

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. VII. NO. 42.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1895.

WHOLE NUMBER 354

OVERLOADED OVERSTOCKED

on account of mild weather.

We shall commence our REDUCTION SALE

Saturday, December 28th, and
continue the sale four weeks,
and during that time you can
buy merchandise cheaper
than you ever before.

ALL DEPARTMENTS CATCH IT

Bring your cash as that is
what we want.
Largest Department Store in
Washtenaw county.

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.

We Greet You

With the following list of toothsome
articles for your New Year's dinner.

- Malaga Grapes
- Large Figs
- Brazil Nuts
- Filberts
- Almonds
- Florida Oranges
- Choice Lemons
- English Walnuts
- Candied Citron
- Fresh Candies

J. S. CUMMINGS.

R.I.P.A.N.S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

He Will Go Naked.

The most uncomfortable inmate, for the officers, that the Washtenaw county jail has had for a long time, is Louis Detling, the ex-mail messenger between Chelsea and Freedom. His insanity is of a very violent character and now he utterly refuses to keep any clothes upon his person, but stalks about his cell completely naked. He plucks the hair one by one from his body, seeming to find relief from the torture. It takes four men to clean his cell, it takes four men to clean his cell, it not being safe for only one or two to enter.

The jail was the scene of a lively tussle this morning when the six sheriff's officers tackled the job of putting Detling into his clothes preparatory to removal to Pontiac. It required the whole force to handle him with safety and dispatch and then Deputies Canfield, Wood and Huhn took the contract of delivering him safely at the asylum. Washtenaw Times.

Gillette-Robertson.

The home of our esteemed townspeople, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. George A. Robertson, No. 174 East Main street, was the scene of a notable event last evening.

The large and pleasant parlors were tastefully decorated with flowers, holly garlands and other designs in evergreen. Over one hundred guests from near and from far had assembled to witness the marriage of the highly esteemed and accomplished daughter, Miss Minnie to Dr. Leon M. Gillette a prominent young physician of this city, who occupies several positions of trust in the community among them the presidency of the Board of Education.

The Mandolin and Guitar Quintette Club rendered acceptable service during the entire evening. No effort had been spared in perfecting the arrangements for the occasion.

As the time drew near for the marriage service, the officiating clergyman Rev. W. S. Potter, took his position at the place designated as the marriage altar. Little Miss Genevieve Ranger and Master Donald Robertson laid out a ribboned aisle for the approaching bridal party. Then came the bridegroom in full evening dress, and waited the coming of his bride.

The orchestra rendered Lohengrin's wedding march and the bride appeared, handsomely and appropriately gowned in mousseline de sole over white silk, carrying pink roses and leaning on the arm of her father. The marriage service then proceeded, the father giving the bride away, and amid flowers and brightness, with soft strains of music accompanying the words of the minister, and surrounded by interested and loving friends, these twain were made one. The guests were especially cordial in their congratulations, and had generously remembered the bride and groom with many beautiful wedding gifts.

The further pleasure of the guests had been anticipated by the preparation of tempting wedding refreshments served under the supervision of a local caterer. Mr. and Mrs. Gillette left on the night train west for a short tour, and upon their return will establish their home in their fine new residence, now approaching completion on North McCamly street, where they will be glad to welcome their friends after January 20th.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Special Correspondence
The members of the Republican National Committee have departed, leaving behind them a trail of presidential gossip like the trail of a comet. It fills all the sky, attracts everybody's attention, and may, perhaps, be gassy. There is, however, in the current talk considerable solidity which is worthy of observation. There is no question that the McKinley boomers are jubilant over the selection of St. Louis for the convention. This consideration which pleases McKinley's friends is not sentimental. They simply know that it costs comparatively less to transport the Southern delegate from the contiguous states into St. Louis. The matter is one of dollars and cents. The McKinley treasury saves money by having the convention at St. Louis. For McKinley, it seems pretty likely to have nearly all of the South in the convention. He is popular down South, and he made a swing, not so long ago, around the circle, mending his fences. Reed's interests lie mainly in other sections. He will get practically the solid vote of New England, and he is also pretty certain of the Pacific Slope, which is enthusiastic but not very numerous. He hopes to get Pennsylvania. He will if Senator Quay says so. But at the present time the McKinley people are trying cajolery on Quay. He has been taken up, as it were, into a high mountain and shown the land which he can possess if he will enter the McKinley alliance. Mr. Quay, it may not be generally known, is anxious to round out his career in a cabinet position. He knows now his ambition can be gratified. It is not often that the unpopularistic public can sit beneath the grateful shade

of Senator Peffer's whiskers and feel that for the moment it is in the jungle of its friends and sympathizers, but as regards the matter of congressional funerals all good citizens hasten to mingle their hair with his and to cheer him with a reverent encouragement. Mr. Peffer calls a halt on the costly and deplorable junket which now invariably follows the death of a member of congress. He swears by his beard that he will make the fight of his life in congress on this subject. The congressional funeral custom has developed into a scandal. Its history is a mere chronicle of wassal and ungodly glee. The expense account is a revelation of disgraceful and absurd extravagance, with bills for crape and whisky, flowers and champagne, carriage hire and cigars, hotel fare and apollinaris, pocket knives and playing cards. There is a corpse in the express car well forward, but the Pullman is filled with rollicking trenchermen, and its atmosphere is charged with sport. Beginning in honest reverence, custom has with rank luxuriance flowered into coarse vulgarity. Originally, members of congress followed their former associates to the grave in a spirit of respect and sorrow. Now they follow them to the music of popping corks and with the accompaniment of a small sized Mardi Gras carouse. There have been in all seventy-three funerals from the senate of which we have record. The last thirteen of these cost more than the sixty that preceded them. The funeral of a California senator alone cost \$21,322. Senator Peffer is right. The abuse has become shocking and disreputable. Public opinion calls loudly for its prompt elimination.

There is no topic so fruitful of speculation in political circles as the extraordinary career that Mr. Bayard so far has run as ambassador to England. In some quarters this speculation is somewhat ill-natured, but no others—and these include quarters democratic, as well as quarters republican—the comment is both discriminating and severe. It is a compliment to Mr. Bayard that everybody should be surprised at his course. He stood for many years as an impressive figure among public men of America. He had address, lineage and cultivation. Had any doubting Thomas suggested a limitation to Mr. Bayard's sphere of usefulness, and named diplomacy as that limitation, some individual among the "strong and turbulent people" who inhabit this country would have replied that diplomacy was Mr. Bayard's most conspicuous possession. Those who know the man and are familiar with his history ascribe his failure in diplomacy to two causes. Disappointed ambition, and second, an overweening ambition. Balked of his ambition to be President, Mr. Bayard decided to try for laurels in the domain of diplomacy. He accepted the English mission with a determination to shine at the court of St. James. It was not an easy berth even for Mr. Bayard. Mr. Lowell, by the aid of a finished scholarship, and Mr. Phelps, by the aid of felicitous speaking, had served brilliantly in the post and made a deep impression on the English. Mr. Bayard began steering his course somewhat between those lines, and has ended by running up the British flag above that of his own country.

One of the saddest places about the whole Capitol is the little corner off of statuary hall where women wait the slow motions of their "influence." The condensed heartache and desperation that are crowded into that space day after day are enough to soften any heart. One day this week, there sat waiting in that corner a poor widow. It was a raw, cold day, but the desolate woman had only a thin shawl about her and one shoe was all broken at the side. She had sent in for "her" Representative, and when he came out he was coolly courteous, but finally seemed to warm up a little, and promised to see "Senator" somebody about getting her a place. He was so emphatic in saying that she must not worry, but leave all to him, that she turned to leave him with her face fairly transfigured with a glow of happiness. When she had disappeared over the last "whispering stone" toward the Senate, that member of Congress turned to the page and said, sternly: "See here! If that old guy comes fooling round here after me again, I am not in my seat! Do you understand? The boy 'understood' all straight enough, and gave a frightened promise to remember. Poor little old woman!

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are nervous, sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at F. P. Glazier & Co.

SOMEWHAT CURIOUS.

More mountain climbers have been seriously hurt in the Alps this season than ever before in an equal length of time.

A South Carolina widow became her own mother-in-law recently. That is to say, she is now the wife of her husband's father.

A dude in Philadelphia was turned out of the club to which he belonged because he paid his tailor's bill two days after he got the clothes.

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

Fruit cools the blood, cleans the teeth and aids digestion. Those who can't eat it miss the benefit of perhaps the most medicinal food on nature's bill of fare.

A Minnesota girl of 15 can distinguish no color, everything being white to her, and she is compelled to wear dark glasses to protect her eyes from the glare.

A Swiss scientist has been testing the presence of bacteria in the mountain air, and finds that not a single microbe exists above an altitude of 2,000 feet.

Wheat can be grown in the Alps at an elevation of 8,000 feet; in Brazil, at 5,000; in the Caucasus, at 8,000; in Abyssinia, at 10,000; in Peru and Bolivia, at 11,000.

