollar, is by most people considered only as trash of little value.—Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette.

Some Top-Heavy Names.

"I admit that I have rather a hard name to spell or pronounce, and that is why I encourage my friends in their proclivity to call me Zig," said C. O. Ziegenfuss. "But while I make this confession as to my own outlandish patronymic, I want it understood that mine is not the worst name in the world. Once while I was doing newspaper work in Denver our editor advertised for a new boy. A bright-appearing young fellow with a mild look in his eye answered the call and said he was ready to go to work."

"All right," said the editor; "let me ask your name." The lad hesitated a moment and eventually fished out a card which bore the name 'Herman V. Morgenauzelagen.'

"Very well, Mr. Morgenauzelagen," said the editor, "take that desk and answer any calls that may be made. But first let me introduce you to the members of the staff. My name is Dickensheets. This fair-haired gentleman here is Mr. Felewisch. The brunette on your right is Mr. Eckinggreen, and the gentleman with the sylph-like form is Mr. Ziegenfuss."

"These were all genuine names, but the new office boy would not believe it. He was on his dignity in a moment and said: 'I will have you understand, sir, that I came here to work and not to be joshed. I do not propose to stay in a place where I am insulted. Good-day, sir.'"

"Clapping his hat on his head he left. We tried to call him back, but it was no use."

This story led to others in regard to strange names. "I used to know a man in Missouri named Auxie Auchico Benzull Maria Penith Hildreth Dickinson Tompkins," said Bob Davis. "I have heard Dan Quille tell of a colored boy in Washington City who bore the cognomen burden of Thomas Dylmuss Christopher Holmes Henry Cadwalder Peter Jones Henry Clay Anderson."—San Francisco Call.

The Banavia Flea.

All tourists in the Highlands know Banavia. They may not know why a lobster is in the West Highlands, called a "Banavia flea." From a book referred to, we gather that a good many years ago an American was stopping at the Banavian Hotel, and he made himself very obnoxious by his contemptuous remarks on Scottish scenery. "Ben Nevis," he said, "do you call that a mountain? You should see our mighty Rockies! Loch Linnhe! Do you call that a lake? You should see our Lake Superior!" and so on.

The Highland waiter was exasperated, and procuring a live lobster, he secreted it, in regal of the insults, in the American's bed. Hardly had the American gone to sleep, when the lobster caught him firmly by the toe, and he jumped out of bed with a yell and ran for "boots." "Boots," he said, solemnly, rubbing his toes as he spoke, "you may not have such big mountains and big lakes as we have in the States, but you have the most far-nation big fleas I ever experienced."

An Eskimo Superstition.

For many years the furriers have noticed that all the skins of polar bears which they have received have been mutilated by the loss of the nose. A Parisian furrier has discovered that this is a result of a superstitious belief prevalent among the Eskimo that wherever a polar bear is killed his nose must be cut off and thrown upon the ice or bad luck will follow the hunter.

Put the Pugilists to Work.

Why not take the champion brutes into Indian territory and make a rail-mauling contest?—Cleveland Plain-dealer.

When a girl's handwriting would be a disgrace to a 10-year-old child, her friends compliment it, by calling it "characteristic."

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turner block, 1000 Wilkeson block, Chelsea, Mich.
BY C. T. MOORE.
 Terms—\$1.50 per year in advance.
 Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.
 Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.
CHELSEA, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1895.

County and Vicinity.

Ex-Congressman Jas. O'Donnell of Jackson wants to be governor of Michigan and is not bashful about saying so.

Hon. E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti was elected president of the State Sunday School Association at the meeting at Detroit last week.

During the 45 days ending November 15 more patients were treated at the University hospital than in any like period of time in the last eight years.

That old, gray headed story about the Lake Shore Company building a line from Ypsilanti to Detroit, thus making the shortest route between Detroit and Chicago, has awakened and is around once more.

A Bad Axe farmer, in looking over the wheat which he has stored in bins, has found it full of white worms about half an inch long, which are eating the grain. He says that he has never seen any worms like them before.

A Plainfield widower who became tired of single life, made up his mind to get married. His son did not like the idea of living with a stepmother, so went away and got married himself two days before the old gentleman. The younger bride left school to go on the wedding trip.

Pinckney's council got a saving streak a short time ago, and done away with the street lights. Barked shins, skinned noses, and various other bruises are being carried about by many of the citizens and they are trying to get the council to put the lights in commission again.

A certain lawyer (pronounced liar in this city, recently made a loan of a few hundred dollars which had been saved up by a poor working girl, and charged her as his commission the whole of a year's interest. His many crooked acts are getting pretty well known in Ann Arbor.—Courier.

Dowagiac claims to be the banner secret society town of the state, having 24 to a population of 4,000—or one secret society to each 167 inhabitants. Milan has twelve secret societies, one to each 83 inhabitants. Dowagiac also claims 20 clubs and social organizations, while Milan has an equal number. Pass the banner over here, Dowagiac!—Milan Leader.

It is pleasing to note that the law relative to protecting young girls under 16 years of age from the lecherous and wicked acts of men both old and young, is being rigorously enforced in many parts of the state. When it is found that a term in prison awaits the destroyer of these young girls' lives—for that is what it amounts to—the practice will in a measure cease.—Ann Arbor Courier.

The Howell water works will yield a revenue for 1896 of \$2,800. The expenses are estimated to not over reach \$2,300, which will leave a surplus of \$500, to pay on the interest of the water works bond. These figures are on the present number of taps now in. This is an excellent showing, as most of the towns of the state have run their works from three to five years before they would pay their running expenses.—Livingston Herald.

Yesterday afternoon a woman went into the central telephone office and pretending she was deaf and dumb prevailed upon one of the ladies to purchase a penny lead pencil for which she paid five cents. As the woman was leaving she so far forgot herself as to say "Thank you." A fake of this description has no right to be encouraged and the Times publishes this item as a warning to others who may be called on in a like manner.—Wash-tonaw Times.

The "Rags and Bottles" company consisted of five young people from Hillsdale who gave to a good sized audience one of the "rockiest" performances that ever struck town. They did not complete the farce as one by one, two by two, and finally with one accord the entire audience departed. The "boys and girls" went to their hotel under the espionage of the marshal, followed by a hooting mob of men and boys armed with eggs. It was an outrage, of course, to charge 25 and 35 cents for such a fake show, but it was also a disgrace to Brooklyn for its young men and boys to make such hoodlums of themselves.—Brooklyn Exponent.

The Milan poker players claim the Milan Leader had better get posted as to who has control of the fire ladders and that the council should not be consulted about using them. They claim the chief of the fire department has full control of the ladders and that he gave his consent for them to be used.—Maybe Courier. Wonder if the Courier man has been climbing that ladder, too.—Milan Leader. Maybe(e).

West Main street was quite the scene of amusement or rather disgust Saturday afternoon. Three old silvers from the country who had been in town part of the forenoon became the worse for liquor, and appeared on the street to load up for home, here they found themselves playing the monkey act, being down on all fours and in many other unaccountable positions. What can we expect of the boys when the old heads set the examples.—Saline Observer.

One more for Saline. A few days since we were informed that the books at the stockyards in Detroit showed Saline to be the greatest shipping point for live stock in Michigan and we doubt very much any exaggeration in the report. We have six or more buyers, who are men of activity, full of business and push. They make it a business every day in the year and ship an immense amount of stock from here besides a good many head which they load at Milan, Britton and Ann Arbor. This is very helpful to the farmers, as it gives them a ready market at home at good prices and is always cash. Could we now have equally as active a grain market it would do much toward making our town one of the foremost business places in the state.—Saline Observer.

About three months ago Mary Purfield, a young lady of high accomplishments and well-known in Ann Arbor, was married to George Paldridge, under very peculiar circumstances, as narrated at the time. It was publicly known that she was engaged to a young lawyer by the name of Weir, who graduated last June from the law department and was to locate in the west. He was a man with considerable property and very popular among the students. Paldridge was a photographer at Kalamazoo. Miss Purfield and Paldridge were united in marriage, eloping to Kalamazoo, where they resided until September 18, when the bride returned to her parents, claiming that her husband had treated her with great cruelty. A divorce bill was filed by her Monday in which she charges cruelty. At the time of the marriage there was great public interest in the elopement, inasmuch as it was claimed afterwards by the bride that she had been hypnotized by Paldridge. She was married to Paldridge at Ypsilanti under the alias of Mary French.

