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The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. VII. NO. 40. CHelsea, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895. WHOLE NUMBER 352

The Chance of the Year.

Cloaks and Fur Capes at a Loss to Us.

SPECIAL



SALE

By reason of the fact that the profitable part of the cloak season is past and our stock is still very large, entirely too large, we shall positively sell off the balance of our new cloaks at less than cost. It is not a question of profit, but a question of clearing out the remainder of the stock. We now appreciate that we should never have bought that last lot of cloaks. Our loss is your gain.

- We shall offer every new garment in our stock at 1-3 off regular prices. We do not ask you to take our last year's goods at these prices, but the best in the department goes without reserve. We also offer
- 25 ladies', misses', and children's cloaks at 50 cents.
 - 50 ladies', misses', and children's cloaks at \$1.00.
 - 50 ladies', misses' and children's cloaks at \$1.50.
 - 100 ladies', misses', and children's cloaks at \$5.00.

These last items are offered entirely out of proportion to the values. They are just the thing for common use. Some of the most serviceable garments in our stock go at these low prices. Whether you want a garment or not, visit our cloak department and look over these items. Call to-day, to-morrow may be too late. Bargains like this will not last long.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.



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 buy, as I have a large stock on hand, and my prices are the lowest.

COME IN AND BE CONVINCED.

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

C. E. WHITAKER.

CHELSEA ROLLER MILLS

Highest Market Price Paid for Wheat. All mill Commodities promptly delivered at the lowest prices.

D. E. SPARKS & SON

R.I.P.A.N.S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Lizzie Mast is now clerking in the stores of Hoag & Holmes.

The Baptist Sunday School will have a tree at the church Christmas eve.

The ministers held their monthly meeting with Rev. C. L. Adams Monday afternoon.

Miss Celia Foster will clerk in the store of F. P. Glazier & Co. until after the holiday rush.

The remains of an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown of Lansing were interred in Oak Grove cemetery Monday.

The lyceum had a very interesting meeting last Monday evening. There are some embryo orators among the members.

Twenty-six endowment members and eighteen honorary members have been taken into Chelsea Tent, K. O. T. M. this year.

The Congregational Sunday school will celebrate Christmas by taking a sleigh ride which will be followed by a supper at the church.

H. I. Davis has purchased the vacant lot just west of Dr. Avery's residence on Jefferson street, and will erect a house thereon next summer.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Minnie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Robertson of Battle Creek, to Dr. Leon M. Gillette, Thursday, December 19th.

J. S. Cummings, township treasurer wishes to give notice that he will be at his store every week day during December for the purpose of receiving taxes.

John Sullivan, a tramp, stole an overcoat from Peter Wilkins Monday and was taken before Justice Schnaitman, who gave him twenty days as the guest of Sheriff Judson.

Reserved seats to Guy Bros.' Minstrels at the Town Hall Saturday evening now on sale at John Beisel's without extra charge. Those that don't secure seats ahead will probably stand up.

The Telephone Co. has placed a new and improved switchboard in position in their office at this place. This was made necessary by the number of firms that are putting 'phones in their offices.

An exchange says: "In selecting your Christmas presents this year, don't forget that the advent of the new woman has given the meek and lowly sumpster a much wider sphere of usefulness."

A horse belonging to Rev. G. Eisen ran away Friday afternoon and threw the occupants of the cutter out into the snow. The horse was captured after a run of several miles, and upon examination no injury to either horse or cutter was found.

The sermon at the Congregational church next Sunday morning will be on the rulers of Palestine at the time of Christ. In the evening, in honor of Forefathers' Day, the pastor will speak on some of the history and achievements of Congregationalism.

Monday evening next Pres. W. H. Crawford will deliver his famous lecture "Savonarola," this being the third number of the Young People's Entertainment Course. Single admission tickets can be purchased at F. P. Glazier & Co's, price 50 cents, balcony 35 cents.

The League parlors of the M. E. church were crowded Friday evening to enjoy the conversational program which followed the business meeting of the Epworth League. "Tongue Sandwiches" was a very amusing feature. A very interesting program is in preparation for the first Friday evening in January.

Guy Brothers have all new specialty people this year with the exception of Chelsea's favorite flexible artist, Eddie McDonald. Billy Lyons and J. J. Herbert formerly with Al. Field's Minstrels, and the leading female impersonators of the country are with them, also Kane and Conely the lawn tennis kings and knock about artists.

The B. Y. P. U. will hold a neck-tie social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Laird next week Friday evening December 20th. Everybody is invited to come. Teams will leave the Baptist church between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, so that all who wish, may have an opportunity of going.

We would ask as a personal favor that all who are in arrears on our subscription books will call and settle as soon as possible. This is the season of the year when we have a large amount of money to raise and it is important that we receive those subscription dollars at the earliest possible moment.

Jacob Baur committed suicide at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Mast of Webster, one day last week. It is thought that the unfortunate man first attempted to hang himself, and afterward cut his throat with a razor. He had been in poor health for some time, and it is thought that his rash act was caused by mental derangement.

Prof. Moritz Levi of the University of Michigan will give the second of the series of talks before the Young Men's Lyceum at the reading room on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. It will be on Paris where Prof. Levi studied for some months. Admission to members of the lyceum free. To all others five cents. An invitation is extended to all to be present.

Theresa Otto died at the home of her parents in the town of Lyndon, Friday morning, December 6, 1895, aged 19 years, 8 months, 24 days. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Holmes, at her late home, Sunday afternoon, a large number of her friends and associates being present, many of whom joined the procession that followed her remains to the place of their interment in Oak Grove cemetery at Chelsea.

The election of officers at the Congregational Sunday school last Sunday was as follows: Superintendent, S. A. Mapes; assistant superintendent, D. H. Wurster; secretary, Ettie Heffer; ass't secretary, Mamie Drislane; treasurer, Geo. Webster; organist, Luella Townsend; assistant organist, Nina Crowell; chorister, Mrs. E. E. Shaver; assistant chorister, Luella Townsend, librarian, Mary Pierson; assistant librarian, D. H. Wurster; executive committee, L. T. Freeman, Mrs. G. J. Crowell and Mrs. H. S. Holmes.

The following is an extract from an article in the Peterboro Times of October 12th, concerning Guy Bros.' Minstrels which will be at the Town Hall, Saturday, December 14th: The aggregation this year is better than ever and the performance was undoubtedly the best ever given in Peterboro. The jokes and the songs were new, the specialties were very fine, while the solo, quartette and chorus singing was much better than ever before. The orchestra selections, particularly the descriptive overture, "A Day at the Circus," called forth a great deal of appreciation. The company gave evidence of great change and great improvement, and the audience last night was kept in continual good humor.

Dennis J. Rockwell, another of our respected citizens, an old resident of Sylvan township, died at his home a few miles south of here Wednesday evening, December 4th. For many months he had been troubled with heart disease, which was the immediate cause of his death. He was born in Canada and had lived till the fifth of March next would have been eighty two years old. In his earlier days he taught school in several towns of this state. After his marriage he came to this state and settled permanently on the farm where he died. There were four children, one died in infancy and the others are still living who with their mother are left to mourn. Under the ministry of Rev. W. H. Shier, D. D., he was converted and joined the M. E. church of which he remained a member. He was a hater of sham, but loved genuine righteousness and practical Christian living. He will be missed. The funeral services were held at the house, conducted by Rev. A. B. Storms of Detroit, assisted by Rev. C. L. Adams. He was buried in the Vermont cemetery.

Fruit for Everybody.

Fine large California Prunes, 6c. or 5 lbs for 25c.

Nice large raisins, 4c. 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.

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.

"Music Hath Charms"

So have the remarkably low low prices that I am making on Musical Goods. The Holidays are approaching. Perhaps you are thinking of presenting to your daughter or son a

Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo or Autoharp.

If so, it will pay for you to call on me and get my prices before purchasing. Remember my 10 cent sheet music. I have a large amount of copyright music, up-to-date, which I will sell at half price for a short time.

CHAS. STEINBACH.

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

W. S. HAMILTON
Veterinary Surgeon
Treats all diseases of domesticated animals. Now permanently located on Park street across from the Methodist church. Calls at all hours promptly attended to.
CHELSEA, MICH.

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

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

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

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

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

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

TOSSED BY TEMPESTS.

SHIP RELIANCE HARASSED BY HURRICANES.

Fire Does Great Damage at Omaha and New York—Report that Agreement on Turkish Question Is Broken—Safeblowers' Busy Night.

British Ship Has a Rough Time.

The British ship Reliance, which has arrived at San Francisco 160 days from Swansea, had a frightfully rough passage. She was in three hurricanes, two of which shifted her cargo of coal; had a man killed at sea, and was forced to run around the Cape of Good Hope. She left Swansea on June 27 and four days later a heavy northwest gale came up. It caught the Reliance off Cape Clear, and raged with fury for twelve hours. The ship's cargo shifted during the storm, but fortunately the wind died down and the crew trimmed cargo. Off the River Platte the ship was caught in a second hurricane, and part of her rigging was carried away. Her third experience with heavy weather was south of New Zealand, where a revolving hurricane was encountered. It started from the north-northeast, and died away fifty-six hours later from a nearly opposite quarter. Only the most careful seamanship saved the vessel.

Ravages of Flamma.

Fire in the United States bonded warehouse at South Water and Jefferson streets, New York, caused damage to the building and its contents estimated at \$350,000. East India goods to the value of \$1,000,000 are stored in the building, all the six floors being packed to their full capacity. Only the three upper floors were burned, the others suffered only water damage and all is covered by insurance. The building covers about one-third of a block. There was no heating apparatus in the building and nothing which could generate heat spontaneously among the stores. Fire started on the third floor of the Omaha National Bank Block Friday and for a time threatened the destruction of the entire building. The district headquarters and operating-room of the Western Union Telegraph Company occupy the sixth floor and the entire force of operators was driven into the street.

Russia and France Withdraw.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette, London, from Rome, published Friday afternoon, says that much excitement has been caused there by the statement freely made in diplomatic circles that Russia and France have withdrawn from the Turkish question and that efforts are now being made to hold a European conference, probably at Vienna.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The latest trust will control the trade in carpet tacks. Prices have already been nearly doubled.

Dr. Herman Ahlwardt, the anti-Semitic member of the German Reichstag, has arrived at New York.

Capt. Rosser Roemer, who disappeared from St. Louis on Nov. 13, is at the head of 200 Americans fighting for Cuban independence.

John and Margaret Cowling, aged 73 and 70 years, of Jeffersonville, Ind., after having been separated by divorce twenty-four years, were remarried.

Mrs. Rosalie B. Addicks will not get a divorce from the Delaware millionaire, the commissioner who heard the evidence having reported that it is insufficient.

Fredericksburg, Va., is greatly excited over the disappearance of W. S. Honey, a prominent merchant. He had a large sum of money on his person when last seen.

Judge Sloan, one of the most prominent farmers and stockmen of Carthage, Mo., committed suicide by taking strychnine. Sloan had been suffering from insomnia and feared he would be sent to the asylum.

Isom Kearse, colored, and his aged mother were beaten to death with buggy straps in Colleton County, South Carolina. Kearse was charged with stealing a Bible and pulpit furniture from a church, and his mother would not give testimony to convict her son.

Gov. Altgeld issued a requisition for James Kimbrough, wanted at Vandalla for robbery and under arrest at St. Louis. The Governor honored a requisition for Harry Lincoln, wanted at Cleveland for stealing a \$200 diamond stud from Samuel Hunkin and under arrest in Chicago.

Obituary: At Des Moines, Iowa, Gen. Ed Wright—At Jacksonville, Ill., John Robertson—At Hastings, Minn., Geo. W. Gilkey, 74—At Philadelphia, Mrs. Margaret C. Agnew—At Jeffersonville, Ind., Rebecca Howard, 73—At Los Angeles, Cal., Prof. M. S. Bobb, of Rockford, Ill.—At Decatur, Ill., James Burley, 83.

Safeblowers plied Miltonville, Kan., systematically Thursday night, blowing open the safes of the Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railways and the Alliance Exchange. They got nothing from the two latter, but secured everything contained in that of the Santa Fe. The extent of their haul, however, is not known. There is no clue to the robbers.