A Minnesota judge was due in court at a town some miles distant. He adjourned a referred case to the car, heard evidence en route and granted the petition before getting off the train.

While there are no complete statistics available, careful estimates from all possible sources of information make it probable that, at the time of the discovery, there were no more than 500,000 Indians in all North America.

HATS AND HEADGEAR.

The brims of silk hats are said to be curled by hand, though in some factories this process is now accomplished by machinery. When the brim is hand-curved the workman relies altogether on his eye for the necessary curve.

The coins issued by Brutus and Cassius after the murder of Caesar contained as an emblem a cap between two daggers, an intimation that Rome had regained its freedom, and a reminder of the means whereby liberty was regained.

The last operation of hat-making is "trimming." It is usually done by girls and consists in putting in the lining and leather and putting on the band and bindings; these operations being greatly assisted by the use of the sewing machine.

The "cap of maintenance" is borne before English sovereigns at their coronation. It is made of ermine and has two tails or pendants behind. Several dignitaries in England and a number of nobles also have the right to carry a cap of maintenance on state occasions.

When hat making was introduced into America is not certainly known, but in 1732 the industry had become so extensive that English hat makers complained bitterly that not only could they not sell their hats in America, but that American hats were actually sold in England.

The tilting helmet, or helmet used at a joust or tournament, often bore as a crest the figures of birds or animals real or imaginary, and many instances are known of the knight having the head and bust of his lady carved in ivory or silver, and placing it on his helmet as a crest.

A green turban throughout all Islam is a sign that the wearer is a descendant of the Prophet. Many persons who have the right to this mark of honor are now in low life, and a traveler in Constantinople or Cairo may have his baggage carried to his hotel by a genuine descendant of the founder of Mohammedanism.

FOR USE IN THE KITCHEN.

- Ten eggs equal one pound.
- Sixteen drams equal one ounce.
- Sixteen ounces equal one pound.
- One pint of liquid equals one pound.
- One pint of butter equals one pound.
- Two gills of liquid equal one-half pint.
- One kitchen cupful equals one-half pint.
- Four cupfuls of flour equal one pound.
- One quart of sifted flour equals one pound.
- Three cupfuls of cornmeal equal one pound.
- One cupful of butter equals one-half pound.
- One pint of chopped suet equals one pound.
- One tablespoonful of butter equals one ounce.
- One pint of granulated sugar equals one pound.
- One pint of brown sugar equals thirteen ounces.
- Four tablespoonfuls of liquid equal one-half gill.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Chelsea Savings Bank.

At Chelsea, Michigan

At the close of Business, Dec., 13, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$ 96,909.93
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc	75,655.57
Overdrafts	
Banking house	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,964.36
Other real estate	15,379.36
Due from banks in reserve cities	19,649.58
Due from other banks and bankers	3,000.00
Exchanges for clearing house	586.45
Checks and cash items	6,307.76
Nickels and cents	205.11
Gold coin	2,290.00
Silver coin	1,293.75
U. S. and National Bank Notes	3,775.00
Total	\$233,213.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$ 60,000.00
Surplus fund	4,546.33
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	2,252.92
Commercial deposits subject to check	29,845.45
Commercial certificates of deposit	53,288.14
Savings deposits	21,370.42
Savings certificates of deposits	56,909.75
Total	\$233,213.06

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, Geo. P. Glazier, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Geo. P. GLAZIER, Cashier,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of December, 1895.

THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

THOS. S. SEARS
WM. J. KRAFF
H. S. HOLMES
Directors.

Total Deposits \$188,194.43
Total cash 36,414.61
Total loans 175,779.82

McCOLGAN.

Physician, Surgeon & Acoucheur
Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.
Graduate of Philadelphia Polyclinic in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.

CHELSEA, MICH.

J. C. TWITCHELL

Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Hatch & Durand Block.
Residence on Main Street, two doors south of South Street.

CHELSEA, MICH.

H. H. AVERY, DENTIST

All kinds of dental work done in a careful and thorough manner.
Special attention given to children's teeth. Nitrous oxide and local anesthetics used in extracting.
Permanently located.
Office over Kempf Bros.' Bank

W. S. HAMILTON

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

CHELSEA, MICH.

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.

FRANK SHAYER,

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

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

Pay the printer!

C. E. Whitaker is selling rock salt, 35 lbs for 25 cents.

STORM WAS A DELUGE

CHICAGO AND SUBURBS GET A DRENCHING.

December Rain Record Broken and Streets Flow Like Rivers—Stolen Wealth Found in a Mexican Cave—Fearful Mine Disaster.

City Under Water.

Never in the history of Chicago has such a storm descended upon the city as that which raged from Tuesday to Friday night. From Winnetka to East Chicago, and from the lake to the Desplaines River, the land was a vast swamp, interspersed here and there with miniature lakes, some of them a dozen feet or more deep. Steadily falling rain, amounting to over seven inches on the level, flooded the city and surrounding country, until the sewers became incapable of carrying off the water. Hardly an electric car line was running, the tracks being under from one to five feet of water everywhere; people in the suburbs were driven from the first floors of their dwellings to the upper stories; the furnace fires of hotels, residences and big manufacturing were extinguished by the waters which penetrated to the cellars; and the tracks of the steam railroads were in such a condition that instructions were given to each engineer to make his way carefully through the low-lying country where the water is high over the rails. In the downtown district of the city cellars were flooded, and at many establishments valuable goods were in such danger of damage that men were kept working nights removing them out of reach of the water.

Booty of Bandits Discovered.

About forty years ago a wagon train loaded with valuable goods and about \$80,000 in gold and silver, en route from the City of Mexico to the United States, was attacked near Rincon, Mexico, by a band of brigands and all the members of the wagon train were killed and the booty seized. The robbers were overtaken a few days later by a detachment of soldiers and all were killed. The money and stores had been secreted by the outlaw and could not be found. Wednesday Rafael Villegas was prospecting for mineral ten miles south of Rincon, when he came upon the entrance to a cave. He explored the cave, and found several sacks filled with the money taken by the exterminated band of robbers.

BREVITIES.

President Mayer, of the Baltimore and Ohio, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted, but he will retain the office until his successor shall be elected.

The Bennett National Bank, of New Whatcom, Wash., which was forced by a sudden run to suspend Nov. 5, with aggregate liabilities of \$81,000, has reopened for business.

At 9 o'clock Thursday morning, shortly after the day force numbering sixty-seven men had gone on duty at the Cumnock coal mines, six miles west of Raleigh, N. C., a fire-damp explosion occurred, killing, it is believed, forty-three men.

Four workmen were fatally injured and nine others badly hurt at Midvale colliery, Shamokin, Pa., by the wrecking of a runaway work train. A dozen other workmen saved themselves by jumping into the brush while the train was dashing down a steep grade.

Theodore Lambert was hanged in the Camden, N. J., jail Thursday morning. Lambert murdered William J. Kaiser, a wealthy baker of Camden, on Dec. 4, 1893. With another colored man, named Josiah Stevenson, he was caught burglarizing Kaiser's house, and shot to escape capture.

The steamship Spree stranded Thursday morning at 5:10 on Warden Ledge, near Totoland Bay. Efforts made during the day to remain on the ledge until the next tide, at midnight. Her passengers, who number about ninety in the saloon, remained on board.

St. John's, N. F. dispatch: The coast steamer Virginia Lake reports immense destruction all along the coast. The schooner Victory, with twenty-two men, and Goldfinch, with fourteen men, have been lost. Several other vessels are missing. A boat named Peri Pampai was picked up on the Grand Banks. It is believed to have belonged to a foundered French vessel.

Senator Chandler introduced a bill "to strengthen the military armament." It directs the President to strengthen the military force of the United States by adding 1,000,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 guns for field artillery, and not exceeding 5,000 heavy guns for fortifications. The sum of \$1,000,000 is made immediately available for the purpose of the proposed armament.

The application recently made by the State of Washington for salmon from the British Columbia fisheries has been refused by the department of marine and fisheries. The reason assigned is that it is not considered proper, considering the recklessness and carelessness of the United States authorities in the matter of the waste and destruction of fish, that Canada should, out of her thrift, supply a competitor in the foreign markets.

A largely attended convention in the interest of the Nicaragua Canal project opened at Jacksonville, Fla., Wednesday, with ex-Gov. F. P. Fleming presiding. The object of the convention, which is the first of the kind to be held in two years, is to take steps toward inducing Congress to give increased countenance and support to the construction of the canal, and especially to emphasize the valuable results that would accrue to the Gulf States, and Florida in particular, by the successful carrying out of the enterprise.

Hans H. Koehler, wine dealer at San Francisco, has failed. The liabilities are \$379,827. His assets consist of one suit of clothes.

Congressman Woodman, of Chicago, has introduced a bill prohibiting the adulteration of beer and ale and providing fine and imprisonment for violation of its provisions.