Holmes are giving away shoes this week. Notice ad.

Lima.
 Otto Lewick has been visiting relatives at Saginaw.

Charley Hanchett of Jackson has been spending a week with Arl Guerin.

There will be a masquerade dance at the Hall, Friday evening, December 6th.

Miss Ada Gilbert of Sylva is spending a couple of weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. C. Brown.

Mrs. Eggleston's relatives wish to extend their thanks to the many kind friends who assisted them during their sad bereavement.

Mrs. Frank Eggleston died at her home near Mt. Pleasant, November 20, aged 48 years. Mrs. Eggleston had been in poor health for over a year. She came here this fall and spent four weeks with her mother. Only ten days after her leaving here, the sad news of her death was received. The remains were brought here Friday. The funeral was held at the church Saturday afternoon, Rev. C. L. Adams officiating. Mrs. Eggleston leaves a husband, mother, two sisters a brother and many friends to mourn her loss.

A ten dollar cloak for seven at Holmes' this week.

Holmes has something special to say in their ad. this week.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the nerves is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint and all blood, liver and kidney diseases. Call on F. P. Glazier & Co. sole agent and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

A full blood Poland China boar, two years old, for service. Inquire at Seney farm, Lima.

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

Mr. H. WETSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of



AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years—not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Pay the printer!

Henry Wilson, the postmaster at Welshton, Florida, says he cured a case of diarrhoea of long standing in six hours, with one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. What a pleasant surprise that must have been to the sufferer. Such cures are not unusual with this remedy. In many instances only one or two doses are required to give permanent relief. It can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by F. P. Glazier & Co.

Fresh oysters at the Bank Drug Store at workingman's prices. Standards 18c per can, selects 23c per can.

For Sale—A good 5-year old mare, or will exchange for young stock or for 4-ft. wood. Geo. Blaich.

If you want the very choicest cream candy, go to the Bank Drug Store after it as they always make a point of having it fresh.

Pay the printer!

Stop that cough with a bottle of White Pine Balsam. It has no equal for breaking up a severe cold. Sold only by F. P. Glazier & Co.

Agent Wanted.

Male or female in every Township in Washtenaw County to advertise. Diamond Crystal syrup. For particulars. Call or address. D. Shell, Francisco, Mich.

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 suffer from 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 fifty cents at F. P. Glazier & Co.

For Sale—A good wood heating stove for sale cheap. D. B. Taylor.

W. A. McGuire, a well known citizen of McKay, Ohio, is of the opinion that there is nothing as good for children troubled with colds or croup as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He had used it in his family for several years with the best results and always keeps a bottle of it in the house. After having a la grippe he was himself troubled with a severe cough. He used other remedies without benefit and then concluded to try the children's medicine and to his delight it soon effected a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. P. Glazier & Co.

We carry the finest line of silverware in this part of the county, and make the lowest prices. Our guarantee goes with every piece. Remember the Bank Drug Store.

Pay the printer!

A Household Treasure

D. M. 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 Drug-gist, 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 never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at F. P. Glazier & Co's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

Probate Order.
 STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 28th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, Present, J. William Babcock, Judge of Probate, in the matter of the estate of Orman Clark deceased.
 On reading and filing the petition, duly verified by Chauncey P. Clark and Dick Clark, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate and that administration of said estate may be granted to themselves, the executors named in said will or to some other suitable person.
 Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 2nd day of December, next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the petitioner and legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, to be held at the Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petition be given notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. William Babcock, Judge of Probate.
 Wm. Dorry, Probate Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Freeman Covert and Theodore F. Covert and Emma A. Covert, his wife, of the Township of Lima, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to Luther James of the Township of Lima, County and State aforesaid, dated March 21st, A. D. 1888 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw on the 4th day of April A. D. 1888 in liber 67 of mortgages on page 221 which said mortgage was duly assigned by Thomas S. Constantine Lewis to said Luther James deceased to James L. Babcock by assignment thereof dated the 28th day of August A. D. 1888 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Washtenaw County on the 29th day of October A. D. 1888 in liber 12 of Assignments of mortgages on page 346 by which default the power of sale in said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two thousand and six dollars. And no suit or proceeding at law or equity having been commenced to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed on the 4th day of February, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), by a sale of the said premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the cost of this proceeding and the attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, as well as any taxes or insurance that may become a charge against said premises. Said premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Township of Lima in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan and described as follows to-wit: Being the West half of the North-west quarter of section number twenty-four (24) in Township number two South of range number four East. Contained eighty acres of land be the same more or less. (The above fore-closure sale will be made subject to a prior mortgage dated October 7th 1888 executed by the same mortgagors to said Luther James upon which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Ten hundred and sixty-five dollars) Dated October 31, 1895.
 JAMES L. BABCOCK, Assignee of Mortgage.
 G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by John T. Feldkamp and Susanna F. Feldkamp, his wife, of the township of Sharon, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, to Matthew J. Flynn of the township of Sharon, county and state aforesaid, dated November 17, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1881, in liber 62 of mortgages, on page 23, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Matthew J. Flynn to Luther James by assignment thereof dated the 17th day of November, 1881, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Washtenaw county on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1889, in liber 10 of assignments of mortgages on page 314 and which said mortgage was duly assigned by Thomas S. Constantine Lewis to said Luther James deceased, to James L. Babcock by assignment thereof dated the 28th day of August A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Washtenaw county on the 29th day of Oct. 1888, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative on the premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the cost of this proceeding and the attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, as well as any taxes or insurance that may become a charge against said premises. Said premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the township of Sharon, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three (23) containing eighty acres of land more or less, also the east half of the south half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section number thirteen in township three south, range three east, containing ten acres of land more or less.
 Dated October 31, 1895.
 JAMES L. BABCOCK, Assignee of Mortgage.
 G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Assignee.

HONEST-TEA

is the best policy.

Our policy is to have the

Best of Coffees, Teas, Spices,

Canned Goods, Baked Goods,

Kerosene, Gasoline, Flour

Feed and Hay.

All Goods Delivered.

J. S. CUMMINGS.

All druggists guarantee Dr. Miller's PAIN PILLS to stop Headache. "One cent a dose."

The Important Point

in tooth brushes is fineness of bristle and proper shape for the mouth. Our brushes are made of the best bristle—will not scratch the enamel or bruise the gums—and they fit the mouth in a most comfortable and cleansing manner, being adapted to the convexity of the teeth. Cost is low—from 10c to 50c, and good at any price. You will find a full line of Toilet Articles at our store. You will also find our headache powders a sure cure.
R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Fruit for Thanksgiving

Fine large California Prunes, 6c, or 5 lbs for 25c.
 Nice large raisins, 4½c, or 7 lbs for 25c
 Fancy seedless raisins, 4c, or 7 lbs for 25c.
 Call and see largest line of raisins, dried fruit, etc in Chelsea. Prices lower than you ever heard of.
R. A. SNYDER.

PENINSULAR STOVES

The name "Peninsular" on a stove has come to be a guarantee that it is the best.

I SELL THE PENINSULAR STOVES.
 If you want a stove now is the time to have a large stock on hand, and the lowest.

COME IN AND BE CONVINCED.

also carry a fine line of cutlery, sporting goods, and general hardware stock.

C. E. WHITAKER.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

You can make fifteen elegant Christmas Presents to fifteen of your relatives and best friends for \$2 by sitting now for fifteen of our fadeless, waterproof

AMERICAN ARISTO PHOTOS.

How can you provide fifteen as satisfactory presents for fifteen persons for the same amount?

COME NOW

while the weather is pleasant, and before the holiday rush, and we will give you the finest work that ever left our gallery, and your worry as to how you will provide presents will be over.

E. E. SHAVER, PHOTOGRAPHER.

LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

The Ann Arbor Argus speaks of him as "Sheriff-to-be" Hiram Lightall.