A bad wreck occurred on the Norfolk and Western Railway, near Ennis, W. Va., Wednesday night, in which three men were killed, as follows: Engineer Forelines, Conductor Walter Straley, and a colored brakeman. Fireman Gardner was seriously injured. The accident was caused by the breaking in two of a freight train. The rear portion ran into the front section.

William Byrd, son of Rev. S. W. Byrd, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Kelton at a social of the Christian Endeavor Society in the church at Denver. Both men are negroes. The shooting was the result of a quarrel about a sandwich which Kelton ate but refused to pay for.

A Missouri man has married his step-mother. She jilted him and married his father several years ago.

Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Johnson, of Detroit, has been elected bishop of the new Episcopal diocese of Los Angeles.

EASTERN.

Fire in the printing department of the Prudential Insurance Company at Newark, N. J., caused a loss of \$35,000; insurance unknown. At North Baltimore, Ohio, the Zihlman glass factory burned. Loss, \$300,000; partially insured. Andrew Bearl, a workman asleep in the factory when the fire broke out, perished in the flames.

The general term of the New York Court of Common Pleas sustained Mrs. Kate Lawler's verdict of \$2,500 against Manager T. Henry French. The plaintiff's husband was employed by French at the American Theater as a stage hand, and June 24, 1894, he was kicked by a horse used in the play "The Prodigal Daughter," from the effects of which he died. The Court finds "That in action for injury by a vicious animal the keeper of the animal is the responsible party."

The New York Central Railroad has demonstrated its ability to run upon its road the fastest regular train in the world. Up to six months ago the train known as the Empire State Express had the world's record as a regular train for fast running. The London Railway of England, running from London to Aberdeen, began to run a trifle faster than the Empire State's record of fifty-one miles an hour. Monday the Central began a new schedule for this train which necessitates an hourly run of fifty-three and one-third miles, two miles an hour faster than the English rival.

Francis L. Higginson, the Boston, Mass., banker, sent to his wife at Genoa, Italy Wednesday a sight draft for \$100,000. He accompanied this extraordinary gift with the words: "Poor things, they'll starve if I don't send them some money." The "poor things" to whom he referred were his eloping wife and James Wheatland Smith, a wealthy young Boston society man. The Higginson family is one of the first in all New England, and this elopement has made a tremendous sensation. Mr. Higginson retired three years ago from the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. with a large fortune. His wife is much younger than he and has been active in society. It has been known to all her friends that her marriage was unhappy. Mrs. Higginson took with her \$10,000 in cash. Friends of the banker assert that the banker's extraordinary action in sending the draft for \$100,000 was prompted by a genuine desire to keep his wife from want. Friends of Mrs. Higginson say her husband has a most vicious temper and that the estrangement was caused by his cruel neglect. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Higginson he settled upon her the income of \$100,000. The money which he sent Wednesday is this wedding gift.

WESTERN.

At Trinidad, Colo., Healer Schlatter is now carrying a curious copper rod. He claims it is a gift from above, possessing magic power, and guards it jealously.

A Cripple Creek miner was caught with nine pounds of ore worth \$10 a pound in his pockets. The owners of the mine believe they have lost \$25,000 by this sort of stealing during the last few weeks.

The two upper stories of the Hogan Printing Company's extensive establishment, St. Louis, Mo., burned. Loss, \$40,000; fully insured. Private Watchman Neuman is missing and eight men were considerably injured.

The Rev. Dr. I. M. Wise, the senior rabbi of the Plum Street Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio, is responsible for this statement. He has been officiating for almost forty-two years. Not fewer than 10,000 Jewish weddings have occurred in the city during that time; among all these only three divorce suits were filed. In all, wives sued the husbands.

The history of crime in St. Louis, Mo., last week was an unusual one, an average of one murder a day and several stabbings and shootings of a less dangerous nature being the record. The latest victim was Harry Porter, colored, who died of a wound inflicted by George Crawford, also colored, who shot Porter for refusing to buy a can of beer.

Walter McCreary, a hermit, known as "Old Walt," was found dead in bed in his little home, three miles southwest of Granville, Ohio. In the 40's McCreary was prominent in Democratic politics, but for forty years has been a recluse. Disappointment in love caused his retirement from the world, and he never married. He was 85 years old.

Charles Willier, bookkeeper of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company, suicided to prevent arrest for embezzling several thousand dollars from his employers. He absconded with \$2,000 from the safe six weeks ago and eloped to Chicago, leaving his wife and five children. Becoming reconciled with his family, he had quietly come home to take them with him to Chicago. The woman with whom he had eloped in a fit of jealousy gave the tip to the officers. When the officers surrounded his house at Camp Washington he escaped to the garret and shot himself through the heart as they pursued him.

Near Cynthiana, Ky., Orville Eals, a farmer, killed John Fields. With his wife Eals escaped and took refuge in a cabin. A posse was organized and located him Saturday night. Sunday morning an attack was made upon the cabin. Eals resisted the attack by a fusillade of shots, which was returned. A man named McCombs, of Brownsville, was killed, and two others, Herbert and Wells, fatally shot. When the firing from within ceased the posse forced an entrance and found the dead body of Eals and the murdered body of his wife, who had been butchered with a hatchet, probably before the arrival of the posse.

A dozen St. Louis, Mo., merchants and five or six banks have been victimized for hundreds of dollars by mail box robbers. The Fourth National Bank is out of pocket \$640; the German-American is out \$325; the International was swindled out of \$195, and several other banks are known to have been worked for like sums. The method is to extract letters from the mail boxes and open them, and if they are found to contain checks the checks are raised, indorsements forged, and the checks are presented for payment. So far as known none of the boxes have been broken open. The letters are either extracted with a wire or the locks have been promptly paid.

Chicago bankers are unanimous in their approval of President Cleveland's recommendation in his message that the legal-tender treasury notes and the silver certificates be withdrawn from circulation and canceled and that the national indebtedness which they represent be refunded into long-time bonds bearing a low rate of interest. The men at the head of Chicago financial institutions agree entirely with the President in his main propositions on the country's mon-

etary affairs, and those who differ with the message as to details seem to think that the President did not go far enough in presenting a plan for the complete reformation of our system of currency. There is no variance of opinion as to the wisdom of the retirement of the greenbacks by means of bonds.

Seven of the largest wholesale establishments in Indianapolis, Ind., were destroyed by the fire Tuesday. The loss is \$500,000. Two firemen, Frank Sloan and Patrick Murphy, were caught by falling walls, and the last-named will probably die from his injuries. The firms burned out are Schnull & Co., wholesale grocers; Ward Bros., wholesale druggists; Fairbanks, Morse & Co., scales; Eckhouse Bros., wholesale liquors; Woodford & Pohlman, wholesale liquors; Hilbrand Hardware Company, wholesale hardware; Indiana Coffee Company. The seven buildings destroyed were mostly four stories high, and were filled with goods. The estimated value of the buildings destroyed is \$113,000. The estimated total value of stocks destroyed is \$372,000. The insurance companies will have to bear about \$350,000 of the loss. The losses are distributed among more than 100 companies.

Inquiry at the Northern Pacific steamship office at Tacoma, Wash., reveals that no tidings have been received from the missing steamer Strathmore, which cleared for Yokohama Oct. 12 and left Victoria the next day. Second Officer Smith, of the steamer Tacoma, says: "I have not given up hope that the Strathmore will yet turn up all right. It must have run short of coal and put in some port in the Aleutian Islands. There is plenty of condensed milk and flour on board. If Capt. Pattie did put his vessel in there it can be picked up all right by a British man-of-war sent out from either Victoria or Yokohama, but if the Strathmore is disabled and drifts much south of the track followed by Oriental steamships and other sailing vessels the men are liable to die of starvation before being picked up. If the steamer finds a snug anchorage in the Aleutian Islands it is likely to lie there all winter, making Yokohama in the spring. With passengers and crew the number of persons on board was about 150."

Adelia Grant, of Chicago, wants to kill herself. That is, Adelia will cut short her sojourn upon earth provided some one will pay the funeral expenses. Up to the present time she has not succeeded in finding any one desirous of doing this. Just who Adelia is no one seems to know. She wants to be known, however, and is willing to pay a big price in order to attract public attention. She has written a letter to Siegel, Cooper & Co., telling them all about it. Adelia says she will create a sensation by killing herself in the big store if it should meet with the approval of the house. In return, all she desires is that the firm pay such expenses as might be incurred by the funeral. For this she will kill herself in any manner Siegel, Cooper & Co. may direct. She will jump from the top floor, shoot herself, or swallow poison, all for the price of a few flowers, slow music, a coffin, one sermon, and a hole in the ground. Adelia fails to say why she desires to quit. No one knows whether she is homely or handsome, tall or short, fat or lean, new woman or old, or whether she ever wore bloomers or voted. Adelia must be crazy. F. H. Cooper thinks so. He believes the woman has read of the recent suicides in the store and has a desire to go and do likewise. An effort will be made by the police to locate Adelia so as to save her from herself.

SOUTHERN.

H. C. Babcock, president of the Cherokee Manufacturing Company, was found in his office at Dalton, Ga., with a bullet wound through his heart. No cause is known for suicide, as his family relations were entirely happy.

A part of the crew of the sponging schooner Shamrock arrived at Tampa, Fla., and reports that while at Salut Martins Reef a heavy northwest capsize the schooner. Six negroes who were below the hatches were drowned.

At a negro cake walk in Roseborough place, near Texarkana, Ark., the negroes ate at their banquet supper a good portion of a hog that had been fed by its owner on strychnine and twelve have died and a half dozen others are in bed.

George Clark, the quadroon who as an escaped slave lectured in the North before the war, who is now 84 years old, was taken to the Protestant Infirmary at Lexington, Ky., on account of failing health. He is bed-ridden and unless he improves rapidly under treatment physicians think he cannot live long. He is the original of George Harris in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

People of the North are sending money and letters to the noted octroon, Lewis George Clark, the hero of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She portrayed him as George Harris. Dispatches were sent out saying he was in a destitute condition at Lexington, Ky. He has received letters containing contributions from Dwight, Ill.; Albany, N. Y.; New York City; Baltimore; Winchester, Ind.; and Pittsburg, Pa. All the writers express great sympathy for him. His little cottage was about to be sold for taxes and the money he received was paid over to the Sheriff to keep a roof above his head. A movement is on foot, started by a young lawyer of Lexington, to give him a benefit at the opera house in the near future.

WASHINGTON.

The monthly treasury statement of the public debt shows that on Nov. 30, 1895, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$948,477,611, an increase for the month of \$2,040,503, which is accounted for by the decrease of \$2,541,611 in the cash in the treasury. This amount, however, does not include \$582,987,673 in certificates and treasury notes which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

Congress is again in session. Promptly at noon Monday the Senate and House were called to order in their respective chambers and the usual scenes of animation and excitement. The greatest interest, of course, centered in the House, where so many old and familiar members are replaced by new men, and in the organization of the popular branch. Mr. Reed was elected Speaker. That was a foregone conclusion. He received 224 votes of the total of 336. Mr. Crisp had 95 votes, Bell 6 and Culberson 1.

Washington dispatch: The eagle bird of freedom is preparing to do some screaming. The provocation is varied. Three resolutions of inflammatory tenor are already before the Senate upon which discussion has already commenced, and the steamship Britannia brings additional ammunition in the shape of a reply to Secretary Olney's note to Lord

Salisbury touching the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The British Government questions the right of the United States to mix in and finally refuses to arbitrate upon the title to the disputed territory east of the "Schomburgk line," holding to the president that the area specified is part and parcel of the British possessions, and therefore solidly British beyond peradventure. This is the reply that has been expected; but it will nevertheless be the occasion of a fuss and future demonstrations of seeming great consequence.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as furnished by the several executive departments, which aggregate \$418,001,073. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amounted to \$412,753,204. The estimates for the fiscal year, 1897, are recapitulated by titles as follows, cents omitted:

Legislative establishment.....	\$3,880,581
Executive establishment.....	20,103,242
Judicial establishment.....	923,920
Foreign intercourse.....	1,649,058
Military establishment.....	24,520,908
Naval establishment.....	27,583,075
Indian affairs.....	8,750,438
Pensions.....	141,384,570
Public works.....	28,574,028
Postal service.....	5,024,770
Miscellaneous.....	30,635,031
Permanent annual appropriations.....	119,034,100

Grand total.....\$418,001,073

IN GENERAL.