A Cincinnati man claims to have invented a bicycle that goes a mile a minute.

Evaporated potatoes is the latest Minneapolis industry, and it bids fair to solve the problem of overproduction.

EASTERN.

A Lewisburg (Pa.) hotel-keeper claims to have been cured of rheumatism by a handkerchief blessed by Schlatter, the Colorado healer.

There seems to be a determination on the part of the authorities of Red Bank, N. J., to suppress swearing on the public streets. Grover Reeves was arraigned before Justice Childs and fined \$3.50 for having used seven bad words on the street. This is the second case of the kind that has occurred in a few weeks. All who wish to swear on the public highway may do so, provided there is no objection to paying for each swear at the rate of 50 cents a word.

Dispatches to the Gloucestershire, Mass., Mutual Insurance Company say that the schooners Hattie D. Linnell, S. P. Willard, Mabel R. Bennett, and Jennie Seavers parted their cables while lying at anchor in the roadstead between the islands of St. Pierre and Little Miquelon during a terrible gale Thursday and drove ashore. The Linnell is a total loss, and after going ashore was burned to the water's edge. The Bennett was forced to slip her chains or be sunk with all hands at her anchorage by the French steamer Pouyer Quierier, which had parted her cable and was driving ashore. The steamer is a total loss. The Willard, Seavers and Bennett are in bad positions and full of water, and it is feared they will be total losses.

Related ships are arriving at Philadelphia bearing evidences of the terrific gale along the Atlantic coast. The British tankship Mexicano came in badly damaged. Capt. Tait stood on the bridge of the ship without sleep for seventy-two hours. The British tramp steamship Marian, Capt. Grahl, from Bilbao, Spain, Nov. 20, arrived with cabins flooded, everything movable washed from the decks, two of the lifeboats stove in, sails carried away and otherwise damaged. Capt. Davis, of the British tank steamship Le Coq, in port from Barry, reports experiencing heavy east-northeast gales. The tank steamship Megunticook, from Philadelphia for Tampa, Fla., with coal, returned to port in tow of the tug Meher, leaking badly. The Pacific Mail steamship Newport, which arrived in New York quarantine, brought word that on the morning of Dec. 13 she fell in with the disabled steamer Claribel, of the Atlas Line. The Newport passed a line to her, but later the Claribel cast off and signaled to the Newport to proceed and report to the owners of the Atlas Line on her arrival in New York.

The great strike of Philadelphia motormen and conductors of the Union Traction Company began early Tuesday morning, and all lines of the company were practically tied up. President Welsh says hundreds of men are applying for work. Several cars were derailed. The sentiment of the public is clearly with the strikers. The company employs about 6,000 men, two-thirds of them members of the Employees' Association. The demand of the men is for a working day of ten hours with \$2 pay, reasonable time for meals, protection from the weather and recognition of their organization.

Before the strike in Philadelphia was twenty-four hours old, the city was all but in the hands of a mob. The strikers took but little part in the violence, the rowdy element doing all the damage. The police were utterly unable to cope with the mob. From early morning until dusk, as each branch line made desperate efforts to start, howling mobs surrounded each car, stoned and hooted the motorman and conductor, smashed the windows, cut the trolley ropes and wrecked all possible destruction. Then the attempt was abandoned. Many persons were injured by flying missiles, and complete reports will include fatalities and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property destroyed.

WESTERN.

Cripple Creek is excited over a cablegram saying that Barney Barnato, the London "Kaffir King," is about to visit the Colorado mines.

Grace Episcopal Church at Detroit has a female surpliced choir. The ladies wear black skirts, white and black capes and mortarboard caps.

At Evansville, Ind., George Rubright, a weak-minded young man, while in church suddenly attacked Miss Carrie Dunn and stabbed her fatally. Rubright was arrested.

Sunday morning saw an innovation in the choir of the Grace Episcopal Church, Detroit. A dozen women surpliced were added to the choir under the direction of Prof. Remick.

Francis Schlatter, "the Healer," is at Santa Cruz, thirty miles north of Santa Fe, N. M. At Ranchitos de Taos 500 people greeted him. He blessed handkerchiefs and cured many persons.

Lewis Krekel, an old man of Burlington Iowa, disappeared from his home a month ago. Monday his body was found badly mutilated, and with the throat cut, lying in an unused well. The coroner suspects foul play and is investigating. The deceased carried a large life insurance.

The steam heater in a day coach burst while the train was passing through Sterling, Kan., badly scalding Mrs. R. M. Honey and her two children. Other passengers escaped injury. Mrs. Honey and her children were taken to a house near by, where they are being taken care of. Their injuries are serious.

At 2 o'clock Friday morning fire broke out in the Wann Building, St. Paul, occupied by Henry S. Sternberg as a jobbing dry goods and clothing house and by Gutterman Bros., manufacturers of shirts, pants, overalls, etc. The whole department was called out. The fire spread rapidly to the roof of the building adjoining, which is occupied by Price & Robbins' wholesale paper house. The whole upper floor of the building in which the fire originated was damaged. The pipemen had a hot and dangerous fight on the top floor. They were forced from the building to the extension ladder, and at one time the ladder became charged with electricity from the wires below, but they were cut before any fatalities resulted. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, fully covered by insurance. Five hundred employees of Gutterman Bros. are thrown out of work.

Says the Chicago Post: Jauntly and flippant is Capt. Michael J. White, of the Seventh Regiment, I. N. G., and driver for John Sexton & Co., although imprisonment in the Chicago avenue station on the charge of murder might be conducive of gravity if not of fear. While driving off the north end of State street Friday evening White ran into and killed John B. Harvey, a clerk for Truax, Green & Co. White did not stop to see how badly hurt his victim was, but whipped away his horses, as the police claim. Later, when the police heard that it was one of John Sexton & Co.'s wagons which ran over Harvey, and went to that firm's

barns. White cheerfully volunteered information as to the identity of all the other drivers, allowing one of them, O'Neil, to be locked up Saturday night and held by the coroner's jury without bail. Not until he was directly charged with the crime did he admit it.

A Chicago trolley car was stopped to repair a slight damage to the motor. Two other cars followed, and the pressure of three trolley arms pushing upon the wire caused it to come in contact with the electric light wires overhead and extending to the drug store of H. Schmidt. As the wires touched a blinding flash of electricity started a panic among the passengers in the three cars, everyone of which was crowded. Women and children were trampled under foot in the endeavor of the occupants to escape, and one girl met with a shock from the trolley wires. Almost as soon as the wires came in contact both trolley wires dropped to the ground. Like two demons spitting fire, they jerked about the street amid the now thoroughly excited passengers, one of whom was thrown to the ground. Upon the arrival of the wrecking wagon a sneak thief stole the tools of the repair man, and another trip to the barns was necessary before the damage could be repaired.

Mayor Pluegee, of Detroit, rode from his home to the City Hall Friday without paying any street car fare. The conductor demanded it and the Mayor offered it in a way that was not acceptable to the street car company. Although his Honor invited the conductor to put him off he rode unmolested to his office. This situation is part of the Mayor's campaign for cheaper fares. Recently the Citizens' Street Railway, failing to compromise certain disagreements with the city, adopted the plan of getting even by discontinuing the sale of six tickets for a quarter and insisting on a straight 5-cent fare. The Mayor holds that this is a precedent of thirty years had practically made the six for a quarter arrangement a contract, and insists that it is still in force. He tested it by offering 25 cents for six tickets. It was refused, and thereupon declined to pay any fare. He advised passengers to follow the same plan, and several of them did. In the evening, while homework-bound, the Mayor again refused to pay a 5-cent fare, whereupon the conductor stopped the car and ejected the Mayor. He took the matter pleasantly, and will begin suit against the company.

One of the greatest dramatic successes of the present era is being presented at McVicker's Chicago Theater—James C. Roach's Irish comedy drama, "Rory of the Hill." The play has been greeted everywhere that it has been seen with the utmost enthusiasm. It differs radically from the Irish plays that we are accustomed to see, and which are usually unwarranted travesties upon the Emerald Isle and its people. Its author is an Irishman from the "old sod" and he has depicted his fellow countrymen with a fidelity to truth which is worthy of all praise. Its characters are as if they had stepped from their native soil upon the stage. The story is one that appeals alike to the hearts and the intelligence of those who witness the play. Its comedy is not buffoonery and its sentiment and pathos have always the true ring. The story centers in the experiences of Rory O'Mally, a young Irish farmer, who is sternly beset by enemies incurred through a disposition to do a kindness to others. They succeed in putting him to unpleasant experiences, but he is brave and jovial in the midst of misfortune, and his bold spirit wins him the final victory and the defeat of those who would overthrow him.

WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland returned to Washington with five dozen ducks, five geese, thirty-two partridges and four brant.

Senator Quay declares that he would not accept a nomination for the Presidency if it were offered him on a gold plate.