There will be a union prayer meeting at the Congregational church this evening.

It has been figured out that there is no divorce granted in this state for every 12 marriages during the year.

The Ypsilanti Poultry Association will hold its annual scoring meeting in Ypsilanti on January 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1914.

Next Sunday morning at the Congregational church the pastor will begin a series of sermons appropriate to the season known as Advent, the weeks of preparation for Christmas.

Next Sunday evening there will be a union temperance meeting in the Methodist church, Rev. W. H. Walker, pastor of the Congregational church, will speak on the "Economics of the Chelsea Saloon."

Rev. H. A. Spencer of Montpelier, Vt., a member of the Vermont Conference, visited at the home of Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Adams, Friday and Saturday last. He was on his way home from an extended trip in the west in the interest of the Montpelier Seminary. This is the school in which Mr. and Mrs. Adams fitted for college.

The annual thankoffering of the Epworth League was made at the time of the regular League service last Sunday evening. The special reason each had for thanksgiving was written on an envelope in which was placed the offering. The attendance was large, 109, and the funds in League treasury were increased to the amount of eleven dollars.

The New York Sun is fathering a project to celebrate the next Fourth of July in that city by a reunion of the blue and gray, "seven hundred thousand strong, the southern troops to be under the command of an ex-union general and the northern under the command of an ex-confederate officer. The plan is meeting hearty approval all along the union and confederate lines, and should it be carried out the American eagle will scream as never before since Sumpter fell, only it will be a different kind of a scream.

Last Sunday Dr. Holmes celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday, and in honor of the occasion preached in the Congregational church in the morning. He was greeted by a large and very attentive congregation. He spoke from Matt. 19:16, "What good thing shall I do, that I may have eternal life?" His words were tender and earnest, and well received by his hearers. It will be nineteen years next spring since Dr. Holmes came to Chelsea. The village owes him a large debt of gratitude for his upright example, earnest zeal and unwearied efforts in behalf of the temporal and eternal good of all its citizens. May he be spared among us yet many years.

Rev. Thomas I. Tomama of Nagasaki, Japan, spoke in the M. E. church Sunday evening to a large congregation on "What Christianity has done for Japan and me." He gave an interesting account of the customs of his native land and of his difficulties in getting an education. His first experience on landing on American soil was to lose all his money and clothing by the hand of some thief. This delayed his entering college a year while he gained some experience in a clothing house. He is now a member of the senior class in Albion College and has largely paid his college expenses by lecturing and preaching. On his return home he expects to engage in evangelistic work among the lower classes of Japan.

The second number of the Young People's Entertainment Course was given at the opera house Monday evening, the Alice Raymond Concert Company being the attraction. The entertainment was of high order and was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience. Miss Raymond, cornetist, gave several selections, which proved her ability to handle that instrument to perfection. Miss Tarrant's rendition of several difficult selections on the harp were pleasing. Miss Gale, reader, captivated the audience by the charming manner in which her portion of the program was rendered. One thing is sure, she did not present a number of "chestnuts" which seems to be the stock in trade of so many readers. Mr. Reidy, tenor, has a good voice, knows how to handle it, and gave several selections in a pleasing manner.

The Standard Oil Co. will put in tanks at this place, large enough to hold 80,000 gallons. They intend to make this a distributing station for Grass Lake and Dexter.

A change of time on the Michigan Central went into effect Sunday. Only two change were made that affect passengers taking trains at this station. The Atlantic express east, arrives at 7:02 a. m., and mail west, arrives at 9:12 a. m.

The markets are barely holding their own now where the price has not declined within the past week. Wheat stands at 60c for red or white, oats 18c, rye 30c with a downward tendency, barley 65c. Beans are dull and lower and will be dull till after the holidays. An occasionally lot comes in now at 90c per bushel, but receipts will be small at less than \$1 per bushel. Potatoes and onions have been housed and will not move at present prices. Turkeys 75c, chickens 5c, live hogs \$3.10, eggs 18c, butter 17c. Receipts are only moderate for this season and will not be very free at present prices.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Allen Tucker visited the High School Tuesday.

Ruth Bacon of the 2d grade is on the sick list.

Mrs. Geo. Blach was a High School visitor Tuesday.

Lois Smith of Ypsilanti was a 4th gr. visitor Tuesday.

The 7th grade are about to begin the study of Evangeline.

Arthur Armstrong called upon his sister at Ann Arbor Friday last.

One of the 7th grade geographers tells us the climate of Ohio is very fertile.

Kindergarten games have been substituted for recess in the Primary departments during the winter months.

The 6th grade students are preparing Thanksgiving dinner for the poor and needy. May others follow this example.

Prof. L. A. McDiarmid, Carrie McClaskie, Nettie Storms, Florence Bachman, Amelia Neuberger attended the teachers' association at Manchester last Saturday. They report a good attendance. The next teachers association will be held at Saline.

THANKSGIVING.

Some white people came from England to a place called Plymouth. It was two hundred seventy-five years ago. The Indians were in Plymouth and they would harm the children. Their houses were called wigwams. In autumn the white folks would plant corn, pumpkins, and all kinds of vegetables, and great deal of fruit. Then they go and make a fable with rough boards, and cover it with a tablecloth and put on dishes. They invited the Indians and they all sat together. They thanked God for what he had given them. The ship which they came on is called the Mayflower.

JOE EISELE.

Third Grade.

Unadilla.

George May and Vesta Nott spent Sunday with Maude May.

Belle Birnie of Anderson was the guest of Josie May Sunday.

M. Bigg of Leslie spent the latter part of the week with E. J. May.

Thanksgiving service will be held in the M. E. church Thursday evening.

Belle Hartsuff, who has been visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity for the past five weeks, will return to her home in Fort Wayne, Saturday.

Waterloo.

Considerable excitement was caused in this vicinity by an event, the particulars of which have just been made public. November 18th, Miss Blanche Dean, a well known and highly respected young lady whose mother is quite wealthy, received an anonymous letter through the mail containing a map of the grove behind her mother's residence and describing a place where she would find a box. Friends went to the box and found an obscene letter containing immoral propositions but no named signed. Thomas Collins and George Ruociman watched the box and Friday morning, November 15, caught George W. Emmons the married son of Daniel Emmons, a prominent farmer. He confessed to sending the letter and agreed to meet Monday evening and settle on any terms agreed to by his captors and one other person. Saturday morning he left for parts unknown. Monday Nov. 25, Miss Dean decided to make the matter public and put it in the hands of officers.

Take your prescriptions and receipts to the Blank Drug Store, as they use only the purest drugs in preparing them and their prices are right.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Chandler spent Saturday in Detroit.

Fred Bates was a Brooklyn visitor Monday.

Miss Florence Litchfield spent Sunday in Jackson.

Miss Mabel Haesler is visiting her mother in Lansing.

Leo Staffan has been spending a week in New York.

Bert Conlan went to Detroit to-day where he will spend a week.

Rev. W. P. Considine entertained Rev. Fr. Flemming Sunday.

Miss Alice McIntosh of Stockbridge is the guest of Miss Annie Bacon.

Miss Edith Chamberlain of Concord is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Stimson.

Mrs. John Wallace and daughter Lucy are visiting relatives in Jackson.

John McNany of Battle Creek spent last week with relatives at this place.

Miss Annie Bacon of Ypsilanti is spending her vacation with parents at this place.

Mrs. H. H. Noble of Elk Rapids has been the guest of Mrs. Thos. Sears this week.

Mrs. Daniel Hoy of Dexter was the guest of Miss Tressa Conlan the latter part of last week.

Henry Stimson and LeRoy Hill of Ann Arbor are spending a few days' vacation at this place.

Mrs. C. W. Brown has gone to Waukegan, Ill., where she will spend the winter with her sister.

Miss Effa Armstrong accompanied by Miss Blanche Arnold of Ann Arbor is spending a few days with her parents.

Mr. McDairmid, Miss Nettie Storms, Miss Carrie McClaskie and Miss Emelle Neuberger attended a teacher's institute at Manchester Saturday.

Mrs. J. H. Mollis is visiting relatives at Niles.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Davis spent last week in Detroit.