The returns to the department of internal affairs of the steam railroads operating in Pennsylvania show that 1,538 persons were killed and 10,005 injured by them during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895. Of those killed twenty-nine were passengers, 447 employees, and 1,070 other persons. The passengers injured numbered 612; employees, 8,346; others persons, 1,649. From the returns of all roads to the department it is found that to every 432 employees there is one killed, and to every twenty-three one injured. Among passengers the ratio is one killed out of 4,325,718, and one injured out of 207,202.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Business has not improved, though there is little change except in the shrinkage of prices, which is a period of inaction naturally causes. After the extraordinary buying of the summer and early fall a marked decrease was inevitable, and it is yet too early in most branches of business to judge how far the future was anticipated in purchases. Retail stocks are still reported full in nearly all branches, with delayed distribution in many on account of unfavorable weather. The movement of crops is only fair, both cotton and wheat being largely kept back in the hope of higher prices, and there is a prevalent feeling that foreign imports will fall off."

A thousand Scandinavians equipped with bundles, bales and boxes left Chicago over the Nickel Plate Road Monday afternoon for their annual Christmas excursion to their native lands. Forty buses, piled high with luggage and packed full with excursionists, conveyed the party to the depot. A Swedish brass band was stationed in the depot. During the wait for the special train the band played patriotic Norwegian, Danish and Swedish airs, while the entire crowd joined in the choruses. A gang of pickpockets followed the excursionists to the station, but were captured by detectives and hurried away before they secured any valuables. Halvar Christoffersen was the only one in the party who was left. He was weary with celebrating the event and sat on his tin trunk on the platform dreaming of birds and a midnight sun while the train rolled out of the station.

The price of camphor has for some time been tending steadily upward. It is now sold by wholesale druggists at 64 cents a pound, and will probably go much higher, though wholesalers do not look for it to reach \$1. Several things have combined to force up the price of this commodity. All the camphor for the trade comes from Japan and the Island of Formosa. The latter has lately come under the Mikado's dominion, and there is a Forestry Commission in Japan which regulates the cutting of the camphor trees, from which the gum is obtained. The gum is extracted from the wood by cutting the trees into small pieces and boiling out the gum. It means the destruction of the trees, and the Government has limited the cutting. Stevenson & Co., Chicago wholesale druggists, say the demand has been greatly increased lately by the manufacture of smokeless powder, of which it is a constituent. It is also used in the manufacture of celluloid. Another thing that tends to send prices skyward is the buying of all raw camphor in sight by a London syndicate.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to 25c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hull, 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 64c; corn, No. 1 white, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 43c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, 38c to 39c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c; clover seed, \$4.45 to \$4.55.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 56c to 58c; corn, No. 3, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; barley, No. 2, 33c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 37c to 38c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 10c to 26c; eggs, Western, 21c to 24c.

FLEES FOR HIS LIFE.

SAID PASHA SEEKS SAFETY IN THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

Failure of a Big Chicago House—Brutal Assault on Attendant Found Guilty of Manslaughter—Queer Form of Stamp Theft at Washington.

Fears the Sultan's Wrath.

A dispatch received at Rome Thursday morning from Constantinople says that Said Pasha, the president of the Turkish Council of State and formerly Grand Vizier, has taken refuge in the British Embassy at Constantinople, believing himself not only to be in danger of arrest, but fearing for his life. The Cologne Gazette, Berlin, announces that a Russian squadron of seven battleships and nine torpedo-boats is anchored off Salonica, under orders to hold itself in readiness to sail at twenty-four hours' notice. It is added that the orders for assembling this squadron were issued a month ago, when Russia assumed that Great Britain might attempt to send war vessels through the Dardanelles without the consent of the Sultan of Turkey.

Big Firm in Trouble.

The A. H. Andrews Company, Chicago, manufacturer of fine furniture and office fixtures, and one of the oldest and most extensive in its line in the West, confessed judgment Thursday in the Circuit Court in favor of the Globe National Bank on two notes, aggregating \$25,774. The total indebtedness of the corporation is said to be about \$300,000, of which \$25,000 is owing to the Globe National Bank, \$40,000 to the Union National Bank and the remainder is distributed among the stockholders of the company, who have loaned money to the corporation, and various merchants in the lines of business with which the company was concerned. It is estimated that the company's assets will largely exceed the liabilities and that after all the debts are liquidated the stockholders will still have something left out of the company's property.

Fully 25,000 Documents Stolen.

William Washington, a Washington negro, has been arrested for complicity in the treasury canceled-stamp steal and has made a confession which shows that the thefts had gone on for months. The stamps, he says, were not taken from the documents at the treasury building, but the papers were taken away in small quantities to different houses where young girls, employed at from 40 to 50 cents a day, removed such of the stamps and signatures as seemed valuable, and then burned the papers. It is estimated that Washington and Edwards, who was arrested some days ago, have obtained from the filerium of the treasury about twenty-five thousand old papers and destroyed a considerable number of them after removing the stamps. About eighteen thousand of the stamps have been recovered by the department.

Puck Was Murdered.

George Gough, of Chicago, stands convicted of manslaughter for killing George Puck. The jury fixed his punishment at eight years in the penitentiary, but it was considered "surplusage" by the Court, and the sentence will remain indeterminate, unless Attorney David's motion for a new trial is granted. If sentence is passed by the Court, then under the law that went into effect July 1, 1895, the Prison Board will have power to abate the term at the end of the minimum, one year, or to protract it during life, as Gough's prison behavior determines. Gough was an attendant at the Dunning post house, and Puck, was an insane inmate. The latter was kicked to death by Gough.

BREVITIES.

John Sharp, of New Martinsville, W. Va., was found frozen to death. He was a painter by trade.

Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, is confined to his bed with a severe cold.

The British steamer Madras, from Hamburg for Port Royal, S. S., foundered in midocean on Nov. 28.

The British bark Arabia, from Calcutta, has arrived at Glasgow damaged by a fire which destroyed 50 bales of jute and several hundred bundles of hides.

The San Francisco Examiner says the collateral heirs of the estate of the late Senator Fair have sold their interest to the children for \$400,000, and agree to abandon all of the rights guaranteed under the trust clause of the will. The compromise is said to have been effected to give the direct heirs an important advantage in a trial before a jury.

Henry and John W. Blythe have begun suit at San Francisco to reopen the famous Blythe case. The plaintiffs maintain that Florence Blythe was the daughter of J. J. Ashcroft, who married Florence's mother, and that she is not related to Thomas H. Blythe. A suit was also filed in behalf of Alice Edith Dickinson Blythe, claiming to be the widow of Thomas H. Blythe, alleging that Florence Blythe is the daughter of an English soldier still living.

Much apprehension is felt at Port Townsend, Wash., for the British steamship Gorzard, Capt. Mead, now out fifty days from Singapore. This is the third steamer which is unaccounted for on the Northern Pacific Ocean, the others being the T. Eskdale and the Strathmore, bound westward. It is feared that these vessels and the British ship Lord Brassey foundered in the violent typhoon which swept the China Sea on Nov. 14 and 15, thus causing a loss of 150 lives and property valued at \$1,250,000.

Sidney Clarke, of Oklahoma, presided over a large and enthusiastic convention at Shawnee, in furtherance of the movement for promoting statehood for Oklahoma. The gathering will elect a delegation to visit Washington in the interest of a bill to that end, the efforts of which will be reinforced by a delegation from the Chickasaw Nation.

Private dispatches to New York from Munich say that Louis Stern, of New York, has forfeited 80,000 marks, the amount of bail given for his appearance to undergo the penalty imposed upon him for insulting Baron von Thuengen.

Theodore A. Havemeyer, the "sugar king," is to be made a baron. An imperial emissary is on the way from Austria with the patent of nobility.

Italy's claims against Brazil for alleged outrages upon Italian subjects during the late revolution are to be submitted to President Cleveland for arbitration.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grid.

The Senate plunged into real business Tuesday. Naturally the President's message attracted the main attention of the day, but aside from this there were stirring resolutions on the Monroe doctrine and the Cuban rebellion, and after that the usual deluge of bills and resolutions. The message was given the closest attention. At its conclusion Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, vigorous in terms, reaffirming the principles of the Monroe doctrine and presenting them in such form as to permit their enactment as a permanent law rather than an expression of the policy advocated by President Monroe. In the same line was a resolution by Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, and another by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska. There were 272 bills and sixteen resolutions introduced in the Senate altogether, but a large majority of the bills were reprints of measures which failed to pass last session. Many of these, as also a large proportion of the new bills, were for private purposes. There were also several for the modification of the pension laws. Senators Pepper, Stewart, and Squire reintroduced their bills of last session pertaining to silver coinage. Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy and reintroduced his bill of last session to prevent the extermination of the fur-bearing animals of Alaska. Senator Vest reintroduced his bill of last session to prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries, and also his bills for the compulsory education of Indian children and the settlement of private land claims. Senator Chandler reintroduced his bill for the exclusion of alien anarchists and also his bill for the regulation of immigration. Senator Frye introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the tariff laws, so as to admit free of duty all material used in the construction or equipment of vessels built in the United States. He also presented several other bills for the encouragement of American shipping and American shipbuilding and general bills to amend the laws relating to navigation and to prevent discrimination against American trade. Among the large number of bills offered by Mr. Pepper (Pop., Kan.) were those limiting the President's term to six years without re-election, repealing all laws permitting the issuance of bonds, the limitation of the power of injunction. The Cuban situation received attention from both the Florida Senators. The Call resolution and the Monroe doctrine will receive early attention. At the brief executive session the nominations of Mr. Olney as Secretary of State and Mr. Harmon as Attorney General were confirmed, and that of Rufus W. Peckham to the Supreme bench referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the House a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced, many of them measures that failed during the last session. The session of the House was, however, brief and consumed almost entirely by the reading of the President's message. This was listened to with fair attention, but the features of the document received no signs either of approval or disapproval from the members until the conclusion of the reading, when several Democrats created a slight demonstration. When it was finished the House immediately adjourned until Friday.

The Senate worked Wednesday, but most of the business transacted was of a routine character. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution denouncing the recent atrocities in Turkey and assuring the executive branch of the cordial indorsement by Congress of a vigorous course for the protection of American citizens in Turkey and the suppression of the barbarities against Christianity. The first formal speech of the session was made by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, on Cuba and the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Allen urged the recognition of the Cuban insurgents, the annexation of Cuba and a strong foreign policy. The influx of bills continued. Among them was one increasing all pensions granted under the act of 1890 to \$12.

The session of the Senate was brief Thursday. Its only feature beyond the introduction of a bill by Mr. Chandler for the free coinage of silver when England, France and Germany enact similar legislation, and a resolution by its colleague, Mr. Gallinger, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that it is unwise and inexpedient to retire the greenbacks, was a short speech by Mr. Call in favor of the recognition of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents.

It is a suspicious circumstance that the German Kaiser finds it necessary to make so many speeches to his troops, warning them that they must remain faithful to him and defend him against all enemies, domestic or foreign. It is not customary for emperors or kings to make speeches of this kind. They usually put implicit confidence in the loyalty of their armies, not less in peace than in war.—New York Sun.

Suspicious.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Medical Men the Subject of Inquiry.
The Jackson Prison Rioters—Insurance Commission Rescinds Its Action—Council War On at Detroit.

Suspicious of the Doctors.
Attorney General Moloney of Illinois has not yet favored the Michigan State Board of Health with a reply to its letter of three weeks ago asking as to the standing of the Illinois Health Institution of Chicago, which, it is alleged, is flooding Michigan with doctors. The receipt of a letter from the health officer of a small Michigan city where six of these doctors are officially reported to be doing the bulk of the doctoring prompted Secretary Baker to address another letter to Mr. Moloney, urging that a reply be made to his former letter.