An alleged infernal machine was found on the doorstep of the Spanish Minister's house at Washington early Sunday morning. The machine was taken away by the police and will be examined. The device is said to have been a good-sized box, filled with a granulated substance.

Some misapprehension exists as to the exact features of the bill introduced by Senator Lodge for restricting immigration. The bill provides for keeping out such immigrants as cannot read and write in some language, while the impression has obtained that it means that immigrants who cannot read and write the English language are to be prohibited. Senator Lodge says the latter provision would be absurd, as many desirable immigrants come to this country who are highly educated in their own language and who do not understand English.

The President Tuesday transferred the whole Venezuelan controversy to Congress, transmitting, with a vigorous message on the Monroe doctrine, the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Ambassador Bayard and the British Government, and the Marquis of Salisbury's reply declining to arbitrate the question. Parts of the President's message ring like a call to arms. His promptness in transmitting the Venezuelan correspondence to Congress and his evident desire to have quick attention thereon was prompted in a large measure by the belief that England and Venezuela were secretly negotiating for a direct settlement of their long-differences.

The long-looked-for report of Secretary Carlisle was sent to Congress Monday afternoon. The report as a whole is one of the most elaborate and thorough examinations of the business of the financial branch of the Government that have been made to the public in many years, and it is especially valuable for the extended observations under the heading "The Condition of the Treasury and the Currency." An forecast in press dispatches, Secretary Carlisle holds that the situation does not require legislation for raising additional revenue by taxation at present. He estimates a deficit of \$17,000,000 the current fiscal year, ending July 1, 1895, and a surplus of \$7,000,000 at the end of the year next following "upon the assumption that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without interruption."

FOREIGN.

A caravan comprising 1,200 men, while en route from Eldama, Madagascar, was attacked by Chief Massala's followers while passing the latter's kraals. Over 1,000 of the men with the caravan were killed.

A dispatch from Moscow to Berlin says that a conspiracy against the life of the Czar has been unearthed there. The dispatch adds that a number of bonds have been seized, and that several men and women, including a prominent nihilist leader, have been arrested in connection with the plot.

The situation in the Island of Crete is

serious. In the attack by a strong Turkish force on the positions occupied by the Christians at Yrga, twenty-four Turks were killed and thirty-six were wounded. The Christians had five killed and eight wounded. At Alicampo the Turks massacred three men, two women and five children.

A report from Antananarivo, Madagascar, says that an anti-European mob numbering 4,000 destroyed the mission station at Ramalandro. Rev. Mr. McMahon, the missionary in charge, and his family escaped a few hours previous to the looting of the mission. All Europeans residing in the country districts have been ordered to the capital and 600 French troops have been dispatched with orders to put down the riots.

The Paris correspondent of the London Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs Monday afternoon that he is in a position to state that M. Faure, president of the French republic, will resign before March next. He adds that a fresh family scandal has been unearthed in connection with the President's family. The correspondent also says: "Daily hundreds of newspapers express disgust at the campaign among them which does not stir the venom of calumny." The Pall Mall Gazette intimates that the secret fund of 200,000 francs which the Elysee palace expended upon the press was not wisely distributed.

IN GENERAL.

Col. Prior, of British Columbia, has accepted the portfolio of Controller of Customs, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Recent compilations show Senator Sherman one of eleven children to begin with, to be now thirty-seven times an uncle and the granduncle to sixty-three children.

The contract recently let by the Canadian Government for the carrying of the mails from Juneau, Alaska, to Forty Mile Creek in the disputed territory to which claim is laid both by the United States and by Canada, and the establishment of the mail service is calculated to further complicate the boundary dispute.

The secret service officials have discovered a new counterfeit \$20 United States notes of the series of 1890 with the portrait of Hamilton poorly engraved. The paper shows red ink lines in imitation of silk fiber. The lettering is very poor. Nineteen of the notes were found on the person of Louis Smith, who has been arrested at Toledo, Ohio, where he had already passed five of them. He is believed to be new in the business.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "It has been a very quiet week, without any disturbances. Prices of manufactured products slowly recede from the high water mark of speculation and no material increase in demand is now expected until after the holidays, but there is general confidence that greater activity will then appear, and that works which have stopped a little earlier than usual will again be called into operation."

Sentiment in this country seems to be very generally in favor of President Cleveland's position upon the Monroe doctrine. The message was warmly received by Congress, and many Governors have commended it. In London the message created a profound sensation. Neither the press nor public seemed able to appreciate its full scope. It was characterized as "a remarkable document," and the Times said it "was read in London with blank astonishment."

The American Red Cross Society has decided to accept the duty of distributing the relief funds for 350,000 Armenian sufferers and has issued an appeal for aid. Miss Barton, president, says such widespread want can be met only by relief funds running into the millions. It is estimated that the cost of relief per capita will be much heavier than in the case of the Johnston and Sea Island sufferers, owing to inaccessibility. The Red Cross party, including Miss Barton, will leave immediately after being assured of a sufficient sum to carry forward the work. The start must be made soon. It takes five weeks to get to the distressed district and demand is urgent.

The new management of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway has wiped a big wet sponge over its slate and will start out with an entirely new deal. In other words, it has decided to cancel every contract of every description held by or against the old company and begin all over again as if none of them were in existence. This decision applies to traffic contracts, contracts for supplies, contracts with other corporations, railroad and otherwise, and, in fact, contracts of every kind, down to the one for the wicks for the brakemen's lanterns. How many of these contracts there are not even the general accountant of the road can tell without a long search of his books. They run into the thousands and are such as a railroad corporation naturally acquires in many years of business.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 56c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 37c; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, \$20 to \$50 per ton for port to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 1 white, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 62c to 64c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 41c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, 37c to 38c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c; clover seed, \$4.15 to \$4.20.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 56c to 57c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; hogs, No. 2, \$2 to \$2.75 to \$3.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 17c to 25c; eggs, West-

DEATH IN THE RIVER.

FATE OF THREE YONKERS, N. Y. MEN.

Deplorable Accident on the American Liner St. Paul Kills Six Men and Injures Several More—Congress Promptly Sustains Cleveland.

Five Men Killed.

Five men were killed and six injured Wednesday morning by the explosion of a steamship on the American Line steamship St. Paul while the vessel lay at her dock at the foot of Fulton street, North River, New York. The dead are: James Fawcett, assistant engineer, of England; Manning, fourth assistant engineer; Robert Campbell, machinist, New York; George Williams, machinist, Hoboken; Daniel McCullion, machinist's helper, Brooklyn. The injured: Frank Vespa, third assistant engineer, Roxbury, Mass.; Andrew Heard, storekeeper, Scotland; Duhan, machinist, England; A. Fogel, cleaner, Scotland; Edward Wischert, engineer. At the time of the accident, shortly after 7 o'clock, there were thirty men of the crew in the fire-room and ten in the engine-room. The main steam pipe, which is three feet in diameter, runs from the engine to the fire-room. It was this pipe which exploded. The main stop-valve was blown out. The accident is believed to have been caused by a flaw in the pipe. Preparations were being made for the sailing of the vessel at 11 o'clock, but fortunately none of the passengers was aboard the vessel. The officers say the necessary repairs will take at least a week.

Three Yonkers Men Found Dead.

The mystery of the disappearance of Alexander Houston, Louis Bechtold and Frederick Fisher, the three hat finishers of Yonkers, N. Y., who went on a fishing trip to the Jersey shore, under the Palisades, Sunday, was solved Tuesday night. Their bodies were found at the bottom of the Hudson River at the foot of Park street by employes of the Waring hat shop. An upturned boat, a broken oar and a hat were picked up a short distance from Ludlow. The hat was identified as that of Fisher. Joseph Wood, with a crew of men, grappled for the bodies, and at 11 o'clock they succeeded in bringing Bechtold's body to the surface, and soon the other two bodies were recovered. It is supposed that while attempting to make a landing the boat was capsized.

House Act's Promptly.

The House passed a bill authorizing the President to appoint a Venezuelan commission and appropriating \$100,000 for expenses. The Senate did not take up the Venezuelan dispute directly, but Senator Chandler introduced a bill "to strengthen the military armament." It directs the President to strengthen the military force of the United States by adding 1,000,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 guns for field artillery, and not exceeding 5,000 heavy guns for fortifications. The sum of \$1,000,000 is made immediately available for the purpose of the proposed armament.

Isaac Bassett's Life Ends.

Capt. Isaac Bassett, the venerable assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, died at Washington Wednesday afternoon. Capt. Bassett, the "father of the Senate," spent his entire career as a Senate employe. He enjoyed the distinction of being the second page employed in the chamber and the last official of that body elected by ballot, all subsequent offices being filled by appointment.

NEWS NUGGETS.

And now St. Louis wants the Democratic national convention.

Cincinnati press feeders have struck for an advance of \$1.75 a week in wages.

An assignee has been appointed for the Norwood Park Company at Cincinnati. The assets are placed at \$200,000 and the liabilities \$9,470.