Conrad Lehman is spending some time in Manchester.

W. F. Hatch spent the latter part of last week in Reed City.

Miss May Crane of Ypsilanti is the guest of Miss Nellie Hall.

Herbert Dancer of Ann Arbor is spending a few days at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bury of Ann Arbor spent a few days of last week at this place.

Mrs. S. T. Lowbury and daughter Mabel of Ypsilanti are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Davis.

Misses Carrie Forner, Ida Keusch, Alice Mullen attended the Teachers' Association at Manchester Saturday.

Munson Burkhardt who is spending some time in Climax spent Thanksgiving with his parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Fort Hatten of Jackson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Easterle, the latter part of last week.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and 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.

For a pain in the side or chest there is nothing so good as a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It affords prompt and permanent relief and if used in time will often prevent a cold from resulting in pneumonia. This same treatment is a sure cure for lame back. For sale by F. P. Glazier & Co.

Judging

From the many compliments we receive from our customers, we conclude that we are making

A REPUTATION

For fine goods and sterling values, especially in Teas, Coffees and Spices. However, it is no surprise to us, we expected as much when we started out on our policy of buying and selling the very purest, cleanest and best the market affords. We are more fully convinced than ever before that people are not really satisfied with cheap and inferior eatables at any price. They want the best and they want the prices right.

This want we are trying hard to supply.

Try us and be convinced that we are successful.

Commencing Saturday, November 30th.

Holiday Sale of Groceries and Crockery begins.

We offer during this sale a large and complete stock of fancy and staple

Table Supplies

which for variety, quality and freshness you will not find an equal in Chelsea.

A Crockery Stock

That is full to overflowing with beautiful goods for Holiday presents and sterling value for Holiday buyers.

FREEMAN'S.

P. S. When making your purchases of us please remember the boys and girls who are working for the bicycle. Ask to have the amount of your purchase credited to some one of them.

Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.

Designers and Builders of

Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

On hand large quantities of all the various Granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice, as we have a full equipment for polishing.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.

Clothing at Wholesale Prices

Men's all wool black cheviot suits, winter weights, all sizes, \$10.00.

Men's all wool black Clay worsted suits, sack and cutaway, well made, well lined and made up stylish, \$12.00.

These are advertisers for us and money savers for the man who needs clothing.

Great bargain all through our Clothing Department. Men's all wool overcoats for \$10.00, superior in every way to overcoats retailed one year ago at \$14.00.

Boy's and children's suits, overcoats and ulsters at prices you can afford to pay.

Bear in mind, we buy and sell goods that are right. Guarantee satisfaction or refund your money.

Ladies' new cloaks and capes just opened. See them.

W. P. SCHENK & CO. Your Clothes

Can't fit too well. Can't look too nice.

Nor will they cost too much when selected at

Webster's.

Stoves - Stoves

WE have a full line of coal and wood stoves, zinc boards, oil cloth and binding, corn shellers, guns, ammunition, and at prices lower than ever. We are making low prices on furniture.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Headquarters for lamps and crockery.

STOVES STOVES STOVES STOVES



We open the season with a complete stock of stoves, cooks, ranges, coal heaters and wood heaters of all kinds. Our stock is large and must be reduced in a short time if low prices will do it. Be sure to give us a call before you purchase. We can save you money. Furniture at special low prices all this month.

W. J. KNAPP.

PLUNGED TO DEATH.

MOTOR CAR DASHES THROUGH A DRAW AT CLEVELAND.

Many Persons Drowned—Precipitated 100 Feet Into the Water—Motorman Blames the Conductor for the Accident—The Latter Among the Dead.

Fifteen Bodies Recovered.

In Cleveland, Ohio, a south-bound Jennings trolley car, packed with men, women and children, plunged through the open draw of the Central viaduct at 8 o'clock the other night. It shot late space with the rapidity of a bullet from a gun. For one brief moment it remained poised in the air. Then it turned over on its forward end and plunged headlong 100 feet down into the dark waters of the Cuyahoga River. One wild shriek came from the interior of the car, which was cut off as the car struck the trestle piling below. There came a crash of splintering wood and shivering glass, and then all was still as the shattered car, with its load of human freight, disappeared beneath the waters of the river. Fifteen bodies have been recovered and identified.

The motorman, "Cap" Rogers, and two passengers, aware of their impending fate, leaped from the car just as it reached the abutment. The rest of the passengers and the conductor had no warning until the car launched out into space and took its awful plunge. With one exception they were either dashed to death by contact with the piling, or were drowned as the car slid off into the water. The exception was Patrick Looley, who in some manner extricated himself from the wreck and was picked up by a passing tug. He was in a frightful condition when rescued. His skull was fractured and he was injured internally. His awful experience had rendered him almost childish and he jabbered like an idiot as he was conveyed to the hospital.

Got the Signal to Go Ahead. Rogers, the motorman of the car, was arrested at his home, 1427 Cedar avenue, and was held in \$5,000 bail to await the result of the coroner's inquest. When taken into custody he said:

"The conductor went ahead and turned the switch, giving me the signal to come ahead. I supposed that everything was all right and did not notice that the draw was open. I suppose I was deceived by the fact that the electric lights in the rear car did not go out when we passed the cut-off in the current. When I discovered that the gates to the draw were closed, I jumped from my car, falling on the edge of the bridge and barely escaped rolling over."

The bridge was open to allow the passage of the tug Ben Campbell and her tow, the lumber barge Abram Smith, through the draw. Danger signals were set, and the gates were down. The bridge had swung partly open when the car approached. There was no slackening of the speed until foot passengers on the bridge shouted a warning to the motorman. Then he seemed to make some slight effort to shut off the current, but there was no diminution of speed.

AUTHOR OF "AMERICA" DEAD.

Venerable Dr. Smith of Boston Expires in a Depot.

Dr. S. F. Smith, of Newton, the venerable author of "America," died in Boston the other afternoon from heart failure. He was in the corridor of the New England depot and was awaiting the departure of a train when he sunk to the floor in a semi-conscious condition and only spoke a few inarticulate words afterward. Dr. Smith was dead when the ambulance arrived at the hospital. He



DR. S. F. SMITH.

had been very feeble for some time, but was able to appear as usual.

The Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D. D., author, poet and linguist, was born Oct. 21, 1808, at Boston, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1829 and immediately began studying for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary, from which institution he was graduated in 1832. During his course at college he acquired four different languages. In 1834 he was ordained a minister in the Baptist Church. His published volumes have been many and his articles for standard reviews without count. The national anthem, which made him famous, is by far the most popular of his productions.

KILL EIGHT HUNDRED.

Terrible Slaughter of Christians by Muslims at Karpoot.

About 800 persons were massacred by the Muslims at Karpoot and eight out of twelve buildings belonging to the American missions were sacked and burned. The missionaries, however, escaped. The news from the different provinces of Asia Minor continues to be grave, confirming beyond doubt the impression which has prevailed for a long time past that the movement has now assumed proportions which have placed it beyond the control of the Turkish authorities, even if the latter were really desirous of punishing the Muslims for massacring Armenians. In fact, it is considered very doubtful whether the Turkish troops would fire on Muslims if they should be ordered to do so.

It is now shown that there are 200 victims of the Karpoot massacre, and that eight of the twelve buildings belonging to the American missions there were sacked and burned, in spite of the assurances of the Porte to the United States Ambassador, Alexander W. Terrell, that the lives and property of the Americans would be protected, and although it was announced that Turkish gendarmes had been detailed to guard the mission. The

WORK OF CONGRESS.

MEMBERS OUTLINE WHAT WILL BE DONE.

Some of the More Important Measures to Be Introduced by Senators and Representatives—The Ship Canal Project to Receive Attention.

Capital City Chat.

Washington correspondence:

THE coming session of the new Congress promises to be full of interesting work for its members, and from first to last will hold the attention of people generally. With a view of getting advance information the writer has made inquiries of a number of the distinguished members of both houses for a fair outline of the prospects for legislation of interest to the people. Answers made to these inquiries by Senators and Representatives substantially agree in the main in two things. One is that the revenues of the Government must be increased. The other is that the outlook for general legislation is poor. The session promises to be one of inactivity, enlivened by stage plays in the interest of parties and Presidential aspirants.