Banks and Express Company Out.
It looks now as if it will be war to the knife between the Detroit banks and the express companies, owing to the latter persisting in keeping up their high rate of charges for carrying currency. The banks intend to get even with the companies, and hereafter no express money orders will be put through the clearing house. It is currently reported that every bank will send its messenger to the office and demand cash. Some of them will demand that each order be cashed separately, and at least one banker says he will send a notary to protest orders not paid on the spot. The express companies, however, are on the watch and will try to checkmate the wily bankers. The American Express Company secured 11,000 silver dollars and enough more silver dollars in Chicago to make 21,000 in all, and now it declares when the banks start their fun they will also be in it. The intention is to pay off all the bank messengers in silver dollars, and express officials are already chuckling at the thought of messengers returning to their banks loaded down with silver coin.

Jackson Convicts to Be Punished.
The examination of Convicts Huntley, Best and Curley, the leaders in the riot at the Jackson State prison Tuesday, was finished. Complaints for assault with intent to murder Deputy Warden Northrup will be made against two other convicts, Maloney and O'Neil. E. Brunk, head of the Brunk Shirt Company, in whose factory the riot occurred, has threatened, it is said, to remove his factory from the prison unless satisfactory protection is guaranteed to his free men. The factory employs 30 men, and the prison management is loath to see it removed. The prison management generally censure the last Legislature for not appropriating \$10,000 asked for the erection of a ward for incorrigible convicts, which might have prevented the recent insurrection.

Eighty Per Cent. Riders Won't Go.
The Michigan insurance policy commission rescinded its action of August last whereby the 80 per cent. value riders to the Michigan Standard Policy were adopted. After hearing both sides of the question argued at a rehearing and carefully investigating the matter, the commissioners are of the unanimous opinion that the riders are an evasion of the law of 1895, which prohibits companies from restricting their liabilities in any way.

Short State Items.
A caribou was shot near Pinckney, the first in many years.

Crowell, with 800 souls, can boast of five old maids by the name of Maggie.

The Port Huron ladies who gave a burnt cork entertainment cleared \$500.

A Spring Arbor mother has just had her bad young son sent to jail for swearing.

Muskegon druggists are forming a combine to prevent cutting of the prices of patent medicines.

John J. Klopfenstein and Miss Mary Agnes Gross, prominent society people, were married at Benton Harbor.

There are now 1,151 patients at the Kalamazoo asylum. The record was broken a few days ago, with 1,185.

The Sun Life Insurance Company, of Montreal, has been licensed to do business in Michigan by Insurance Commissioner Giddings.

Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Addison, thinks New Baltimore is the modern Gomorrah. He labored there three weeks without, it is alleged, converting a single sinner.

The Eastern Michigan asylum authorities have purchased the 80-acre farm of George Seeley, making 450 acres now worked by patients and employees.

Amos Tousey, of Bay City, was knocked down and robbed of \$650 while walking on a Saginaw street. He bled profusely from a terrific blow over the right eye. The alleged robber, Ambury Coyle, was caught by the police.

A letter addressed to "Grandma," Hastings, Mich., reached its destination all right. It seems it came from a Colorado town; the postmaster studied till he brought himself of a family with relatives in that town, and the letter was delivered.

Henry Bearinger, brother of Isaac Bearinger, the wealthy Saginaw lumberman, was crushed to death by a load of lumber at Panther, W. Va. He had been in charge of mills belonging to his brother at Tawas City and Saginaw and later in charge of Neeter estate mills at Baraga.

Diphtheria is raging in the vicinity of Benton Harbor to an alarming extent. Several country schools are closed. Forty cases have been reported within two weeks, with six deaths. Hydrogen peroxide spray is used successfully in treatment.

The Lapeer asylum for the feeble-minded is badly handicapped by lack of means to set the inmates at work. Some of the big boys have so much time on their hands that they make nuisances of themselves, while their mental improvement is greatly retarded.

Pearl R. Chamberlain, head sawyer in John Canfield's saw mill in Eastlake, Manistee County, was caught between a log and the saw carriage and crushed to death.

George Young, a farmer living north of Imlay City, is a walker from Walkerville. He is 95 years of age, but recently took a jaunt of twenty-two miles without turning a hair.

Delos A. Blodgett, the millionaire lumberman, of Grand Rapids, says he doesn't want to be delegate-at-large. He is going to Florida for the winter and won't return in time for the spring election.

William Wallace, a resident of Battle Creek since 1843, died, aged 88. He was postmaster from 1871 to 1880.

Over 500 men employed at the Corunna coal mines, near Owosso, struck on account of a reduction in wages.

Bay Port, in Huron County, will have a bank, which will be operated by the Bay Port Mercantile Company.

Searchers for the Chicora wreck raised an anchor, which proved to be the schooner Thomas A. Bradley, which foundered off St. Joseph in 1896.

The Rapid Transit Railroad now building between Saginaw and Bay City has been sold to a syndicate of New York capitalists and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

Wheat is either scarce around Pinckney or else the farmers are holding it rather close, for the local miller is offering 2 cents above the market price for any amount of the cereal.

Bad Axe has no woman's crusade, but on Sunday evening after church the marshal, accompanied by several prominent church members, proceeded to one of the saloons. They found the bar open and several persons there. The proprietor was arrested.

Omar F. Neff, the Ann Arbor student who is under heavy bond in Elkhart County, Ind., for forgery, has brought suit for \$10,000 damages against Merrill T. Wilson, secretary of the Metropolitan Savings and Loan Association, who caused his arrest.

James Chittenden, of Manchester, N. Y., is in Adrian, trying to recover a war relic, which he considers beyond price. It was a field-glass he found when, badly wounded, he was crawling off the field at Gettysburg. He accuses a Fairfield man of stealing the relic.

Mrs. Minnie Colyer, of Ann Arbor, has become insane over religion, and will be sent to the asylum. Soon after the Detroit M. E. conference, in September, she began to act queerly. She would sit up till late at night, reading her Bible, and violence was shown till Thanksgiving Day, when she drove some of her neighbors out of the house, telling them they were too sinful to remain in her company. On Sunday afternoon the police found the whole family on their knees, with the lady, who was praying and exhorting them by turns. When they attempted to rise she would push them down on their knees again. She was finally locked up.

There are some wily farmers around Owosso. A New Haven Township man sold a load of hay to A. L. Northway, who deputized an employee to see about its delivery. Judge of his surprise when, just as the barn was reached, a man crawled out of the hay and made his escape. When the farmer called for his pay he was asked the weight of the man he had covered up. At first he appeared innocent, but finally wilted, and acknowledged that since hay was selling so high he had adopted this scheme to help pay expenses. The weight of the extra man was estimated at 1,000 pounds, and a check drawn for the load, less that amount, was handed the wily farmer.

Gov. Rich, Justices McGrath and Long, of the Supreme Court, and others witnessed the remarkable effect Dr. Cassius McDonald, the Detroit hypnotist, had on Daniel L. Crossman, the veteran ex-Clerk of the House of Representatives. For several years Crossman has been afflicted with palsy, finally becoming unable to feed himself or stand alone. Dr. McDonald had Crossman walking about the parlors of the Hotel Downey, wholly unsupported, with his hands held high above his head. For over an hour the patient sat perfectly calm, with not the slightest perceptible tremor. McDonald says he can accomplish a complete cure, and Crossman will be taken to Detroit for treatment.

The election of Rev. Henry N. Couden, the blind ex-pastor of the Universalist Church in Port Huron as chaplain of the National House of Representatives is regarded by Port Huron people a fitting reward for a brave man. Mr. Couden lost his sight in the service of the Union. He enlisted at the age of 18, when the first call for volunteers was made, serving in the Sixth Ohio Infantry, and re-enlisted for three years when his term was out. He was with McClellan in the West Virginia campaign, and took part in the battle of Shiloh. In February, 1863, he was transferred to the First Mississippi Marine Brigade. Near Austin, Miss., he received a charge of small shot in his eyes, causing total blindness. After an honorable discharge Mr. Couden found there was no hope of recovering his eyesight. He entered the blind school at Columbus, Ohio, taking a course of seven years. Afterward he entered the theological seminary at Canton, N. Y. His first pastorate was at Madrid, N. Y.; later he preached at Willoughby, Ohio, Chatham, Mass., and four years ago went to Port Huron. He is a man of scholarly tastes, lovable character and great spirituality.

A matter of great importance to physicians in Michigan has been decided in the Circuit Court at Battle Creek. The question came up over the application of a life insurance company, which had issued a policy of \$20,000 on the life of a citizen of Detroit. The company learned after its issue that the applicant had misrepresented his physical condition and began suit to annul the policy. They ascertained that he had been treated at Battle Creek for a particular disease which, if it was true that he was afflicted with it, would prevent his obtaining life insurance in any company. The physician refused to testify or answer any questions on the ground that a physician's relations to his patients are sacred and that he could not be compelled to testify in regard to the ailments with which his patient is afflicted. The attorney held that this was true so far as related to personal matters, but that under the new State law physicians could be compelled to testify in regard to any questions relating to public matters, or that in any way affected other persons, and that if they refused they could be punished for contempt of court, just the same as any other witness. Judge Smith ruled that the physician must give his testimony and issued an order accordingly.

Forty-five Jackson young men signed petitions to be enrolled as a new military company to take the place of the Emmet Rifles, recently mustered out of the State service. This number will be increased to eighty.

A poor old couple in the Cheboygan county house have two sons, one of whom enjoys a salary of \$2,500 a year, and the other at least \$1,800. Still another inmate of the house has a wealthy son in Detroit. It is only one of many sad stories of filial ingratitude or worse, that might be told in every county in Michigan.

REPORTS OF CHIEFS.

SECRETARIES REVIEW WORK AND MAKE SUGGESTIONS.

Herbert Wants More Battle Ships and Torpedo Boats—Eckels Tells All About Banks—Lamont Is Pleased with the Condition of the Army.

Affairs of a Nation.

The total number of national banks organized since June 20, 1863, has been 5,023. There were in active operation on Oct. 31, 1896, with an authorized capital stock of \$664,130,915, represented by 285,190 shareholders, an average number of shares, 2,191; shareholders, 77. The total amount of their circulation outstanding was \$219,887,030, of which amount \$190,180,961 was secured by United States bonds, and \$29,706,069 by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

During the report year forty-three banks were organized, located in twenty different States, with an aggregate capital stock of \$4,800,000. Of these new banks twenty-eight, with a capital stock of \$2,530,000, are in the northern and northwestern section of the country, and fifteen, with a capital stock aggregating \$2,300,000, in the south and southwest. The number of banks organized during the year was less than 30 per cent. of the yearly average.

There was a net increase during the year of \$10,779,507 in the amount of circulation secured by bonds and a gross increase of \$6,322,540 in the total circulation.

Of the 3,715 banks in active operation, 2,901, with a capital stock of \$536,723,832, are in the northern and northeastern half of the country, and 814, with a capital stock of \$126,848,050, in the south and southwest. There are 2,611 national banks located east of the Mississippi River, with a capital stock of \$527,612,792, and 1,104 west of the Mississippi, with a capital stock of \$135,961,090.

The number of banks leaving the system by reason of the expiration of their corporate existence was four. During the

year 1896 is recommended. Four companies is the size command recommended for one officer's control. Increase from 800 to 2,000 yards in effectiveness of small arms is noted. The battalion organization of State militia is commended. For the contemplated increase in force \$1,200,000 will be required annually. Over \$5,000,000 reduction of expense for regular force, per year, has been effected. It is said the staff force of officers is too great, nearly one-third of the \$5,000,000 of salaries going to this class. The present chiefs of bureaus in the staff organization of the army are pronounced capable and efficient men, in every way worthy of the responsible places they occupy and zealous in the faithful performance of duty. But a plan to insure retirement after a term of years, and promotion of next in rank, is recommended. The relations between regular army and State militia are most gratifying. At need, over 100,000 volunteers, equipped for active duty in the highest sense, could be placed in the field within forty-eight hours. Considerable space is filled by the Secretary in considering the questions of seacoast defenses, dynamite guns, etc., and river and harbor improvements and numerous other subjects are considered.

SECRETARY HERBERT'S DESIRE.

Two More Battleships and Twelve Torpedo Boats Recommended.