Sylvester Johnson has been awarded a verdict for \$5,000 damages against the city of Ashland, Wis., for the loss of an ear, sustained while driving on a defective highway.

The expected duel at New Orleans between Congressman Boatner and Major Hearsey has been declared off. Each gentleman has taken back all the mean things he said about the other and expressed regret for the trouble between them.

The German National Bank at Lincoln, Neb., has failed. The liabilities, including stock, are \$180,000; nominal assets, \$200,000; deposits, \$49,000. The failure started a run on the Lincoln Savings Bank, which has availed itself of the sixty days' notification law against withdrawals.

The national anti-saloon conference was called to order at Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, by N. E. Vowles, president of the anti-saloon league of the District of Columbia. Sixty-six organizations are included in the league. The object of the organization is to bring about the abolition of saloons by legislation. A mass meeting in the interest of the league was held at the First Congregational Church.

Delegate Tomas Estrada Palma, Minister Plenipotentiary to this country of Cuban revolutionary Assembly, left New York for Washington. He will probably open the Cuban Legation in Washington, for which a house has been rented. He will confer with Congressmen and Senators before presenting his credentials to President Cleveland. Secretary Gonzalo de Quesada, of the Cuban revolutionary party, will be secretary of the Cuban Legation.

Li Hung Chang has sent a message to the American people asking them to send more missionaries to China and promising to protect them.

Judge Cartwright, Republican, has been elected to the vacancy on the Illinois Supreme bench from the Sixth Judicial District to succeed the late Judge Bailey.

Justice Barnes, of the London Court of Probate and Divorce, has made absolute the divorce decree in favor of John Rogers, of New York, against his wife, Wilhelmine Rogers, better known as Minnie Palmer.

Charles Durchee, a student at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., was tarred and feathered by fellow students for stealing from their rooms.

The body of Alexander Krell, whose piano factory was burned at Cincinnati with a loss of over \$100,000, was found in the cellar of the ruins.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers at Washington—Matters that Concern the People.

Lawmakers at Labor.

Proceedings of the Senate Thursday covered the entire range of legislation, from the introduction of petitions, bills and resolutions to the passage of bills, and included two formal addresses. A bill extending the Chicago port of entry so as to cover the State of Illinois received the final endorsement of the Senate. Almost an hour was devoted to a speech by Senator Peffer in advocacy of his bill curtailing the expenses incurred in Congressional funerals and providing that a sergeant-at-arms shall take the place of the committee now sent out by the two houses as escorts to their homes of the remains of deceased members. Mr. Call addressed the Senate upon his resolution upon the cruelties alleged to be perpetrated upon the Armenians by Turkish authorities. He thought the United States should at least express encouragement to the civilized powers in the effort they are making to suppress these outbreaks of bigotry, superstition, cruelty and crime. The House listened to a speech by Mr. Grover, ex-Speaker, relative to President Cleveland's utterance concerning tariff and currency. Both houses adjourned to Monday.

The Senate was in session about two hours Monday, half of that time being given to Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, in a vigorous assault on the gold "combine." An echo of Comptroller Bowler's suspension of the sugar bounty payments was heard in the resolution of Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, calling on the Treasury Department for the reasons for the suspension. Postmaster General Wilson's recent order forbidding postal employes from urging postal legislation also came in for attention, Mr. Peffer offering a comprehensive resolution of inquiry as to the order. The proceedings in the House were enlivened by Mr. Flinn, the delegate from Oklahoma, who offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior be directed, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to the House: 1. The reasons and causes operating, if any, to delay the appointment of allotting agents and the allotment of Indian lands in Oklahoma. 2. Whether any of his connections or relatives by blood or marriage are acting as attorneys for said Indians or any party or parties interested in delaying the opening of the reservation to settlement. The resolution was adopted.

Representative Hopkins' bill for the extension of the Chicago customs district passed the House finally Tuesday with the Senate amendment exempting East St. Louis. The bill goes to the President, and as it has the approval of the Treasury Department Collector Russell will soon be receiving customs dues from the whole State of Illinois except the city across from St. Louis. The Senate did no business of importance.

Wednesday's session of the House did not last an hour, but it sufficed for the passage of a bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission to investigate the Venezuelan boundary, and appropriating \$100,000 for the expense of the commission. The bill was prepared by Mr. Hitt and met the approval of Speaker Reed. In the Senate a bill was introduced and referred providing for the increase of the armament of the nation and appropriating \$100,000,000 for the purchase of the weapons needed.

STATUE OF ROBERT BURNS.

Highly Artistic Work Completed by Sculptor Cairns for a Boston Society.

Hugh Cairns, the sculptor, who won a high position in Glasgow as an instructor in the academy, and while there produced many worthy bits in plaster, marble and other material, has been in Boston for some time past, quietly gaining a reputation for superior efforts in all branches of practical as well as ideal work. Of the latter phase his most important work, aside from the model of



STATUETTE OF ROBERT BURNS.

the new Statehouse pediment, for which he received the highest medal awarded in the art department at the Mechanics' Fair, and sculptural ornaments used on the Trinity Church altars, which represents the poet standing in the fields bereached. He holds a wild flower in his hand, over which he contemplates in poetic mood. The accessories, plow, cloak, thistle, etc., are in keeping with the subject, and the whole is most dignified, well balanced and modeled and thoroughly artistic. Mr. Cairns has given the model to Chief Anderson, of the Caledonian Club, Boston, and it will be exposed to view in January in Music Hall at the anniversary of Burns' birthday.

Charged. "There's a leak in the roof, air," said the halibut, "and the gentleman in No. 715 wants it attended to."

"All right," said the proprietor, "Cable, have that roof fixed and charge it to 715."—Harper's Bazar.

Ancestors of the Scarecrow. If as a result of the discovery that the crow is

THIS IS ONE NATION.

Eagle's Screams Arouse American Patriots.

LION MUST KEEP OUT.

Congress Votes to Sustain the President.

Bill Passed Giving Him Money and the Commission—American People, Regardless of Party, Uphold Grover in the Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine—Nothing Since the War Has So Deeply Stirred This Nation—The British Press Is Insolent and Furious.



Washington correspondence: Congress is with the President in the support of the Monroe doctrine, and the American people are with Congress. The House of Representatives without dissenting voice has passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for an American judicial commission to ascertain the true boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. This is the beginning of the

farther in the controversy and inquire for her own future guidance as to the justice of those claims. Nor is this unprecedented. We do not attempt to decide, but it is our privilege to ascertain the truth, and thus we shall be able to judge whether Great Britain's refusal to submit her title to investigation is well founded. All nations exercise the right of intervention in matters that are likely to affect their own interests or interfere with the clearly defined policy they may have pursued toward their neighbors. Leaving the Monroe doctrine entirely out of the question, we are quite as much justified in pursuing the course recommended by the President as Russia is to interfere with the plans of the English in Turkey, or England in regard to the conduct of Russia in China and Korea, or Russia, France and Germany in relations between China and Japan.

Europe Is Breathless.
The contents of the message have aroused the people of continental Europe as nothing in the second half of this century has done. Great Britain is astounded, according to her own papers. Many of them are insolent and truculent in their comments, and it is evident that the President's utterances fill them with uncontrolled fury. One of them says that "the epitaph of the Monroe doctrine has been written in the Venezuelan correspondence." Another sneeringly says that "the invocation of the Monroe doctrine is irrelevant," and that it is "not a principle of international law, because England has not recognized it"—as if nothing were international law which did not have England's assent and sanction. The London Times declares that England will not admit the pretensions put forward by President Cleveland. The Times then proceeds to argue that the Monroe doctrine has never been recognized as international law and quotes Lord Salisbury's admission that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in the Western Hemisphere by any European State would be highly inexpedient. Other organs of British opinion take the ground that if the "President should seriously declare that the United States would enforce the decision of the special commission, and such a preposterous contention was sustained by the American Congress

considerable loss of sleep since it was so vigorously promulgated. The situation is briefly that the attitude of the President is approved by the people of the United States, that the members of both houses of Congress realize this and that there is a manifest intention on all hands to pronounce to the world that this country is dominant on this continent and that her word "goes."

BASSETT PASSES AWAY.
Venerable Assistant Doorkeeper of the National Senate Is Dead.
Capt. Isaac Bassett, the venerable assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, died in Washington Wednesday afternoon. Capt.



CAPTAIN BASSETT.