ROYAL BABY IN RUSSIA.

Princess Born to the Czar's Family—Her Name is Olga.

A daughter was born to the Czar and Czarina Friday. Both mother and child are doing well. Services connected with the birth of the infant were held in accordance with the rites of the orthodox Greek church. The baby has been named Olga.

The Czarina was born at Darmstadt, Hesse, June 6, 1872. She was the Princess Alix Victoria Louise Beatrice of Hesse, and was married to Czar Nicholas II. Nov. 26, 1894. In accordance with the laws of Russia, and by manifesto issued by Czar Nicholas on the 21st day of October (old style), 1894, she was renamed Alexandra Feodorovna and received the title of grand duchess and imperial highness.

Princess Alix was the daughter of Grand Duke Louise IV. of Hesse, and of Alice, princess of Great Britain and Ireland, third child and second daughter of Queen Victoria. When Princess Alix

was but 12 years of age and while in attendance at the wedding of her sister Elizabeth she met Nicholas, then the duke, who was in his sixteenth year. The children became attached to each other, but the Czarowitz's affection for the Princess was diverted for some time. Six years later her father made a visit to the Russian court, accompanied by Princess Alix, and her presence in the Russian capital was the means of renewing their liking for each other, but as the Princess was then an ardent Lutheran, the question of having to become a member of the orthodox Greek church had to be considered.

Owing to the ill health and subsequent death of the Czar, Alexander III., the marriage of Princess Alix and Nicholas was hastened. Concessions, such as never before secured in embracing the orthodox faith, were obtained from the holy synod. The Princess was not required to declare her former religion to be accursed, nor that her conversion was due to the conviction that the truth lies not with her own, but with the Russian church. The holy synod was satisfied with the simple declaration that the Princess joined the Greek church in order to be of the same religion as her husband.

ARTIST GIBSON'S ROMANCE.

Strange Meeting with the Woman Whom He Made His Wife.

With the marriage of Richmond, Va., of Artist Charles Dana Gibson with Miss Irene Langhorne, one of those romances that seem to properly belong to those stories beginning "Once upon a time a beautiful princess," etc., came to a happy conclusion. Ten years ago Gibson persuaded the humdrum paper, Life, to pay him \$2 for a drawing. That was his start in New York. What Life wanted at that time was pretty girls, and pretty girls were what Mr. Gibson was simply yearning to draw.

Little by little a young lady, first known as the "American girl," and subsequently as the "Gibson girl," began to be a well-known figure in prominent weekly and monthly magazines. When asked, as he often was, who this beautiful unknown was, Mr. Gibson used to laugh and say she was a dream. Mr. Gibson used to believe that his unknown beauty did not exist, but none the less,

from the coming session of Congress.

Fortunately the party strength is so divided between the two houses and the Executive that very little dangerous or disturbing legislation need be feared.

Treasury Stock is Sinking.

Recent withdrawals of gold for export by New York banking houses have reduced the balance in the treasury to \$80,439,039, which is about \$11,000,000 below the lawful reserve, and within \$14,000,000 of what is considered the danger point. The bullion in the vaults is valued at \$54,088,730 and the coin was \$88,073,048 before the withdrawals of Saturday, of which \$50,338,739 represents outstanding gold certificates. This leaves a margin of less than \$30,000,000 in coin available for the redemption of greenbacks and other United States notes. All the mints have been working steadily through the summer and autumn with the hope of escaping another such emergency as occurred in February, when coin had to be borrowed from trust funds to redeem notes and replaced with bullion.

The shipments of gold last week amounted to \$3,267,000, and it is expected that they will reach \$5,000,000 this week unless something unusual happens to affect exchange. It is believed, too, that the flow eastward will continue at the rate of \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 a week during the remainder of the year, and after the first of January, when dividends are payable, it will be even greater. The best authorities anticipate a depletion of the treasury gold to \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 before Feb. 1, unless some action is taken to stop it or replenish the reserve by the sale of bonds. No aid can be expected from the public revenues. The deficit is piling up larger and larger every month.

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WORK OF CONGRESS.

MEMBERS OUTLINE WHAT WILL BE DONE.

Some of the More Important Measures to Be Introduced by Senators and Representatives—The Ship Canal Project to Receive Attention.

Capital City Chat.

Washington correspondence:

THE coming session of the new Congress promises to be full of interesting work for its members, and from first to last will hold the attention of people generally. With a view of getting advance information the writer has made inquiries of a number of the distinguished members of both houses for a fair outline of the prospects for legislation of interest to the people. Answers made to these inquiries by Senators and Representatives substantially agree in the main in two things. One is that the revenues of the Government must be increased. The other is that the outlook for general legislation is poor. The session promises to be one of inactivity, enlivened by stage plays in the interest of parties and Presidential aspirants.

ROYAL BABY IN RUSSIA.

Princess Born to the Czar's Family—Her Name is Olga.

A daughter was born to the Czar and Czarina Friday. Both mother and child are doing well. Services connected with the birth of the infant were held in accordance with the rites of the orthodox Greek church. The baby has been named Olga.

The Czarina was born at Darmstadt, Hesse, June 6, 1872. She was the Princess Alix Victoria Louise Beatrice of Hesse, and was married to Czar Nicholas II. Nov. 26, 1894. In accordance with the laws of Russia, and by manifesto issued by Czar Nicholas on the 21st day of October (old style), 1894, she was renamed Alexandra Feodorovna and received the title of grand duchess and imperial highness.

Princess Alix was the daughter of Grand Duke Louise IV. of Hesse, and of Alice, princess of Great Britain and Ireland, third child and second daughter of Queen Victoria. When Princess Alix

was but 12 years of age and while in attendance at the wedding of her sister Elizabeth she met Nicholas, then the duke, who was in his sixteenth year. The children became attached to each other, but the Czarowitz's affection for the Princess was diverted for some time. Six years later her father made a visit to the Russian court, accompanied by Princess Alix, and her presence in the Russian capital was the means of renewing their liking for each other, but as the Princess was then an ardent Lutheran, the question of having to become a member of the orthodox Greek church had to be considered.

Owing to the ill health and subsequent death of the Czar, Alexander III., the marriage of Princess Alix and Nicholas was hastened. Concessions, such as never before secured in embracing the orthodox faith, were obtained from the holy synod. The Princess was not required to declare her former religion to be accursed, nor that her conversion was due to the conviction that the truth lies not with her own, but with the Russian church. The holy synod was satisfied with the simple declaration that the Princess joined the Greek church in order to be of the same religion as her husband.

ARTIST GIBSON'S ROMANCE.

Strange Meeting with the Woman Whom He Made His Wife.

With the marriage of Richmond, Va., of Artist Charles Dana Gibson with Miss Irene Langhorne, one of those romances that seem to properly belong to those stories beginning "Once upon a time a beautiful princess," etc., came to a happy conclusion. Ten years ago Gibson persuaded the humdrum paper, Life, to pay him \$2 for a drawing. That was his start in New York. What Life wanted at that time was pretty girls, and pretty girls were what Mr. Gibson was simply yearning to draw.

Little by little a young lady, first known as the "American girl," and subsequently as the "Gibson girl," began to be a well-known figure in prominent weekly and monthly magazines. When asked, as he often was, who this beautiful unknown was, Mr. Gibson used to laugh and say she was a dream. Mr. Gibson used to believe that his unknown beauty did not exist, but none the less,

from the coming session of Congress.

Fortunately the party strength is so divided between the two houses and the Executive that very little dangerous or disturbing legislation need be feared.

Treasury Stock is Sinking.

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THE TERRIBLE DISEASE THAT ATTACKED MRS. HENRY OSTING.

Slowly Losing Her Life—Physicians Were Powerless—Friends Were Helpless—At Last She Found a Remedy with Which She Cured Herself and Laughed at Physicians.

From the New Era, Greenburg, Ind.