Secretary Herbert, in his annual report, shows the progress made during the year in the construction of Government cruisers, and speaks in high praise of the workmanship on the new navy. He also outlines the work under contract, and says:

"An inspection of the relative strength of navies will furnish, it is believed, all the argument now needed for the continuation of the building program heretofore indicated by the action of Congress. We are not in want of ordinary unarmored cruisers or of gunboats, but we are lamentably deficient in torpedo boats, and we certainly need more battleships. An inspection of the building programs of other nations will demonstrate that the lessons taught at Yalu and Wei Hai Wei have tended to confirm the belief of naval experts throughout the world in the efficacy of these two classes of vessels.

CALLING HIM OFF.



Uncle Sam—Hi, there! Get out of that back yard!—Chicago Tribune.

You're getting altogether too near my

year ending Oct. 31, 1896, the corporate existence of twenty-eight banks will expire. In the succeeding ten years, from 1896 to 1905, the corporate existence of 889 banks will expire. The number of banks leaving the system during the year through voluntary liquidation was fifty-one, having a capital stock of \$6,098,100 and circulation of \$1,152,000.

Receivers for thirty-six banks have been appointed during the year. The aggregate capital stock of these banks was \$5,235,020 and their circulation \$1,003,402. Of these banks, two, with a capital stock of \$450,000, were reported last year as being in voluntary liquidation, and nine, with a capital stock of \$2,700,000, were of the number of banks which closed their doors in 1893 and subsequently resumed business, but through continued depression and their assets were unable to meet their obligations, and were thus compelled to go into insolvency.

The following amendments to the law are recommended:

"1. That the Comptroller be empowered to remove officers of national banks for violations of law and mismanagement.

"2. That loans to executive officers and employees be restricted and made only upon the approval of the board of directors.

"3. That the assistant cashier, in the absence of the cashier, be authorized to sign the circulating notes of the bank and reports of condition.

"4. That some class of public officers be empowered to administer the general oaths required by the national bank act.

"5. That bank examiners be required to take an oath of office and execute a bond.

"6. That upon a day in each year, to be designated by the Comptroller, the directors of national banks shall be required to make an examination of the affairs of the banks and submit to the Comptroller a report.

"7. That the Comptroller be authorized to issue circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited by them with the Treasurer of the United States to secure such notes.

"8. That the semi-annual tax on circulating notes of national banks be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum."

LAMONT'S REPORT.

Some Changes Recommended—Matters Generally Satisfactory.

In his annual report Secretary Lamont shows the effective strength of the army to be 20,584 of all arms. The new law regulating enlistments has greatly improved the personnel of the army, and has not impeded required enlistments. Of 7,780 men recruited during the year 5,518 were native born. The strictness of the examinations, physical, mental and moral, may be measured from the fact that 38,249 applicants were rejected. The addition of two companies to each of twenty-five infantry regiments, and two foot batteries to each of five artil-

"I respectfully recommend the construction of two battleships and at least twelve torpedo boats. The gratifying progress made by our manufacturers of steel and our shipbuilders and the competition among them has enabled the department during the last two years to contract for gunboats and torpedo boats at a very large reduction from former prices. The price per ton for the gunboats Machias and Castine, contracted for in April, 1890, was \$302.85, the average price of the three gunboats contracted for in January, 1894, and of the six others just let out to contract is \$222.84 per ton, a saving of \$80.32 per ton, or 26 per cent. of the price of the ships. The price of the Ericsson, contracted for in October, 1891, was \$404.83 per ton. The average price of the six torpedo boats contracted for in 1895 is \$700.58 per ton, a reduction of \$179.25 per ton, or of about 20 per cent. in the price of the boats. These prices compare very favorably with the prices for similar work done abroad."

Secretary Herbert devotes considerable space to consideration of armor plates, ordnance, projectiles, submarine boats, automobile torpedo boats, and to improvements in the business methods of the department.

In Chinese Villages.
Mr. Weldon and I often went into the villages, walking between the fields of silencing rice, but far oftener the villagers came to see us in our houseboat—men, women, babies, dogs and all. Always some little side canal, the offshoot of the main waterway, was the only street between or before the village houses. There was always the towpath, but the best route was by a second path leading behind the houses.

By following that we passed through the farms and yards. We saw the men and women thrashing the rice by beating a log with handfulls of it to scatter the kernels on the ground. We saw the farmers turning the soil over and breaking it up laboriously, or punching holes in the thick clay, dropping seeds in them, and then smearing the holes over with a rake. We went into the inner courts of the better houses, and noted how the men, and even the tiniest baby boys, thrust themselves forward to greet us, while the women and girls slunk behind or merely peeped through the doorways and open windows—the latter being Elizabethan contrivances, framed for little panes of oiled paper or the enamelled inner coating of seashells. White geese, wolfish dogs, common-sense chickens, hump-backed cows and nose-led buffaloes make up the animal life that is so painfully missing in Japan and so abundant in China.

The Luciferians, an early Christian sect, took their name from Lucifer, the Bishop of Cagliari.

OUR RURAL READERS.

SOMETHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST THEM.

A Winter Poultry House that Has Much to Commend It—New Way to Keep Green Fodder—Hog-Killing Suggestions—Home-made Scraper.

Winter Poultry House.

The accompanying illustration, taken from the Agriculturist, shows a poultry house that has much to commend it. For best results fowls must have a chance to scratch in the open air in winter and in stormy weather, and that, too, without being obliged to go on to the snow or out into the rain. An open scratching shed answers the purpose admirably. Such a house may be built to a somewhat extended length, as suggested in the illustration, and so be used for a number of breeds, or for numerous flocks of the same breed; or it may be made of a length to have a single closed room and an accompanying open shed. The latter may have a stout cloth curtain to fit down snugly over the opening on days when the snow would drift into the sheds. Plenty of light would come through the cloth to make it a pleasant place for fowls to



COMFORTABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

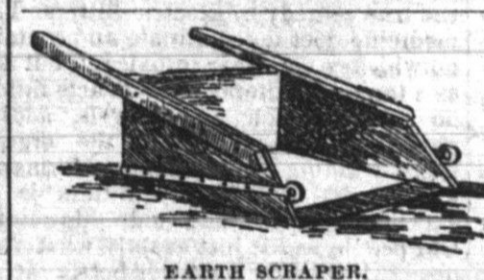
scratch in, even on stormy days; or a light pair of doors, with some glass in them, could be used. Each closed room and open shed should have their yard in front, and litter should be provided in the shed in which to scatter grain. Such a scratching room will also be found serviceable in hot weather, when fowls are sure to seek shelter if it is to be found. Doors open straight through the entire building, these being located on the back side.

To Keep Green Fodder.

In the first place, let me say that during the past year we have been struggling with the question of green feed, how to grow and how to preserve it. The trouble has been to preserve the food as nearly green as possible without danger of rotting, and without the expense of building a silo, and it was thought this might be accomplished by stacking the corn when well cured between layers of straw. We commenced our stack with a foot of straw on the ground, then a layer of the green grain, then another foot of straw, and so on till the stack was completed, says the Manitoba Farmer. We now have a stack containing between fifty and sixty tons of feed. The fodder is in very good condition—the stack having been opened just shortly before I left. The corn did not freeze. We chopped it before feeding. I think I may say that we have solved the problem of green feed and its preservation. We averaged fourteen tons to the acre of North Dakota Flint, and it cost us at the rate of \$1.40 per ton green.

Home-made Earth Scraper.

Iron shovels or scrapers for removing earth are somewhat expensive. A good substitute can be made at home, after the plan shown in the accompanying illustration. It should be of hard wood, and the edge in front should



EARTH SCRAPER.

be covered with sheet iron, after which an old piece of crosscut saw may be fastened beneath the edge and turned up at the sides, as shown in the sketch. The iron straps to which the chain is attached should go around the back as well as the sides of the scraper, to give strength. Such an implement is exceedingly handy on the farm for leveling off ridges and filling depressions, and for scraping up into heaps the manure that becomes scattered over the barnyard.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Select List of Apples.

An enthusiastic reader of the Independent asks for a list of ten apples and ten pears for successive home use. He wishes them to cover the year from July to May. I am sure that, if such a list were made out once a month, more inquiries would come in covering the same ground. But here is a list that will go: Red Astrachan, Summer Rose, Early Strawberry, Gravenstein, Hubbardston, Pound Sweet, Fameuse, Shawnee Beauty, King, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Swaar, Roxbury Russet. That is as near ten as I can get and not leave out too many. As it is, I omit half a dozen very choice fruits. As for ten pears, I should select Margaret, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Hardy Seckel, Lawrence, Anjou, Josephine and Quince Bonne on quince stock. This does not include all really choice pears, but is a good list, and will reach from August to April.

Hog-Killing Suggestions.

The work of hog killing is always done in cold weather. The alteration of exposure to severe winds and to a temperature of scalding water makes the work doubly disagreeable. It will pay for health and comfort to have the work of dressing the hog done under a shed where snow and winds cannot come. For very heavy hogs ropes and tackle to aid in lifting the carcasses

will be a great assistance and saving of heavy labor. It is well also to have a thermometer to test the water for scalding. Many farmers think they can guess this closely enough, but they waste more time from having water too hot, thus setting the hair more firmly than would pay for a dozen thermometers. The temperature of water for scalding should be between 180 and 190 degrees. When the water is thrown on the hog cover it quickly with hair or woolen cloths, until the heat has effected the loosening of the hair.

Slow and Fast Husking.

There is a great difference in the amount of corn that can be husked by men who have had equal practice in the art. Much depends on how the husker began when he learned his business. We remember an old man who had always an apparently slow motion in handling stalks and detaching the husks from the ears. Yet he would husk forty to fifty bushels of good corn in a day, putting up the stalks as he went along. The secret was that he made every motion tell. There was just the same way of seizing the stalk each time, and the same method of stripping the husks and breaking off the ear. It makes hard work for the hands if pursued all day. It usually takes sixty to seventy ears of corn to fill a bushel basket so that it will shell out a bushel. Multiply this by forty or fifty bushels, and it will be seen that there is no time to be lost by a husker who will get out that number of bushels of ears in a day.—Ex.

A New Mechanical Milker.

A continuous gaspille passes along the bottom of the manger in front of each stall, and to it is attached a rubber hose four feet long, to which are attached the milking-cups. These cups are fastened over the teats of the cow, and are held there by air-pressure, the suction quickly drawing the milk from the udder. The pressure for the entire number of cows is supplied by a machine outdoors, says Hoard's Dairyman. The cows take very kindly to the new mechanism; in fact, if their actions count for anything, it is away ahead of the old process. The iron pipe leads to a large reservoir, and the most absolute cleanliness is insured. Two men can fasten the cups and milk one hundred cows an hour.

Feed Your Grain.

It sounds passing strange in these days of cheap oats, cheap corn and cheap barley, and butter at a good price, to hear farmers talking about selling their grain, says Hoard's Dairyman. There are three pounds of butter in a bushel of oats or corn or barley, when fed to a good butter-producing cow. Can a man sell his grain at any better price, in these times, than to turn it into butter? Some men seem fearfully afraid of trusting the cow, while they will go it blind on a horse or a hog.

Low Wagon Wheels from Logs.

Select a log of the desired size from a gum sycamore, or any other hard timber that does not split readily. Saw off the wheels, making them the desired thickness, says the Agriculturist. Then take out the spokes from an old wagon wheel, square the hub and fit in to the center of the log wheel. The wheel is then completed, and will last many years on farms, or even for the road, if well taken care of. Many of these are in use in this locality, and are quite satisfactory.

Killing Insects.

Late frosts and severe winters will not kill insects in the ground. It is favorable to insects and parasites when the ground is hard and frozen throughout the entire winter. When the ground is plowed, however, late in the fall or early in the spring, so as to subject insects to dampness, as well as alternate warming and freezing weather, they are then destroyed. It is the exposure to the surface which they cannot endure.

Keep the Horse Mangers Clean.

To clean out the feed boxes in the horse stable every day will be time well spent. The leavings of cut feed will sour and become offensive to any animal, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, and, worse than this, it will be productive of disease of various kinds. It is a good plan to have a small shovel, such as is used with the kitchen stove, for this work, gathering the uneaten food daily, giving it to the pigs, which will dispose of it profitably.