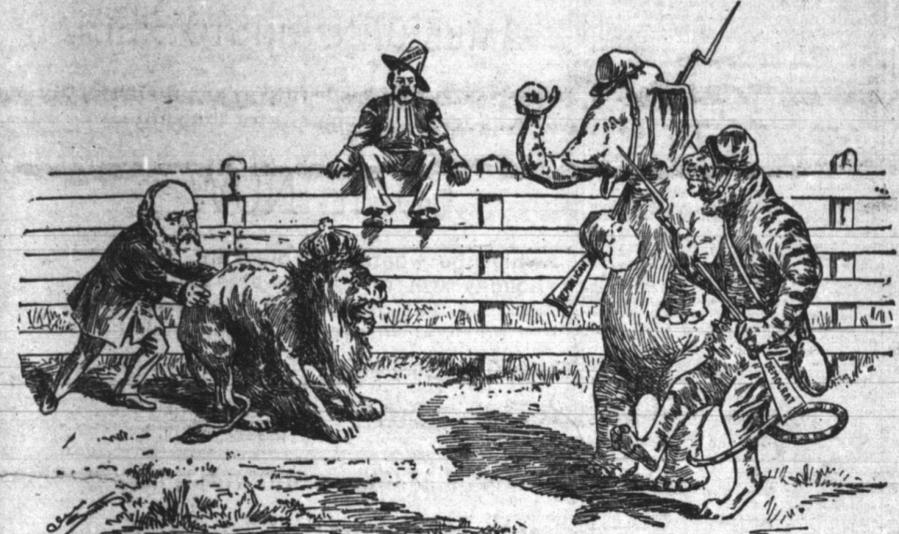
Isaac Bassett, the "father of the Senate," spent his entire career as a Senate employe. He enjoyed the distinction of being the second-in-command in the chamber and the last officer of that body elected by ballot, all subsequent offices being filled by appointment. Capt. Bassett was born in Washington seventy-six years ago. His father was Simon Bassett, who came from Milford, Conn., and his mother was of Irish birth. He was a protegee of Daniel Webster, who secured the appointment of the boy, then 11 years old, as a page. During the subsequent sixty-four years of service he became messenger and finally assistant doorkeeper, or assistant sergeant-at-arms, the latter two offices being identi-



CHAPTER XIX—(Continued.)
Paul's first movement was toward Aube with extended hands, but she shrank from him as if mistrusting her own powers, and giving her a reproachful look, Paul turned to Nousie.
"Madame Dulau," he said, quickly, "I owe you an apology for my behavior yesterday. Believe me I was so overcome by surprise that I hardly knew what I said. You forgive me?"
"I have nothing to forgive," replied Nousie. "Your surprise was natural."
"Then let me be brief and speak out as a man should under these circumstances. Madame Dulau, your daughter has been my sister's friend and companion for years."
"I know."
"And almost from a boy, though I rarely saw her, I grew up to love your child. Of the proof of that love for her, which she knows well, I need say nothing more than that I have followed her across the sea to ask your consent to our marriage. Give it to me; it is for her happiness and mine."
Nousie looked at him pityingly, and then at her child, who was deadly pale. "Aube, dearest," she said, softly, "you are your own mistress; what shall I say?"
Aube fixed her eyes on Nousie.
"Tell him, mother, that it is impossible; that he must think of me no more, and that I pray him for my happiness and yours to bid me, as dear Lucie's friend and sister, good-by forever—now, at once, and go."
She kept her eyes fixed upon her mother, and there was not a tremor in her voice as she spoke.
Nousie did not speak, but turned to Paul, whose face was set and hard.
"There is no need to repeat the words, madame," he said, "for I will not take them as being the true utterances of my sister's friend. She could not be so cruel to one who loves her as I do. Well, if it is to be like this, I shall stay somewhere near to watch over her and wait."
"No," cried Nousie excitedly, "you must not stay. Go back! Leave this place. Your life is not safe!"
"I can protect myself," said Paul, scornfully. "I am not afraid, and I can and will protect your child. An unfair influence has been brought to bear upon her. I cannot, I will not believe those words are from her heart."
"Tell him, mother," said Aube, faintly, "it is true, and that I implore him to leave us in peace."
"Never," cried Paul. "You do not know me. Aube, I will stay in spite of everything, and win you yet. You foolish girl," he continued, "you think because I find you in a home like this you ought to resign me. It is the greater reason why we should be one."
Aube shook her head.
"I know you better," he said half laughingly. "Then, Madame Dulau, we will not take this seriously. I am refused, but if it is a hundred times I shall come again—always till I know that Aube loves another better than I hope and believe she loves me."
"No, no," cried Nousie, "for Aube's sake, for mine, you must go back. I tell you," she whispered, "your life is not safe if you stay."
"I am not to be frightened away," said Paul, coldly. "It would take far more than a threat of injury to send me back—Aube," he added with a meaning look at Aube; and then he flushed and bit his lip, for there were horse's paces outside, and Bart laid his hand upon his friend's arm.
"Steady," he whispered, "be cool. Recollect where we are."
"Cool man; who is to be cool?" whispered back Paul, as Saintone entered, carelessly glanced at him, and then passed on, going over to Aube, smiling at her as if he were the most intimate friends, and then to Nousie.
"You had my mother's note?" he said.
"I know you will make no excuses this time. Mademoiselle Dulau, the carriage is coming along the road, and I am to be your escort back."
"If I say no," thought Nousie, with an excited look from one to the other, "I should not have time, and it would kill her, too. If I say yes, I may have time."
"Keeping me in suspense," said Saintone, merrily. "Well, how long will mademoiselle be?"
"I will ask her," said Nousie, striving hard to be calm; and Paul saw, to his rage and agony, that a meaning look passed between them.
"Aube, my child, will you trust me, and do what I ask?" whispered Nousie.
Aube's eyes said "Yes."
"Go to Madame Saintone's to-day; for my sake."
"Go?" said Aube, with her eyes dilating.
"I repeat it—for my sake."
"Yes, mother," she said, slowly. "I will go."
She spoke aloud, and Saintone gave Paul a half-contemptuous look, and turned away.
"Aube," whispered Paul, going to her side, "is this of your own free will?"
"Of my own free will, Mr. Lowther," she said, slowly, and as if speaking in her sleep. "Good-by."
Paul stepped back, as if he had been struck some violent blow, and before he could recover Nousie and Aube had left the room.

path as if he were a serpent. Well, why don't you speak?"
"I was thinking," said Nousie, simply—"of my child."
He grasped her shoulder, and placed his lips close to her ear.
"No shrinking," he said, sternly. "I call upon you for help. You shall side with me, and keep those foreign dogs at a distance. It is to save their lives. I do not want to go to extremities; but nothing shall move me now. You must help me. Why, Nousie, you ought to be proud that I ask you to give her to me for my wife. I shall be a leader soon, and your child will be one of the greatest ladies of the land. Do you want to see her taken away by this foreigner, never to meet her again?"
He had struck the chord which vibrated most strongly in the mother's breast, and, after a pause, she drew a long and painful breath.
"Tell me—promise me not to hurt him—for Aube's sake—and I will try."
"Try?" he said, scornfully. "I call upon you to help me. As for him, Bah! Let him keep out of my path. There—go to her—talk about me; make her tell you how happy we have made her at the house. She must soon come again. The horse is getting fidgety. Stand still, brute! Good-night, sister—mother," he added, laughingly. "Here, give me a light for my cigar."
Nousie went in through the veranda and brought out a candle, whose flame did not even flicker in the hot, still night; and as Saintone lit his cigar the light was thrown upon Aube's white face as she gazed out of her window after unthinkingly being a witness and a hearer of all that had passed.
"Good-night," said Saintone, exultingly. "Take care of my treasure. There, I am quite satisfied with you now. Good-night."
Nousie stood holding the candle in the veranda as Saintone sprang into his carriage and drove away, and listening to the dying away of the wheels in the dusty, ill-kept road.
"It is fate," she said, with a sigh. "My darling! Would it not be better if we both could die? Yes," she muttered, after a pause, as she turned toward the window from which Aube had shrunk away, and the light cast curious shadows upon her stern face, "better if we could die and go to him. We would be happy then, for we should be at peace."

A SURPRISE FOR THE LION—DIDN'T THINK THE ELEPHANT AND TIGER WERE BROTHERS.



It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the difficulties that have arisen between Great Britain and the United States. President Cleveland's message and its reception on both sides of Congress give additional importance to the dispatches between Washington and London.—From the London Times.

first step in carrying out the assertion of the Monroe doctrine as a principle of the international code. Leaders of all shades of domestic difference in Congress agreed as one man in supporting the President. It has been the taunt of the British press and the belief of the anti-American public abroad that in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine at this time the President was "playing politics." It will shortly be apparent abroad that in support of the right of Americans to rule America there are no parties in the United States. This is a nation.

and people, there would seem nothing left to Great Britain but to teach the United States a needed lesson." And more blurt to the same effect.
There was a time early in this century when English statesmen and English papers scoffed at the protest of the United States, then a feeble nation, against the searching of American ships by English war vessels and the removal of seamen on the pretext that they were King George's subjects. This protest was denounced as "impertinent." "The right of search" was claimed to be a part of "international law" as defined by Great Britain. But

cal. His duties practically embraced overseeing the housekeeping of the Senate, the seating of the members, and, in cases of emergency, the actual work of the sergeant-at-arms. Early in his career as assistant doorkeeper he calmly faced a drawn revolver held by the elder Salisbury, Senator from Delaware, who had been ordered arrested for disturbing the Senate. Senator Salisbury, however, was coaxed out by colleagues and avoided being taken into custody. He usually introduced those who bore messages from the President or the House of Representatives, and participated in other like formalities. It was also his custom to sign all caucus calls for the party in power.