Hearing through Messrs. Bigney & Co., druggists, of Sunman, Ripley County, Ind., that Mrs. Osting, wife of Henry Osting, a prominent and influential citizen of that town, had been cured of a bad case of neuralgia of the heart and stomach, the editor of the New Era determined to know for the satisfaction of himself and the benefit of his readers the truth in regard to the matter, and took advantage of a trip to Sunman last week.

The Osting residence is a very handsome one, and on every hand are seen the footprints of good fortune. Mrs. Osting herself, hale and hearty, invited us into her cozy parlor. One could hardly believe by looking at the lady, that she was but nine months ago a despondent victim of that dread disease, neuralgia of the heart and stomach. In answer to the question if she had been cured of a bad case of neuralgia by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as to whether she objected to an interview, she replied in her pleasant way, "Why, no, sir, I don't, for they've done me such a wonderful good that I feel I owe everything to them." And that statement was to be believed, for she was the example of perfect health, and we were informed by her neighbors and friends that but a short while ago she was only a living corpse.

Mrs. Osting continued: "No, sir, I never did have good health. I was always naturally weak. When quite young I began experiencing trouble from my heart and stomach, which the doctors said was neuralgia. I was continually suffering great pain, but not one of the many well-known physicians from whom I received treatment was able to do me any good. 'Severe, sharp pains would shoot over my entire body, and more severely through my heart and stomach. My entire system became nervous as pains would increase; my appetite began to fail, and for weeks I could not eat a meal—just mince over the victuals. I couldn't sleep, and would only pass the nights in agony. It's a wonder that I kept up at all, for it's so little that I could eat and sleep, for I suffered so. No physician could do me any good. My family physician said the case was hopeless. I was discouraged. I had tried every medicine that I could hear of, that was claimed to be good for my troubles, but not one did me the least good. Finally, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and our druggist, Mr. Bigney, advised me to try them, for he said they had done so many people good. I had no faith in patent medicines then, for none of them had done me any good, but I thought I would try them, for surely they couldn't hurt me. I found relief immediately after I began taking them, and the longer I took them the better I got. By the time I used six boxes I was entirely cured. I never had been able to do my work before. I began taking the pills last December, and in December I was well and able to do my work. I can truly say, for the benefit of other sufferers, that I owe my health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

To confirm her story beyond all doubt, Mrs. Osting made the following affidavit: State of Indiana, County of Ripley, ss: Mrs. Henry Osting, being duly sworn on her oath, saith the foregoing statement is just and true.

MRS. HENRY OSTING.

Sworn and subscribed before me, July 20, 1895.

V. W. BIGNEY,

Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pulsed and hollow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Big Profits on Pennies.

Gold is coined in Philadelphia and San Francisco. Not enough of it comes into the mint at New Orleans to make the coinage of it there worth while. All three mints make every denomination of silver pieces. The minor coins of base metal, cents and nickels, are all minted in Philadelphia, where nearly 100,000,000 pennies are turned out annually.

Cents being of small value are carelessly handled, and are lost in such great numbers that the treasury has to work hard to maintain the supply. The profit to the Government on their manufacture is large, however, inasmuch as the blanks for them are purchased for \$1 per 1,000 from a firm in Connecticut that produces them by contract. Blanks for nickels are obtained in the same way, costing Uncle Sam only a cent and a half apiece.

Gold pieces are the only coins of the United States which are worth their face value intrinsically. A double eagle contains \$20 worth of gold, without counting the one-tenth part of copper.

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Elevated Train Crashes Through a Station and Falls to the Street.

A remarkable accident occurred about two weeks ago in Paris, by which an engine and tender were precipitated from an elevated platform at the Montparnasse station. The train rolled into the train shed at a rate of about thirty-five miles an hour without being able to arrest itself, crashed through the bumpers at the end of the track, and after traveling about forty-five feet tumbled into the street below, the engine fairly on its nose. Fortunately at this moment the air brake was put on and the rest of the train was prevented from going over. It was to this circumstance that the 123 passengers in the coaches owe their lives. As to the engine and fireman they were saved by being thrown from the engine at the first shock and the only fatality, strange to say, that resulted from the whole affair, was the killing of a merchant in the street below by the fall of a block of stone detached from the wall by the shock. The cause of the accident—quite the most singular in French railway annals—is attributed to a defect in the hand brakes, which, strange to say, are always used on French trains, save in cases of emergency, when the air brakes are called into play, and in this case the air force could not be applied quickly or effectually enough.

Romantic Miss—Have there not been moments in your experience when life seemed full of unsatisfied wants? Mr. Hardhead—Yes, that's so. Romantic Miss—At such times I always fly to music for relief. What do you do, Mr. Hardhead? Mr. Hardhead—I advertise.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

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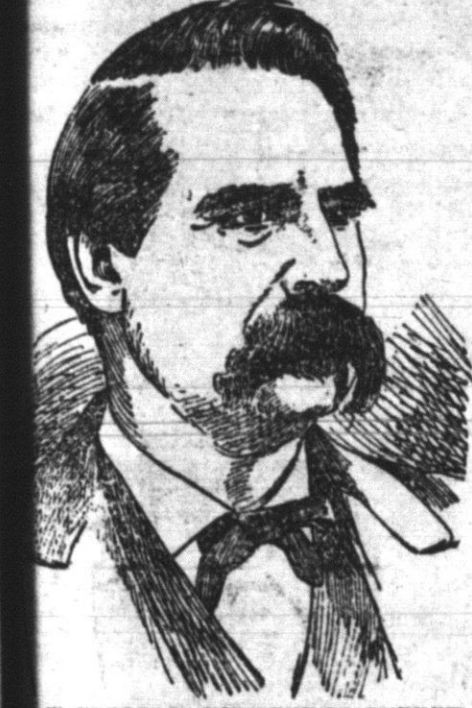
WARNING FOR TURKS

AN ULTIMATUM TO BE PRESENTED TO THE PORTE.

Where Will Make Demands When the Fleet Is Assembled—Sultan Will Not Be Allowed to Parley—Minister Terrell's Action.

Massacre and Murder Continue. A dispatch to the London Chronicle from Rome says that information has been received from Constantinople that when the combined fleet of the powers has assembled in the Turkish waters, an ultimatum will be sent to the sultan, that only a short time will be allowed him in which to make a reply. The cable received from the State Department from Minister Terrell at Constantinople stating that a massacre of Christians had taken place at Kharpout, Armenia, and that the American missionary property had been destroyed was later confirmed by a telegram from Boston giving another cable from Constantinople addressed to the American Board of Foreign Missions from Rev. H. O. Wright.

The missionaries at Kharpout are all from Eastern States. The property destroyed is valued at between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The telegram from Terrell said that the number killed was 800 and is confirmed from other sources. The one of the massacre is far inland and beyond the reach of a man-of-war, which could be obliged to pass the Dardanelles and enter the Black Sea to approach even the neighboring coast. It was at this very point, Kharpout, that the State Department sought to establish a consulate, in which purpose it has been defeated so far by the refusal of the Turkish Government to issue an exequatur to Mr. Terrell, sent there from the department the first consul. The latest news is appalling that in Government circles it is a matter of wonder that the European powers can longer remain inactive. The news of the destruction of American missions has started the friends of the missionaries all over the country to telegraph to the State Department. Assistant Secretary Uhl has replied declaring that nothing is being omitted by the State



W. TERRELL, MINISTER TO TURKEY.

Department in the direction of appropriate and energetic action. In this connection a cable from Marseilles, France, the cruiser San Francisco has sailed Turkish waters. When it first became apparent that a disturbance was imminent the American missionaries at Kharpout applied for protection to Mr. Terrell. The latter called on the Sultan and sent several cables on the subject to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, insisting that the Turkish officials should protect the American missionaries and notifying the Sultan and



EUPHRATES COLLEGE KHARPOT.

Dr. Barnum's House. 3. Stable. 5. Mr. Barrows' House. Dr. Gates' Present House. 4. Mr. Allen's House. 6. Misses Bush and Seymour.

ministers they would be held responsible for the safety of the missionaries. The Sultan is said to be alarmed to the point of insanity at the assembling of the fleet at Salonica Bay, and it is said that he has sent urgent messages to the Vail of the disturbed districts, ordering them to suppress the disorders. In fact a number of special commissions have been hurriedly dispatched from city to various parts of Asia Minor, with power to quell the revolution outbreaks.