Cooked Feed for Stock.

It costs something to cook food for stock, which lessens the gain by so doing, but it should be a rule to give the stock cooked food at least once a week as a change of diet. Potatoes, turnips and carrots, cooked and thickened with bran and middlings, seasoned with salt and fed warm on cold days, will be highly relished.

To Keep Cut Flowers.

It is said that cut flowers will keep very fresh if a small pinch of nitrate of potash, or common saltpetre, is put in the water in which they stand. The ends of the stems should be cut off the little every day to keep open the absorbing pores.

An Open Furrow.

A ditch across a wet field will assist in draining a large area, and will perform valuable service by permitting the teams to work on such land early in the spring. Instead of waiting for the water to sink down or keeping the land wet.

Whitewash Trunks of Fruit Trees.

A thick daubing of whitewash will be an advantage to fruit trees, even at this season, and it may be sprinkled over the ground, around the trunks of the trees also, as a partial remedy for the destruction of spores.

PERSONAL.

H. L. Wood spent Monday in Ann Arbor.
B. B. Turnbull spent Sunday at Detroit.
Rev. Dr. Holmes spent Tuesday at Detroit.
F. M. Morey of Detroit was in town this week.
John Watson was an Ypsilanti visitor Friday.
Mrs. P. McIntyre was a Chelsea visitor Friday.
Herman Smith has returned home from Jackson.
Jas. S. Gorman was an Ann Arbor visitor Monday.
Miss Kate Haarer has returned from a visit in Owosso.
Annetta Yocum of Manchester spent Sunday at this place.
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Whitaker spent Monday in Pinckney.
Henry Stimson spent Sunday with his mother at this place.
Dr. Coplan and sister Miss Agnes spent Monday in Pinckney.
W. W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at this place.
Miss Jessie Merrill spent Sunday with her parents in Ann Arbor.
Geo. Beckwith of Detroit spent Sunday with his son at this place.
Miss Mae Wood entertained Miss Winifred Potts of Jackson Sunday.
Mrs. C. E. Whitaker entertained Miss Kenney of Ann Arbor last Sunday.
Mrs. E. Benn of Parma is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Litchfield.
Dr. E. L. Avery of Stockbridge spent Sunday with his brother at this place.
Adolph Eisen of Indiana is the guest of his parents, Rev. and Mrs. G. Eisen.
Byron Whitaker of Dexter spent Monday with his brother, I. M. Whitaker.
Mrs. Sarah Lewis of Cadillac is the guest of her brother, Dr. R. S. Armstrong.
Rev. A. B. Storms of Detroit spent Saturday with his father, Irving Storms.
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Schmid and Miss Kate Schmid have returned home from Cleveland.
Miss Millicent Avery has returned to Howell after spending several months here.
Mrs. Geo. Kempf has returned from Saginaw where she has been spending several weeks.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Ives of Stockbridge were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker Tuesday.
Mrs. Chas. Smith of Ypsilanti has been the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Chase.
Howard Conk and son Harold returned to their home in Hersey after spending several weeks here.
Misses Minnie Steinbach and Maria Haarer of Ann Arbor have been spending a few days with Lima and Chelsea friends.
Lima.
Arl Guerin shot a fox last week. The masquerade was well attended. Charley Hawley has gone to Alma.
Mrs. H. Wilson is entertaining a relative from Owosso.
W. W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor called on friends here Monday.
There will be a box social at Jacob Baries' Thursday night, December 19, for the benefit of the band.
Unadilla.
Mr. Hurd has moved into the Gilbert May house.
Lewis Roepke has moved into Mr. Noble's tenement house.
Justin Hadley and family visited friends in Iosco Sunday.
Rev. Brown will occupy the Presbyterian pulpit next Sunday.
Gertrude Mills returned from Ann Arbor Saturday after a visit of a couple of weeks.
John Douglass and family are in town for the present. Glad to see him about after so long an illness.
Sylvan.
Mrs. C. Forner has been quite ill.
Mrs. C. A. Updyke is very ill with nervous prostration.
Christian Forner, Jr., has returned home after a few week's stay at Chelsea.
W. West and daughter Dora have just returned from a visit among friends at Williamston.
"Santa Claus' Dream" a cantata will be given by the Sylvan Sunday school on Christmas eve.

Geo. Boos is spending a few days at Jackson.
Farmers are all busy hauling their winter supply of wood.
Jas. Riggs lost a very fine steer Tuesday after a short sickness.
R. J. West made a trip to Jackson Monday with old iron, rags, etc.
The good skating on mill pond affords the boys worlds of pleasure.
Mrs. Alfred Ward of Jackson is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ward.
Wm. Fletcher has been spending a few days at Jackson with his son, Emory.
Mrs. C. B. Ward will go to Jackson Friday to see her niece who is very ill with consumption.
Hugh McKone moved Tuesday from the L. L. Glover farm to a place north east of Lyndon Centre.
The social held at the residence of C. T. Conklin on Wednesday evening, netted the Sunday school \$11.
A large audience attended the chautauk at the Union church Sunday evening. Another is expected next Sunday.
It is rumored that our young people will not leave their pocket books at home hereafter when attending church services.
The official board of the church wish to express their thanks to Mr. Kern and Mr. Kellogg for donations of wood. Keep it up, brethren. Let others do the same.
The M. E. Sunday school is arranging an entertainment to be given Christmas eve.
Word was received at this place last week of the marriage of Sherman Pierce to Miss Ida Weinburg of Galesburg, recently.
Notice.
Don't forget that Olive Lodge, No. 156 F. and A. M. will hold its annual election on Tuesday, December 24th. A full attendance is requested. As I wish to close my annual report on the morning of December 21, all dues should be paid on or before that time. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m. Room 3, Turnbull & Wilkinson block.
J. D. Schnaitman, Sec'y.
School Reports.
Report of district No. 10, fractional Lima and Sylvan. This report includes those whose scholarship have been 90 or above for the month ending November 29th. The star indicates that the pupil has not been tardy.
*Ray Cook, *Tema Hieber, *Laura Hieber, *Ruben Hieber, Warren Spaulding, Cora Wedemeyer, *Ida Wacker, *Chris Prinzing, *Christina Prinzing, *Freddie Prinzing.
N. A. Lowry, Teacher.
Roll of honor for school district, No. 11, Sylvan, for the month ending November 29, 1895, including those whose standings in scholarship and deportment have been 90 or above for the month. The star indicates that the pupil has not been tardy during the month.
Lillie Blalch *Maggie Goetz
Lizzie Blalch *Lena Goetz
*Mary Goetz *Olla Wackenhut
M. C. ALLEN, Teacher.
The following is the report of district No. 4, Sylvan, for the month ending November 29, 1895. Average daily attendance 38; total enrollment 41; number neither absent nor tardy during the month 27, viz:
Burton Gray, Allie Guthrie, Nora Forner, Emma Forner, Jacob Forner, Henry Forner, Eddie Forner, Will Forner, Charlie West, Lyman West, Harrison West, Harry West, Lizzie West, Lizzie Knoll, Kate Knoll, Laura Knoll, Joe Knoll, Geo Knoll, Edith Young, Albert Heeschwerdt, Carl Kaimbach, George Masley, Fred Haffley, Bell Ward, Ada Wilson, George Riggs, Lettie Riggs.
ALMEDA PARKS, Teacher.
If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
Two Lives Saved.
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers of 189 Florida St., San Francisco suffered a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at F. P. Glazier & Co's Bank Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

CAPACITY TO SATISFY

IS OUR

STRENGTH

We firmly believe that the buying public is not satisfied with cheap and inferior eatables at any

PRICE

And in compliance with this belief we steer our course. The daily number of buyers who visit our establishment testify to the growing popularity of

Freeman's Table Supply House

People who want strictly fresh goods and the best there are, like to go there.

FOR CHRISTMAS

Beautiful and useful Banquet Lamps, get our prices on them before you buy, we have a nice assortment both in onyx and bronze.

FANCY CROCKERY AND CHINA WARE

We have so many pretty things and so useful, then the prices are so low you will not need to hesitate about buying, for we are determined to close out as many goods as possible before Christmas.

LOOK AT OUR DISPLAY

Of fancy Plates, Oat Meal Dishes, Salad Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Fancy Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, Etc.

Our Customers **TELL US** That We Have

The largest and choicest stock of Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Figs, Currants, Apricots, Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Nuts, Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Granberries, Grapes, and in fact everything in the line of fancy groceries.

Our Aim is to Satisfy those who Patronize us.

You money will go farthest by dealing with

FREEMAN

For Table Supplies and Crockery, No. 7 South Main St.

WE'D LIKE TO SEE YOU,

You who think you cannot be suited in a Suit, Overcoat or Pants. We have provided for everybody. Less price for the same value, or better value for the same price.

GEO. WEBSTER,

Merchant Tailor.

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.

CLOSING OUT

Ladies' Jackets and Capes at One-third Off

All new, made up late this season. These garments were consigned to us by one of the largest and best cloak manufacturers of New York with instructions to sell at what they would bring. Our stock being sold low we concluded to give them a whirl and will offer every one of these high class, stylish garments at not one cent over two-thirds actual value. No better goods, no nobbler goods to be found anywhere.

\$6.00 jacket will cost	\$4.00
7.50 jacket will cost	5.00
10.00 jacket or cape will cost	6.65
12.00 jacket or cape will cost	8.00
15.00 jacket or cape will cost	10.00
18.00 jacket or cape will cost	12.00
20.00 jacket or cape will cost	13.35
25.00 jacket or cape will cost	16.65

And Here's Another,

All odds and ends from our Clothing Department consisting of men's suits, boys' suits, and overcoats piled on one table and you can have your pick at

One-half Price.

No fake. If we didn't sell them this way, we wouldn't advertise to do so. Every suit or overcoat sold from this table goes for less than the cost of the material from which it was made.

Now is Your Chance.

Bring along the boys and have them supplied with clothing while you can save money. No shoddy. We will not handle that class of plunder. Whoever gets fitted on this table, and there are nearly all sizes now, pays \$2.50 for a good, honest boys' 5.00 suit or overcoat. 3.00 for a 6.00 suit or overcoat. 4.00 for an 8.00 suit or overcoat. 5.00 for a 10.00 suit or overcoat. All goods advertised here are strictly cash. If not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

W. P. SCHENK & CO

Santa Claus' Headquarters.

Christmas is coming, and in order to please young and old, we are filling up our stores with the largest and best assortment of Holiday Goods we have ever had, consisting of

Celluloid Novelties

In necktie, glove, collar and cuff handkerchief, jewel, stationary and photo boxes. Also regular line of

Plush and Celluloid

Albums, toilet cases, jewel boxes, perfume boxes, work boxes, whisk broom holders, in

China Goods

Our stock is immense, we have every thing that you can think of and talking about dolls, we have them, all sizes and styles from 5c to \$5. In toys we have iron and tin, and a big lot to select from. Also silverware and cutlery, books and

Furniture

We have prepared ourselves for a large trade, and our stock of plain and fancy rockers both in wood and rattan cannot be beaten, also parlor furniture, tables, book cases, music racks, couches, bedroom suits, and chairs of all descriptions. If you need candles, nuts or fruit, be sure and see us. Hand sleds, skates, cutters, sewing machines

HOAG & HOLMES.

We are making low prices on lamps and stoves to close out.



CHAPTER XVI.

Everything was dark and strange to Paul Lowther, coming in as he did from the glaring tropic sunshine, but he rushed forward excitedly at Aube's cry, and dimly made out a figure in white, whose hands were eagerly stretched out to him, and, obeying the natural instinct of the moment, he clasped that figure in his arms.

"Aube, my darling!" he cried. She shrank from Paul's embrace trembling and confused, as Nousie looked wildly on, and a loud, angry ejaculation came from Saintone, which made Paul turn upon him, seeing more distinctly now.

But this glance at the stranger was only momentary, and he turned again to Aube, looking wonderingly at Nousie, then at the place, and back at Aube, whose hand he still retained.

"I could hardly find you," he said. "I have only just landed from the packet."