BRITISH BOUNDARY LINE CLAIMS IN VENEZUELA.

people and expressing their sentiments, raises a crucial issue for the British Government and brings up the question sharply whether it will fight or back down. The Anglomaniacs in the United States are neither numerous nor formidable enough to cause this country to back down. Congress has endorsed the President and the people will endorse Congress. The Monroe doctrine will be asserted both in letter and in spirit. It will be declared for this time and for all time that it means America for the American republics and no monarchy in America. The European powers must content themselves with partitioning and dominating Europe, Asia and Africa. This Western Hemisphere is the home of the republican form of self-government; and if war breaks out the British monarchial flag will have to depart from Canada and the West Indies and South American Guiana. Great Britain having refused to submit her claims to disinterested arbitration, the United States proposes to go a step

after the war of 1812 England silently revised her ideas of international law and dropped out "the right of search" of American vessels on the high seas. She will revise them again in regard to the Monroe doctrine before this controversy is ended, and will admit that the Monroe doctrine does form a most important part of international law as far as matters regarding the American Hemisphere are concerned.
Across the channel the sentiment is scarcely less serious. France and Germany, both having interests on this continent, view the message with undisguised alarm, as encroaching on their rights. They even go so far as to suggest that England alone is in poor shape to handle the husky young republic, but that if there were concert of action by the interested powers in denying the Monroe doctrine there would be no difficulty in exploding the bubble, which, however, has caused many a continental statesman

The Comic Side of the News.
An Oswego girl has been arrested for embezzling \$11,000. The new woman seems to be a few laps ahead of the old man.

A New York paper has an editorial on "How to Humanely Kill Kittens." Why not kill them just as you murder the English language?

The Sultan's curiosity is getting the better of his judgment. When the allied navies begin to play the shell game he'd better keep out of it.

Mrs. Margaret Mather-Palast probably will return to the stage; let us hope that Mr. Margaret Mather-Palast will retire from it now forever.

Camphor has been cornered and prices have more than doubled lately. Somebody is laying up treasures where moth and rust doth corrupt.

A 70-year-old Kentuckian blew out his brains because a 14-year-old girl wouldn't marry him. The young woman's judgment was triumphantly vindicated.

An Oklahoma husband has applied for a divorce and the restoration of his bachelor name. He shows a lovely disposition in refusing to ask for alimony.

The New York Sun suggests that "toothbrush" ought to be "teethbrush," perhaps. Perhaps so; but how about eyeglasses, fingersbowl, football and hairscut?

The Boston Herald prints an able article on "How Prunes Are Cured." What this country really needs, however, is directions for curing the terrible boarding house prune habit.

A Minneapolis man who was arrested the other day for violating the internal revenue laws explains to the Journal of that town that he has merely been selling a "receipt for making insanity water out of molasses, yeast and old umbrella ribs with a dash of kerosene for the bouquet." It seems a mistake to repress such genius.

Sorry He Spoke.
Mr. Saur (to his wife)—How horrid of you to be always looking as sour as a crab apple. Just look at Mrs. X. over yonder—the very picture of cheerfulness.

Mrs. Saur—You seem to forget, my dear, that Mrs. X. is a widow.—New York Well.

CHAPTER XX.

Nousie sat in Aube's room watching through the open window. There were three or four people by the buffet where Cherubine was installed, but their voices only came in a low murmur, and the darkness was intense without, as it was in the mother's heart.
For again and again, as she watched for her child's return, she had been reviewing her position and trying to see

CHAPTER XXI.

"Bah!" ejaculated Saintone, as he drove slowly along the dark road, "a snake—a worm in my path. Kill him? Not if he keeps out of my way. If he tries to raise his head and sting me, I can crush him now under my heel. The Voudoux is a power stronger than I thought."
"My darling! How beautiful she is! Safe and soon. Yes, the Voudoux is a force that shall help me in all my schemes. Get on, brute!" he cried to his horse, which had stopped so suddenly that Saintone was nearly thrown out. "What's the matter? Hah!"
He lashed at the horse sharply, for he had caught sight of a great black figure at its head, but the animal only plunged and shivered, for its bit was held fast.
"Don't hurry, Etienne," said a voice; and a figure came from the side of the road and laid a hand upon his arm. "I want to speak to you."
"Genie!" cried Saintone, whose heart beat fast.
"Yes, Genie. Are you coming home?"
"I am going home," he said, sharply. "Tell that fellow to loose my horse's head, or something may happen. I am armed."
"But you cannot turn against him," said the woman, with a laugh; "he is a brother. You see I know."
"Know what?"
"Fish!" she said contemptuously, "do you think I do not know you came to me to ask me to take you to a meeting, but I was not going to have you to join us. I did not want you."
"No," said Saintone, menacingly.
"But you are one of us now, and I can talk freely. You see I know."
"Yes," said Saintone, "and I know, too."
"You wish to quarrel?" said the woman, softly, "but I shall not—not yet," she added to herself. Then aloud—"Where have you been to-night?"
"Where I pleased," said Saintone, roughly. "Tell your man to loose my horse, or he may repent it."
"If you wish to die to-morrow, perhaps to-night," said the woman quietly, "try to injure him. You cannot, but you may try. Why, Etienne, he could crush you with one hand, and he would at a word from me. I saw her," she said, with a sudden change in her voice. "I am not blind. Do you think I do not know—everything. You did not know, but you can know now. I am a priestess among our people, and do you think I am going to let you throw me off as you have?"
"Bah! I have no time to talk," said Saintone, contemptuously. "Priestess? Fish! Genie, you are half mad."
"With jealousy—yes," she said, viciously; "but you do not know me yet. I'll tell you where you have been back with that white-faced girl. It is to be that creature, is it? I am to be thrown over her?"
"Yes," he said as fiercely. "If you will have it. I am not afraid of you and your creed. I command, now that I am one of you, and I know, too. Go to him. Take him from your horse's head. I saw you together to-day. He is your lover. Do you think I was going to accept a rival in a black? Stand away!" he roared, and he gave his horse so furious a lash that the great negro sprang aside to avoid a blow from the horse's hoofs as the frightened beast bounded forward, and Saintone did not check its gallop till he was close home.

(To be continued.)

Easy Circumstances.

A young man inherited \$50,000 from an aunt, and by a course of extravagance and speculation was pretty soon at the end of his fortune. "However," said one of his friends, "Bill isn't without resources. He has two more aunts." Like this, but different, was the case of a colored man concerning whom, according to the Yankee Blade, a neighbor of his own race was called to testify in court.
"Witness," said the opposing lawyer. "You speak of Mr. Smith as 'well off.' Just what do you mean? Is he worth five thousand dollars?"
"No, sah."
"Two thousand?"
"No, sah; he ain't worth twenty-five cents."
"Then how is he well off?"
"Got a wife who is a washerwoman, sah, and s'ports de hull family, sah."

THE CHELSEA STANDARD
 An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turbulent & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.
BY O. T. HOOVER.
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CHELSEA, THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1895.

PERSONAL.

Miss Ella Morton spent Monday in Detroit.
 Henry Schwikerath spent Christmas in Detroit.
 Miss Kate Hooker spent Monday in Ann Arbor.
 Faye Moon of Albion is visiting friends here.
 Seborn Tichenor is the guest of his parents here.
 Fred Freeman of Manchester was in town Monday.
 Ed. Farnam of Pinckney was in town Saturday.
 Miss Florence Litchfield spent Sunday in Jackson.
 Mrs. David Rockwell is visiting relatives in Ithica.
 Mrs. Wm. Gillam is visiting relatives in Lansing.
 G. W. Turnbull was in Ann Arbor Monday on business.
 Mrs. Jas. Hudler is visiting her daughter in Detroit.
 Miss Cora Taylor is entertaining Miss Warren of Ypsilanti.
 Miss Nellie Hollywood of Jackson is visiting friends here.
 Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bacon of Ann Arbor spent Christmas here.
 George Kantlehner is visiting his brother at Middlebrauch, O.
 Miss Alice Alexander of Reading is the guest of her parents here.
 Miss Agnes McKune of Detroit is the guest of her parents here.
 Linna, Anna and Myron Lighthall are visiting relatives in Macon.
 Mrs. Breitenbach and son James are spending the holidays at Detroit.
 Frank McNamara went to Jackson yesterday to visit old friends.
 Wm. Judson and daughter May spent Monday with friends in town.
 Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor of Detroit spent Sunday with Jas. Taylor.
 Miss Anna Guinan of Manchester spent Sunday with Miss Celia Foster.
 Miss Kate Haarer and Miss Myrta Kempf were in Ann Arbor Saturday.
 Will Grau left last week for Kentucky, where he will spend a short time.
 Miss Cora Taylor is spending the holidays with her parents at this place.
 Miss Mae Radford of Ypsilanti was entertained by Miss Cora Taylor last week.
 DeWitt Chapman has been the guest of Miss Frances McCall part of the week.
 Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Watkins, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Beckwith.
 Hilton Girdwood who is attending school at Kalamazoo is visiting his father.
 Mrs. M. Olds of South Haven is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. D. E. Sparks.
 Miss Margaret Drew of Detroit is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Howe.
 Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schumacher and family have been visiting relatives in Ann Arbor.
 Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Copeland of Ann Arbor spent Christmas with relatives here.
 Mrs. F. N. Freer of Beaverton is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Staffan.
 Mr. and Mrs. Lute Ives of Stockbridge have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Parker.
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haner and son Earl are spending the holidays with friends in Milan.
 Jas. Cassidy of Jackson was a guest at the home of Mrs. E. Winters the first of the week.
 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grant and children of Jackson are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace.
 Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pomeroy and son Paul of South Haven are visiting relatives at this place.
 Supervisor Lighthall and family entertained a number of Detroit relatives at Christmas dinner.
 Miss Cora Lewis of Cadillac and Miss Ema Lewis of Albion are guests of Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Armstrong.
 Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Woods and family of Ann Arbor are guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. BeGole.
 Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hall of Vermontville and L. O. Hall of Dundee are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hall.