NEWS OF MR. AND MRS. GATES

Two missionaries at Kharpout, Armenia, in April.

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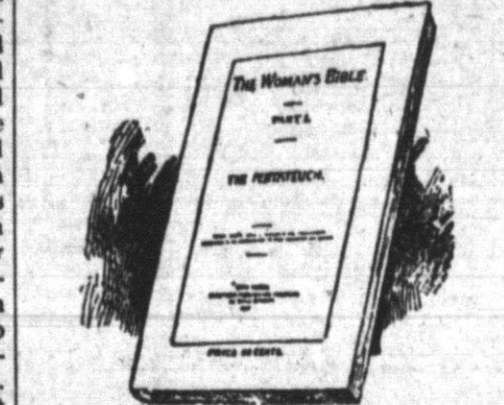
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conducted by missionaries of the Congregational church. Kharpout, the seat of the college, is a populous town on the Euphrates River and the headquarters of the Christian population of Armenia. The college property consisted of twelve buildings, eight of which have been looted and burned by the Turks.

WOMAN'S BIBLE IN PRINT.

Part First Seems Little Less than a Handbook of Infidelity. Religious and social circles are much worked up over part 1 of the woman's bible, which has just been published. A correspondent says that an inspection of advance sheets of this work shows it to be little less than a handbook of infidelity. It ridicules the biblical story of the creation, denies that God ever talked directly with any man, strips the patriarchs of their halos, and denounces Moses as a common "faker." Indeed, Moses could not have faced worse in the book if Col. Ingersoll had written it. The style is not so flippant as he would have used, but it is none the less irreverent and blasphemous. As an example of the iconoclastic tendencies of the new woman, it is something awful to contemplate. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis says the book will be a decided detriment to the cause of woman's suffrage. Mrs. Anna H. Shaw says it is the brilliant effusion of prejudiced woman. Dr. Joseph H. Ryland says the very title of the book is ridiculous and is a more cloak for a bitter attack upon Christianity.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is the head and front of the woman's bible enterprise. Joined with her in the production of this



TITLE PAGE OF THE WOMAN'S BIBLE.

first part, which consists of comments on the pentateuch, are Lillie Devereaux Blake, Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, Clara Bewick Colby, Ellen Battelle Dietrick, Ursula N. Gestefer, Mrs. Louisa Southworth and Frances Ellen Burr. The method of work adopted by these leaders of the new woman movement is described by Mrs. Stanton in the preface as follows: "Each person purchased two bibles, ran through them from Genesis to Revelations, marking all the texts that concerned women. The passages were cut out and pasted in a blank book and the commentaries then written underneath."

GOLDEN CURRENT TO EUROPE.

Sums Paid for Foreign Titles Within a Quarter of a Century.

Within a quarter of a century American heiresses have conveyed to European aristocrats in the form of marriage settlements the vast aggregate of \$160,153,000, or an average of \$6,646,120 a year. More than half this total has gone within the last ten years, so that the recent drain from that source has been much greater in proportion than the average for the twenty-five years. Nearly one-sixth of the total, or \$25,000,000, has gone within the year now approaching its end. Miss Anna Gould, now Countess de Castellane, carried off \$15,000,000. Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, now Duchess of Marlborough, takes \$5,000,000 with her, and Miss Mary Leiter, now the Hon. Mrs. G. N. Curzon, took away the matter of \$5,000,000, all within the period of a year. Of those who have contributed to this drain upon the resources of America to the extent of \$1,000,000 and upward may be mentioned:

Miss Virginia Bonyuge.....	\$4,300,000
Mrs. J. P. Ives.....	5,000,000
Miss Jay.....	1,000,000
Miss Constance Kinney.....	1,000,000
Miss Frances M. Lawrence.....	1,000,000
Miss Mary Leiter.....	5,000,000
Mrs. Charles F. Livermore.....	1,000,000
Mrs. George Lorillard.....	1,000,000

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mysteries of Chemistry.

Morphia suspends the activity of the nerve centers. But how? What chemical or molecular change takes place in the tissues? How is it that the slightest change in the composition of the morphia molecule radically alters its effect? The physician cannot tell. The salts of potassium and of sodium are almost exactly similar. Yet a minute quantity of the former, injected into a vein, will paralyze the heart and destroy life, while the latter may be turned into the circulation wholesale with no bad result. Why is it? Why is so simple a substance as prussic acid so deadly a poison? A thousand of such questions may be asked. None of them can yet be answered. We know that these things do thus and so. How they do it we do not know; but until we do medicine will scarcely become an exact science. That we shall one day attain such knowledge is confidently to be expected. That must be the work of chemistry; and when we remember that science of chemistry is scarcely more than a century old, and when we consider the bewildering scope and importance of its achievements in that century, it is surely not too much to hope great things from its future labors.

Butterflies for the Hair.

The silversmiths report a big run on the enameled and jeweled bodies of butterflies. These ornaments have an arrangement at the back which permits the ribbon wings of the color of the gown. The demure maid who clings to her crimpless part, and coils her hair very high on her head may thrust one of these butterflies in at the back of the part and so relieve its severity. She may even go further and fill her hair with very small enameled and jeweled butterfly and flower pins, and so obtain an effect altogether Japanese.

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Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Piles, SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, AND All Disorders of the Liver. Full printed directions in each box; 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

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The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures. Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

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Scott's Emulsion makes cod-liver oil taking next thing to a pleasure. You hardly taste it. The stomach knows nothing about it—it does not trouble you there. You feel it first in the strength that it brings; it shows in the color of the cheek, the rounding of the angles, the smoothing of the wrinkles. It is cod-liver oil digested for you, slipping as easily into the blood and losing itself there as rain-drops lose themselves in the ocean. What a satisfactory thing this is—to hide the odious taste of cod-liver oil, evade the tax on the stomach, take health by surprise. There is no secret of what it is made of—the fish-fat taste is lost, but nothing is lost but the taste. Perhaps your druggist has a substitute for Scott's Emulsion. Isn't the standard all others try to equal the best for you to buy? 50 cents and \$1.00. All Druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE Chemists - New York

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Mr. D. M. Cobb, of 1034 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo., under date of June 16, 1895, says: "For a number of years I have suffered from constipation in its severest form. My liver failing to act for a week. I have tried any number of specifics and have also had physicians prescribe for me, but only received temporary relief. During the early part of the past winter I had my attention called to Ripan's Tablets by a small sign on a telegraph pole, which said 'One gives Relief.' I procured a box and was at once attracted by the neat form in which they were put up. Before I had taken half a dozen doses I began to feel the good effect, especially from the pain I would suffer when my liver was trying to act. I have now taken three boxes and have no more trouble. My bowels act regular and free and as a result my health is much improved. (Signed) D. M. COBB."

Ripan's Tablets are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripan Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York. Sample free, 10 cents.

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POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. Olive oil in 15 minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid we receive 50c. Write for name and address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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Trade where they can buy the BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY, and as this fact is brought forcibly to our minds fifty times a day we make our prices accordingly. By paying the closest attention to the quality of our goods we have built up a reputation for handling a first-class stock and are not going to lose it now. Whatever we sell you always takes our guarantee along with it.

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21 lbs fine granulated sugar for \$1.00.
Strongest FFFF ammonia 3c per pt.
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A very light table syrup 25c per gal.
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We are selling more of our 30c tea every day, and we always make a customer of every one that tries it. Our tea dusts cannot be equalled for the money. Try them. Everybody likes good coffee or none at all, and that is why we make a point of having the best. Whenever you want a rich, strong, fragrant cup of the beverage, try a sample of ours.

Large meat jars running from 8 to 30 gals.
Save your chickens from the cholera by using our poultry food.
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The Lewis Accident Insurance Shoe for MEN is the shoe that gets there.

Three (3) Dollars will buy a pair. They are made by all styles of TOES.