"Mr. Lowther!" faltered Aube, as she gazed at him wildly. "Why are you here?"

"Can you ask that?" he said. Then, with his eyes wandering once more about the place, "but my dearest girl, why are you here? This gentleman—will you introduce me?"

As the words left his lips Saintone could contain himself no longer. Half-maddened before Aube's firm refusal, the sight of this stranger who had been so warmly welcomed roused him to a pitch of fury, and he raged forth:

"Aube! Who is this man?"

"My friend, Mr. Paul Lowther, sir," said a sharp voice from one who had come forward unheeded, "and my name is Durham—Englishman—at your service. Who are you?"

Saintone glared at the speaker in astonishment, but turned back directly to Paul, who changed color, as he said:

"I beg pardon if I have come unceremoniously, but I thought this was a cabaret. Mademoiselle Dulan, in heaven's name, why do I find you in a place like this?"

Aube's lips parted, but her emotion checked her utterance, and she crept to Nousie's side, catching at her arm for support.

"Oh, I beg pardon," cried Paul, hastily, as he struggled with the undefined apprehension, which attacked him. "You live somewhere near. You will take me to Madame Dulan." He bowed slightly to Nousie, whose eyes were fixed upon him angrily. "And this lady," he said, "is—"

There was a pause, during which Aube's lips struggled for utterance, and Nousie stood motionless and listening as a prisoner awaits the death sentence from the judge.

It was from no shrinking at his task, for Aube's heart beat loyally and warmly then. She had chosen her path, and, martyr-like, she was prepared to pace it to the end, but no words would come. She glanced at Nousie, and saw that she was white and trembling. She could see Paul's color coming and going, but the agitation of neither broke the spell which bound her, and her eyes wandered to Saintone, who was gazing at her fixedly, with a sneering laugh faintly appearing about his lips.

That aroused her just as Paul said again rather sternly:

"Is it your servant? Am I wrong in looking what I did?"

"No," said Aube, simply, as she passed her arm round Nousie's waist. "Mr. Lowther, this is my dear mother, Madame Dulan. Mamma," she continued, quietly, "this is Mr. Paul Lowther; dear Lucie's brother; and his friend."

She held out her hand to Bart, who drew a long breath after watching her keenly.

"You brave little darling," he said to himself, as he took her hands, and then aloud, "I bring you dear Lucie's love. My dear Miss Dulan, I am glad to see you again. Madame Dulan, I am afraid I have taken you by surprise."

He held out his hand now to Nousie, who drew a long breath, too, and caught it eagerly, and held it for a few moments, smiling pleasantly in a face whose frank honesty impressed her.

"Yes," she said, quietly; "it is a great surprise to us both. Lucie's brother and his friend. You are very welcome to my poor home."

Paul seemed dumfounded, but at last, evidently suffering painfully, he held out his hand to Nousie, conscious that under her mask of calmness, Aube was suffering agony, and watching her, wondering what she would say or do.

Nousie's brow wrinkled and her face puckered a little with a deprecating smile as she looked at the extended hand, but she did not take it. It was not from malice, but Paul's words had cut deeply, and she could not help saying with a slight shrug of her shoulders:

"You wish to shake hands with me?"

"Yes," stammered Paul. "With Aube's mother. I beg your pardon. I did not know."

He nodded at Aube, who looked at him calmly, and walked toward the door, but turned back directly.

"Ah," he said, "I really forgot. Did I have anything to drink?"

As he spoke he threw a coin on the front of the buffet.

"No, Monsieur Saintone," said Nousie, calmly, and she took up and held out the piece.

"Keep it," he said, contemptuously, and the blood flushed in Aube's cheeks at his manner toward her mother. Then in a whisper Saintone continued: "Send those men away while their lives are safe."

Nousie looked at him sharply, and he returned the look as if there were a peculiar and well understood import to all this.

"I am one of you now," he continued in the same tone, "and I am not going to be cast aside like this."

CHAPTER XVII.

Back in the evening, through the dark shadows of the great leaves, where great moths flitted over the cloying scented flowers, and the fireflies scintillated among the bushes as if there had been a shower of tiny stars.

"It's maddening, I tell you, maddening!" cried Paul, hoarsely.

"Oh, I don't know," replied Bart. "Rather warm though, here. Paul, old chap, if we stop here long I shall take to collecting. Look at that moth. Why, he's big as a bat."

"Are you listening to what I say?" cried Paul, angrily. "My poor darling! It is horrible. The woman deserves—"

"What woman? That black servant?"

"No, man, no; the mother."

"Oh, come, I say, don't speak like that of our kind hostess."

"But to send for that poor girl home from such a life as hers to a common pot-house frequented by a pack of niggers—"

"I'm afraid this delicious night air is exciting you, Paul, old man. It isn't a low pot-house, but a pleasant roadside nurbere or cabaret, kept by a very sweet pleasant woman."

"Bart, you're mad."

"Not quite, old fellow; but you are getting on. Now be reasonable, and put the case fairly. Here's a nice sweet creature left a widow; she has a dear little child—a girl—and she says to herself, 'This place is not good enough. I'll send my darling to Paris to be well taught and brought up. Never mind the expense. Well, she does this, and at last thinks—small blame to her—that she should like to have her daughter back, and she sends for her. Here's the history in a nutshell—a cherrystone if you like.'"

"But, Bart, my darling Aube. Man, man, would you like to see Lucie there?"

"Honestly, no. But if Fate had placed her there, she would be Lucie still, and I should not howl about it."

"You'd be mad as I am."

"Not I, dear boy—not half. I know what I should do."

"Yes; what? Don't talk so slowly."

"Marry her, and get her away as soon as I could."

"Of course, yes. She must be got away at once. There was that black-looking fellow there, too. It's of no use for you to contradict me; he's in love with her, and as jealous of me as can be."

"I'm not going to contradict you. I should say he is that way. Well, no blame to him. Any fellow would fall in love with her. I should if there was no Lucie in the world."

"She must be got away at once, and as for that half-nigger fellow, he had better mind."

"So had you," said Bart.

"But if that man goes to the house I shall shoot him."

"Mind he don't have the first pop at you, old man. Recollect that the nigger is lord paramount here; be ruled by me, and don't do anything rash. If you get showing fight our lives will not be worth an hour's purchase."

"But look here—"

"See anything?" he continued, after a few moments.

"I thought I saw the gleam of something bright."

"Nigger's eyes," said Bart. "I saw a black face. We're being watched, old man. Let's get home to shelter. Don't take any notice. It may mean to see where we go."

Nothing more occurred till they reached the place where they had left their baggage, when Paul said, uneasily:

"Think that meant anything?"

"Yes. Black shadows," replied Bart. "I don't like weapons, old fellow, but we are neither in well-policed Paris nor within call of the Bow street bobby, so let's unpack our revolvers, and take them with us when we go out."

Paul nodded, and then relapsed into a thoughtful state.

"And I laughed at him when he proposed bringing these tools. Said a lanceet would be good enough for me," mused Bart, as he unpacked his portmanteau and took out a brand-new six-shooter to turn it over. "Well, if I have to fire I hope I shall not hit Paul—or myself. I don't think I could hit any one else if I tried."

An hour later he was fast asleep, and Paul was lying thinking, tossing feverishly from one side, till getting into an easier position, he lay watching the stars through the open window, and thinking of the events of the day.

It was horrible! That sweet, gentle girl, brought up as a lady, fresh from the seclusion of the convent, to be suddenly brought to such a home as that, and evidently persecuted by the man he had encountered there.

"I've made an enemy already," thought Paul, and he began thinking of their walk back to the town, past houses, dotted here and there among unbragging foliage, which offered plenty of concealment for any one who chose to dog their steps.

And it was not fancy, he knew, for he was convinced that the glance he had seen when the match was struck was from a man's eye. Bart had seen a face, and it was evident that they had been followed. But for what?

He had just reached this point in his musings when he held his breath, for there was a faint rustling sound beneath the window.

It ceased directly, and Paul breathed freely again, attributing the sound to some nocturnal animal—a rat perhaps. Then he thought of the position of the house where they were staying—a large two-storied building nearly covered with luxuriant creepers that would form a harbor for wild creatures such as were probably abundant there.

Just then the rustling sound was repeated, and it struck him that it was like a hand grasping and shaking a stem of the tree trained all over the house.

The sound ceased again, but he lay listening to be quite startled, for the noise came again accompanied by a faint breathing, and, as he lay on his side watching the window, something darker than the darkness appeared in the opening, and he knew that a hand and arm had been passed in to grasp the window sill. The noise which followed was undoubtedly caused by a foot seeking for a resting place; and as this rustling ceased, something dark and round slowly eclipsed a star on the horizon and he dimly made out the contour of a head.

Paul's hand stole beneath his pillow, where he had intended to place his revolver, but he remembered now that with his thoughts on Aube, he had forgotten it, and it lay on the table.

Without a moment's hesitation he sprang out of bed, seized it, making directly after for the window, but on reaching it all was perfectly still below; and he tried to peer out into the garden, and tried to distinguish the paths and shrubs, all was black there; and at last contenting himself with closing the window, he was about to return to his couch when Bart spoke.

"What's the matter?" he said.

Paul told him.

"Shouldn't wonder, old man," said Bart. "We dropped into a nice place, but we can prove it as soon as it's light."

It was nearly morning when Paul fell asleep, and not much after sunrise when he started into wakefulness, to find the window open and Bart peering out.

"Hallo! Awake!" said the latter. "I say, you were right. Someone climbed up here last night. The creeper's torn just below, and there are the marks of two wide-footed feet on the soft earth."

"What do you think it means?"

"Don't know. Piffling, perhaps. I hope it does not mean the knife. Say, old chap, I'd have practiced for this at a pistol gallery if I had known."

(To be continued.)

She Was Cautious.

Here is an example of a woman as a diplomatist. Mrs. A. had gone away from home for a day's visit. During her absence her fellow townsman, Mrs. B., decided, after the pleasant, rural, self-inviting fashion, that she would spend the night with Mrs. A.

In spite of Mrs. A.'s absence the thing was easy to accomplish, for the latch-keys of the two houses were alike. Mrs. B. therefore effected an entrance, and found the house deserted. "Oh, well, I'll just wait till Mrs. A. gets home," she said to herself. Night came. Still no Mrs. A. "I won't light a lamp," philosophized Mrs. B., "because seeing a light in the house might scare Mrs. A. clear out of her senses." So the unexpected guest sat in the dark awaiting the arrival of her hostess. At last the rattle of Mrs. A.'s key was heard in the door latch. She entered the house and slowly made her way to the "sitting-room," of course unconscious that there was another human being within breathing range. "Don't be frightened, Mrs. A.," suddenly spoke a voice from the darkness. "It's only Mrs. B. I didn't light a lamp for fear you'd be scared, you know, and—"

But the diplomatist Mrs. B. never finished her sentence, for just here Mrs. A. fell on the floor in a dead faint. "It was queer she should have been so scared," said Mrs. B. afterward, "for I took every precaution not to frighten her."—New York Sun.

The Mormons received this name from the book of Mormon, which was claimed by Joseph Smith to be a revelation to himself. They themselves reject the name, and call themselves "The Church of the Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ."

SOLDIERS AT HOME.

THEY TELL SOME INTERESTING ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

How the Boys of Both Armies Whipped Away Life in Camp—Fighting Experience, Thrills—Marches—Thrilling Scenes on the Battlefield.



Nearly a Million. COLONEL LOT ABRAHAM, here to attend the good roads convention, as a delegate from Iowa, is a man who had some thrilling experiences in Georgia during the war. Colonel Abraham was stationed at Washington, Ga., as a member of the Northern army, at the time the distribution of Confederate coin, concerning which an article was printed in the Journal last Saturday, was made.

"I was sent to Washington," said Colonel Abraham to-day, "from Mason, by General Wilson to parole Confederate soldiers and began work on the 6th of May, 1865. The next day General Toombs came to me and told me that there was some gold and silver coin in his library which John C. Breckinridge had thrown down in front of his carriage-house. General Toombs said it was my duty to take care of it for the government."

"It doesn't belong to me," said General Toombs, "and I don't know why Breckinridge threw it down in front of my carriage-house unless he had more than he could carry. He was on horseback and in a hell of a hurry."

"General Toombs' secretary and my lieutenant," continued Colonel Abraham, "counted the money while the general and I visited. We had met in battle a few days before at Columbus, Ga., and had much to talk about. There was \$5,180 of the coin, mostly in silver. I gave General Toombs a receipt for the money, which I sent to the provost marshal in Atlanta. I learned that there was a large amount of coin in Robinson's bank at Washington and General Toombs told me that Major Moses took about \$50,000 in bullion to our officers there. Some bankers came from Richmond with papers from the provost marshal there authorizing them to take the coin in Robinson's bank, as it was their private property," continued the colonel. "They left with the money and the first night out, while encamped on the Savannah River, they were raided by a party of fourteen Confederates, who took away nearly all the coin."

"Three of the bankers went on with what was left of the coin. The other stayed on the scene and offered 10 per cent. premium on all the money surrendered to him. Thirteen of the Confederates turned over what they had of the money. I stepped in then," said Colonel Abraham, "and arrested the entire outfit. The banker had \$100,000 in gold and silver in his possession. I sent the prisoners to Atlanta to the general in command for trial. The men were cleared and orders issued for their release. The prisoners said that when they took the money they thought it was Confederate treasure and that when they learned of their mistake they surrendered the money. General Winslow, in command here, believed them. I still have my doubts concerning this. I think there was about \$800,000 of the coin altogether. I paroled eight generals and 4,000 men in Washington," said Colonel Abraham. "I shipped most of the archives of the Confederacy from there to Washington, D. C. I gathered up all the property I could find there and loaned wagons and harness to farmers in that vicinity. I was relieved from duty there the last day of June and came to Atlanta, where my regiment was camped. I was a captain in the Fourth Iowa cavalry."—Atlanta Journal.

Sketches of Hobart.

Chickamauga. Capt. Harrison C. Hobart, of Wisconsin, held his men in line too long. The boys who yelled instead of cheering slipped around both flanks, but most of the regiment flew through a gap the enemy hadn't closed. The colonel, however, was captured. He fell into Pat Cleburne's hands, who greeted him with: "Colonel, I'm glad to meet you." "Excuse me, but I'm not glad to meet you."

"Your sword, colonel; guests don't wear swords at Hotel Libby." While at Libby prison the colonel got a box of delicacies. The many appeals for a bite and a sip emptied the box and bottle before he got a taste. General Neal Dow, the noted prohibitionist, was in that mess. He ate but declined a sip. "General Dow and myself are the only temperance men in this mess," turning the bottle upside down, he added: "I'm one from force of circumstances."

History tells of the Libby prison tunnel. Hobart was active in that enterprise, and one of the last to crawl through. Reaching the union lines he called upon General Butler with a plan to release union prisoners by exchange. It was to take a boat load of Confederates to Richmond and offer them, without previous notice, for a like number of our men. Butler asked him to lay the plan before Stanton, who approved, and a steamer with 2,000 Confederates appeared near Richmond. The Richmond authorities were perplexed; it was a mean Yankee trick. But it would not do to send their friends back to prison. The exchange was made, but the Confederacy sent Stanton word not to repeat the experiment. Returning to the army, he won

new honors and promotions. At 80 he is busy, daily looking after the real estate interests of Senator John L. Mitchell, whose father, Alexander Mitchell, was for many years a close friend of the veteran soldier.

A New Story of Grant.

D. R. Garrison told a story to Gen. Schofield at the Dent House, which illustrates to a certain extent the kind-heartedness of Gen. Grant. Grant was a great lover of horses, and while he was in the city, when President, he came on a visit to St. Louis and Mr. Garrison, at that time president of the old Pacific Road, took him out to his farm. They started off in a buggy for a drive, and after going some distance met an old man going along on a horse. The man was in his shirt sleeves and wore a straw hat, but Grant recognized him, and, stopping the buggy, he got out and walking up to the old man put out his hand and said: "Hello, Uncle Ben! How are you and the old woman getting along?"

The old man was Uncle Ben Sappington. He welcomed the President and said that he was getting along very well. He remarked that they were very happy as long as they had enough to eat and a pipe and a little tobacco.

"Uncle Ben, would you not like to be postmaster of M'ranee Township?" asked the President.

Uncle Ben said he would not object, and Grant shook him by the hand and said: "God bless you and your wife, Uncle Ben, I think of you often."

When Grant got back in the buggy the tears were streaming from his eyes and he said to Mr. Garrison: "Poor old Uncle Ben! He has a big heart. I remember," he said, "when I and my wife, living in that house over there, did not have any money to eat than we needed, and old Uncle Ben would come around to the house at night and leave a basket of provisions on our doorstep. He was afraid to come and give them to us, thinking that he would possibly hurt our feelings. God bless his memory!"

Uncle Ben was made postmaster, and after living to a ripe old age he joined the great majority and was joined by Grant a few years ago.—St. Louis Republic.

Scorned by His Wife.

William Powell, a Confederate soldier who was mourned as dead, turned up here expecting a welcome from his family. His wife and children refused, however, to recognize him. He is now 68 years old. Thirty-five years ago Powell enlisted in an Atlanta battery of artillery in the Confederate service. Believing him to have been killed in one of the last skirmishes of the war, his family mourned him as dead, and for several years his supposed widow has been drawing a pension from the State.

Nothing was known to the contrary, until it was announced to-day that Powell had put in an appearance at the home of his family. His wife refused to receive him, his son turned his back on him, and told the old man to go back to the mountains of East Tennessee, where he has been hiding the disgrace of desertion. The first knowledge which anybody had of Powell's presence in the city was when Captain Talley, one of Atlanta's most prominent citizens, found a man hanging about his neck and begging recognition.

"I am Doc Powell," he exclaimed. Then the man explained how, in a skirmish between Knoxville and Bristol, he had slipped away from the army and had gone into the mountains of Tennessee. He was afraid to come back, because he had played the part of a coward. But as he grew older the desire to once more see his family overcame his fears, and he came to Atlanta. His wife told him he had better go back to East Tennessee. His son endorsed the view of the mother. The pension money which she has been receiving from the State was only \$50 a year, but neither the mother nor son thought he was worth that much, and now that he has come back to make them lose that money his welcome is a warm one in a way he had not anticipated.—Atlanta dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To the Letter.

The Washington Post says that an Irish member of the Sixth Regiment of South Carolina Infantry was stationed on the beach of Sullivan's Island, with orders to walk between two specified points, and to let no one pass without giving the countersign. He was one of the soldiers who believe in obeying orders to the letter.

Two hours after Hugh had thus been stationed, the corporal with the relief appeared in the moonlight, and was astonished to see Hugh walking to and fro up to his waist in the water. The tide had come in.

"Who goes there?" demanded the sentry.

"Relief," answered the corporal. "Halt, relief! Advance, corporal, and give the countersign."

"But I am not coming in there to be drowned. Come out and let me relieve you."

"Niver a bit," said Hugh. "The lieutenant told me not to lave me post."

"Well, then," said the corporal, starting to move away, "you may stay there all night."

"Halt!" thundered the sentry. "I'll put a hole in ye if ye pass without the countersign. Them's me orders from the lieutenant," and he cocked and leveled his gun.

"Confound you!" answered the corporal. "Everybody will hear it if I bawl it out to you."

"Yis, me darling, and the lieutenant said it must be given in a whisper. In with ye; me finger's on the trigger."

There was nothing for the corporal to do but to wade out to where the faithful sentinel stood.

"Be jabbers," said that worthy, "it's well ye've come! The bloody tide has almost drowned me."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Is Intelligent and Profitable.

Lesson for Dec. 15. Golden Text—"There is a friend stick closer than a brother."—Prov. 18:24.

The lesson for next Sunday is found in I. Sam. 20:32-42. The subject of the lesson is given as "David and Jonathan." It might more properly have been named Jonathan and David. For Jonathan was yet has the pre-eminence and is the chief actor. It is his love that starts and surprises us, and the quality of his wisdom and discretion and steadfastness give us the major suggestions we have in this lesson of the grace that was in Christ Jesus. If there is any approach to a messianic type here—picture and hint at least there is—in Jonathan who particularly affords it.

But in his own way David also is an intimation of the Son of Man. Only in this case it is the sufferings and afflictions of the Christ, the anointed, of God that are typified or illustrated for us. Coming with the manifest token of God's approval, both from the Bethlehem shepherds and the battlefield at Shochob, David is rejected and maligned and persecuted by Saul. He has need to resort to the fields and woods, and waiting for his promised crown, he has, indeed, like the Man of Nazareth, no place to lay his head.

It is to be noted that in these efforts to escape from the malice of Saul, David is providentially thrown in with Samuel, who has passed from the sphere of active participation in civil affairs, but at Ramah seems to be still exercising his prophetic functions. It is a kind of a school of the prophets, and here, doubtless, David is given some of that sort of tutelage and training in the high themes of divinity as may nobly fit him to speak to the people, as he afterwards does in his marvellous Psalms. It was not wasted time. God uses affliction for the betterment of his saints and the advancement of his lofty purposes.

The circumstance of the archery in the field was but an item of this devotion. Jonathan's pastime had a serious purpose in it, and his thought was of David. His pleasure was with this one of the sons of men, dishonored and disowned at the misdeed court of Saul. His conversation with the lad was very true over his head. It was directed to David, hiding there. He spoke indeed in parables, that, hearing, the boy might hear, and might not understand. But David, the man of his heart, understood, and even before they revealed themselves fully to each other, these two heart comrades were holding happy converse in the field. Changing slightly the figure, there is a language of the heart which affection interprets, and in the life of earth and the swift speech of the mart we have opportunities to send messages heavenward. Yes, all words and arrows are for the bringing in of his kingdom in all hearts. But speech is not always to be thus in parables nor intercourse at a distance. Presently David and Jonathan are together and their love overflows.

Love is the uppermost and prevailing thought in any suggestion of David and Jonathan, love and loyalty. A love that constrains us and holds us true. It is beautiful to see Jonathan continuing on in his love for David, although he knew that David's exaltation meant, in a sense, his own abasement. It was unselfish, self-forgetting love, constant love. It has its highest illustration and its crown in the character of Christ, who for our sakes became poor that we through his poverty might be made rich, and who loved men still even when they were putting him upon the cross. That is a wonderful expression at John 13:1: "Having loved his own, he loved them unto the end." We have written back of it in our own Bible a ring or circle. It was love to the end, not so much in the sense of termination as of completion. Yes, and love to the finish, the "It is finished" of Cavalry, and so we have put beside the circle the sign of the cross. He "knew that his hour was come that he should depart out of the world unto the Father" to high celestial companionships, yet he remained true to his earthly loves. He knew "that the Father" had given all things into his hands, and he could do as he would with men. Then, said he, I will just go on loving them. He knew "who should betray him," who should forsake him, who should lead him to the tree, yet he loved them still. Wonderful love of Jesus. Christ had compassion on the multitude, the fickle sometimes heedless multitude, as sheep without a shepherd. "Because," it says, "they were famished and were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd." (Matt. 9:36.) That was the way shepherdless sheep might be expected to act. They were "tired and lay down," as the margin says. Well, they were shepherdless and had lost their way, had worn themselves out with vain seeking for pasture. He had compassion on them. And they were "scattered about." How like shepherdless sheep the unchurched, unfolded masses. What shall we do with them, for them? Do what Jesus did. Love them, love them back.

The telling quality of the love of David and Jonathan came into the other's life with a whole surrender and self-abandon. Jonathan was not considering his kingly origin. He linked himself in his kindest sympathy with the man bonds of closest sympathy with the man of the sheepfold, albeit God's man of destiny. It is the only way to do for men. Be one with them and so lift them and be lifted yourself.

Next Lesson—"The Birth of Christ."—Luke 2:8-20.

The Better Watch. "My watch keeps better time than your watch," bragged Ethel.

"Maybe it does, but mine's faster than yours," said Jack. "Mine can go an hour in forty minutes."—Harper's Bazar.

No Hope for Him. Old Gent—When fortune knocks at your door, young man, you want to be ready.

Young Gent—I haven't any door; I board.—Detroit Free Press.

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