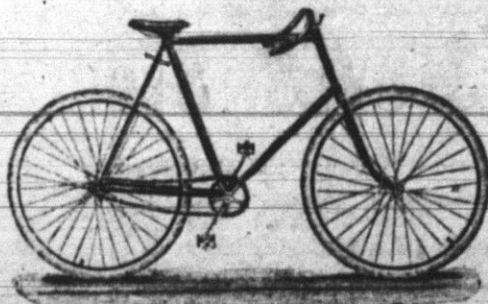
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Not in the soup.
But on the road every day for the season without break.

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Dr. Miles' Nerve Tonic cures RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS, etc. At drug stores, only 10c.

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B. PARKER.

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MILITARY MANNERS.

When Lisbon was besieged by the Spanish in the fifteenth century such Portuguese as were captured were maimed; their eyes were put out, their noses, lips or ears were cut off, their finger nails or fingers amputated, and in this miserable plight they were sent back into the city with the announcement that when it was taken all the defenders would be similarly treated.

Red has always been a favorite military color. Its employment dates from the time of Lycurgus, the Spartan, who commanded his army to be arrayed in red tunics in order that new recruits might not be dismayed at the sight of blood. Its first use in the British army dates from 1526, when the women of the guard were dressed in red.

In one of Du Guesclin's victories so many English were taken captive that even the humblest soldier among the French had one or more prisoners. The victors, however, fell to quarrelling, and ill-feeling becoming rife in the French army in consequence of these quarrels over the prisoners Du Guesclin ordered all the captives to be butchered, and the brutal order was carried out.

The bearskin hats of some British regiments were at first devised with the idea of striking terror into the hearts of their enemies. The same principle is shown in the dreadful figures worn by the knights on their helmets and sometimes emblazoned on their shields. The ancient Germans wore horned helmets to inspire terror in the enemy, and carried figures of strange animals as standards.

In modern warfare the destruction of churches and cathedrals, as well as of libraries and public buildings, has been very common. During the devastation of the Palatinate by the French all cathedrals and churches were ruthlessly plundered and destroyed, even the tombs of the emperors at Spiers being pillaged and demolished. In 1814 our Capitol at Washington, the President's house and other public buildings were burned by the British. According to Edwards' "Germans in France," at the bombardment of Strassburg by the Germans not only did they purposely direct their fire on the cathedral and library, but also fired on the firemen and fire engines endeavoring to put out the conflagration.

WORD HISTORY.

Jovial once meant the type of character supposed to belong to all persons who were born when the planet Jupiter, or Jove, was in the ascendant. They were supposed to possess more of the cheerful elements of character than others, and hence to partake of the benign qualities attributed to the Father of the Gods.

Presently formerly meant instantly, immediately, and is used in this sense in scores of places by Shakespeare and other writers of his time. It is a curious illustration of the dilatoriness of human nature that a word which once meant instantly should come to be universally considered as meaning after a time.

The shrew was originally the shrew mouse, which, when her young were helpless, would fight desperately in their defense, and so well known was the courage of this little animal, which would even go out of its way to seek an enemy at times when the nest needed protection, that the word became applied to a woman who was ever ready to seek a quarrel.

The expression blackguard originally indicated the scullions, kitchen boys and pot-washers who brought up the rear when a great man's household was moving from place to place. As these persons were by no means choice in their language or elegant in their deportment, the word was soon applied to those who in speech or action resembled them.

The word treacle has undergone an odd modification. At first it was applied to such decoctions of roots or other substances as were deemed beneficial in medical practice; then, as these were frequently sweetened, it came to mean any sweet concoction or confection; and, lastly, as molasses was the sweetest of all, this name was exclusively applied to syrup.

HATS AND HEADGEAR.

In mediaeval times the hat of a ruler was regarded with peculiar reverence, something of the respect shown for the crown as an emblem being also entertained for the hat. The story of William Tell with Gessler's cap or hat on a pole to be revered by the people furnishes an illustration of an incident often seen in the middle ages.

In mediaeval dramas the part of the devil was always played in a pointed red cap, with two side points or tassels. So much importance was attached to this cap that, on one occasion in France, an actor refused to play, and the entertainment was postponed because his "devil's cap" had been stolen, and it was impossible to play the part of Satan without a proper head piece.

A felt hat is now made by a pneumatic process. A conical cup perforated with holes is provided; the air beneath is exhausted, while by a curious device the felt is forced evenly to all parts of the outside of the receiver, and, by the strong pressure and rush of the air, is thrown upon the frame and distributed, thus forming the basis for the hat.

The Roman helmet of the average size weighed about two pounds, and was thickly lined with felt, so that a severe blow could be borne without serious inconvenience. These helmets were intolerably hot, however, and were never worn during the march or at any time save on parade, sentry or guard duty, or in the immediate presence of the enemy.

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MILLINERY

I have returned from Detroit and Cleveland with a full stock of Fall and Winter Millinery, in all the latest styles and colors, and cordially invite the ladies of Chelsea and vicinity to call and examine my stock before buying fall or winter goods.

Opening Week, September 16th to 21st.

Be sure and visit my store during the Fall. See our assortment of feather boas.

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CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. W. H. Walker, pastor. Preaching Sundays at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12. Christian Endeavor prayer meetings, Sundays at 6:00 p. m. Prayer meetings Thursdays at 7:00 p. m. Pastor and family at home Tuesday afternoon and evening. Pastor's Bible class at the parsonage Friday evening at eight.

BAPTIST—Rev. J. H. Girdwood, pastor. Preaching, Sundays at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12; P. U. prayer meeting at 6:00 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursdays at 7:00 p. m. Covenant meetings on the Saturday preceding the first Sunday in each month. B. Y. P. U. Sunday meetings Monday evening before date for Covenant meeting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. C. L. Adams, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12; Epworth League prayer meeting at 6:00 p. m.; class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sundays. Business meeting of Epworth League the first Friday evening of each month. Prayer meetings Thursdays at 7:30 p. m.

CATHOLIC—St. Mary's—Pastor, Rev. William P. Considine. Services on Sunday—First Mass at 8:00 a. m.; high mass with sermon at 10:30 a. m. Evening prayers with congregational singing and Benediction at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school after high mass. Mass on week days at 8 a. m.

St. Paul's Evangelical—Rev. G. Eisen, pastor. Preaching every Sunday alternating morning and afternoon. Sunday-school after preaching services.

For a pun in the side or chest there is nothing so good as a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It affords prompt and permanent relief and if used in time will often prevent a cold from resulting in pneumonia. This same treatment is a sure cure for lame back. For sale by F. P. Glazier & Co.

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Heart Disease Kills

Suddenly; but never without warning symptoms, such as Faint, Weak or Hungry Spells, Irregular or Intermittent Pulse, Fluttering or Palpitation of the Heart, Choking Sensations, Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, etc.

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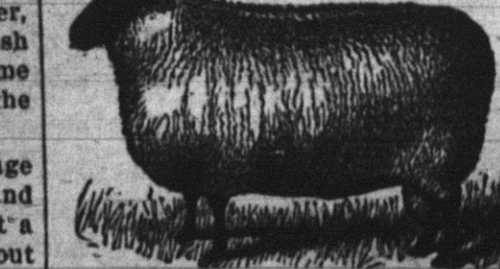
Mr. Geo. L. Smith, of the Geo. L. Smith Mantel Co., Louisville, Ky., writes Feb. 26, 1904: "For about a year I was a terrible sufferer from heart trouble, which got so bad I was obliged to sit up in bed to get my breath. I had to abandon business and could hardly crawl around. My friend, Mr. Julius C. Voght, one of our leading pharmacists, asked me to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I had used little more than a bottle when the pain ceased and palpitations entirely disappeared. I have not had the slightest trouble since, and today I am attending to business as regularly as ever."

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Give me a call.

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When estimating how much wood or coal to lay in for the winter's warming, investigate and see if it would not be wise to buy a Rochester Radiator and save from one fourth to one half of the fuel. I append the names of those who have tried them in this vicinity:

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I am going to sell the Rochester Radiator on its merits and would be pleased to put up for you and if it does not save 25 per cent of the fuel, don't keep it. Will be at the fair and will tell you more about it, as talk is cheaper than printer's ink.

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