Eugene McCall who has returned from the Michigan School for the Deaf is spending the holidays with his parents.
 Rev. and Mrs. W. D. King of Highland Station, are spending the holidays with their daughter, Mrs. W. H. Walker.
 Rev. H. G. Bissell arrived Friday evening from a western tour made in the interest of the foreign missionary cause. He will make Chelsea his headquarters for some time.
 Wm. W. Wedemeyer of Ann Arbor spent Christmas with his brother, Fred Wedemeyer and family. Yesterday he left for Lansing to attend the meeting of the State Teacher's Association.
 Nate H. Bowen, president of the class of '95 of the Chelsea High School, who is now attending the Normal School at Ypsilanti, is spending his vacation with his parents.
 Allen F. Rockwell of Ann Arbor is spending the holiday vacation with his parents in Sylvan. Allen is a senior in the literary department in the University and is also doing some work in the medical department.
 Leora Laird, Annie Bacon and Nate Bowen of Ypsilanti, Frank Taylor of Detroit, Effa Armstrong, Henry Stimson, Roy Hill, Lewis Zincke Will Staph and Frank McNamara are spending their vacation among Chelsea friends.
 Lewis Zincke, of the University, is spending the holiday vacation with his parents. Lewis is one of the recent graduates of our school, and his friends will be pleased to know that he is enjoying his work in the dental department of the U. of M.
 Chas. W. Miller, township clerk of Lyndon, who is attending Cleary's Business College in Ypsilanti, spent Christmas with his parents in Lyndon. Mr. Miller is enjoying his work at Ypsilanti and thinks Cleary's a good place to a business education.
 Lima.
 Miss Estelle Guerin is spending this week in Ypsilanti.
 Mrs. Nelson Freer is spending this week in Ann Arbor.
 Adena and Bertha Strieter are visiting relatives at Lansing.
 Miss Josie Hoppe's school closed Friday afternoon for a week's vacation. There were several visitors present who were well entertained by the scholars and a short address by W. W. Wedemeyer.
 Sylvan.
 John Weber is spending the holidays in Detroit.
 Mr. and Mrs. Levi Riggs went to Detroit Tuesday where they will spend a few days.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fisher, of Grand Rapids spent Christmas with Jas. Beckwith, and family.
 Misses Lida and Nellie Grey of Elyria, O., are spending the holidays at the home of Wm. Grey.
 A Baby as Security.
 One of the women attendants out at the children's sanitarium on the Lincoln park lake shore tells a pretty story. "A woman who was sick enough herself to be in a hospital came up here with her child. It was a tiny thing, and so weak that it could hardly cry. The mother had to be assisted under the shelter, and then we gave her a reclining place from which she could see the lake. Soon after there stopped in front of the building an imposing carriage and team. The occupants were a woman, whose dress indicated riches and refinement, a pretty and elaborately dressed baby, and the nurse. The three came in. The mistress of the party saw the sick woman and spoke to her. I did not hear what was said at first, but a few moments later I heard the rich woman say: "Don't be afraid, I will leave you my child as security." And then the rich woman picked up the tiny child that was so weak and carried it herself to the carriage and got in and was driven away. The nurse and the rich baby remained at the sanitarium and entertained the sick woman, and when the other returned the sick child had on a new dress, and a bunch of sweet peas was fastened about its neck. It was so quietly done, and so pretty, too, I just went off alone and cried from joy."—Chicago Chronicle.
 Testing Cotton and Wool.
 Manchester's chamber of commerce has established a testing house, "to ascertain the true condition, weight, length and other physical proportions of such articles as the board of directors may from time to time determine, and to issue certificates as to the results of the tests." The first matters taken up will be to ascertain the amount of moisture contained in samples of cotton and wool, with the determination of their true trade weight, and to test the true count, length, twist and strength of yarns.
 A Tiny Clock.
 What is without doubt the smallest clock in the world was lately on exhibition in the shop window of a Göttingen jeweler. The dial measures less than one-third of an inch in diameter, and the weight which furnishes the motive power is suspended from a human hair.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Surveys and examinations of the bituminous coal beds of Pennsylvania have led the Government experts to announce that at the present rate of consumption the supply will not be exhausted for 800 years to come.
 Mr. J. W. Spencer, who has been examining the evidence that the West Indies were once a part of a great continent, concludes that it existed, and that these islands were once connected with what is now the mainland of North America.
 The extent to which a chimney can poison the atmosphere has been scientifically determined by a test made in Berlin. The soot which comes out of the chimney of a single sugar refinery was gathered for six days and found to weigh 6,500 pounds.
 To the moisture in the air we are indebted for the maintenance of an even degree of temperature. But for it night would be colder than Greenland, even at the tropics. It is the water in the air that holds the sun's heat and keeps the earth warm where direct sunlight fails to fall upon bodies.
 The Golden Secret of Long Life.
 Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the nerves is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint and all blood, liver and kidney diseases. Call on F. P. Glazier & Co., sole agent and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 75c.
 The accounts and claims of R. A. Snyder have been placed in my hands for collection by assignees. All persons indebted to above firm will please call and settle at once.
 ARCHIE WILKINSON.
 Halls' Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair and restoring that which is gray to its original color.
 A Household Treasure
 D. M. Fuller of Canajoharie, N. Y. says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman Drug-gist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at F. P. Glazier & Co.'s drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.
 Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and thought I would try it as a last hope, am happy to say that after two doses he slept until morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. P. Glazier & Co., Bank Drug Store.
 Chas. Steinhach wishes to trade harnesses and blankets for wood. He is making some very low prices for the next sixty days.
 Mr. Ira P. Wetmore, a prominent real estate agent of San Angelo, Texas, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complete without a bottle of this remedy at home or on a trip away from home. For sale by F. P. Glazier.
 Stop that cough with a bottle of White Pine Balsam. It has no equal for breaking up a severe cold. Sold only by F. P. Glazier & Co.
 For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by F. P. Glazier & Co., Bank Drug Store.
 Good News.
 No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this greatest German Remedy are being distributed free of charge, by druggists in this country, to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia, and all throat and lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the grandest triumph of medical science. For sale only by F. P. Glazier & Co. Samples free. Large bottles 50c and 75c.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.
 "Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of
AYER'S Hair Vigor
 Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicine to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.
 Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
 Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complement.

Cream of Lilacs
 The only perfect substitute for glycerine noted for its fine odor. Unlike glycerine, it leaves the skin soft and white and is not sticky. Oriental tooth powder and paste, the finest and most wholesome tooth preparations made. Only 25c for each. Our headache powders are well known in this vicinity for their certain cure. Sure cure or money returned. What more could we do? For the finest of perfumes, always examine our odors before buying of others.
R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Mortgage Sale.
 Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by John T. Feldcamp and Susanna F. Feldcamp, his wife, of the township of Sharon county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, to Matthew J. Flynn of the township of Sharon county, and Flynn to Luther James by assignment thereof, dated November 17, A. D. 1881, state aforesaid, dated November 17, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the register of said Washtenaw county, Michigan, deeds for said Washtenaw county, Michigan, dated and recorded on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1881, in book 62 of mortgages on page 23, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Matthew J. Flynn to Luther James by assignment thereof, dated the 17th day of November, 1881, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Washtenaw county, on the 30th day of said month of November, A. D. 1881, and re-assigned to Luther James, executor of the last will and testament of said Luther James, deceased, by James L. Babcock by assignment thereof dated the 25th day of August, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Washtenaw county on the 29th day of said month of August, A. D. 1883, in book 10 of assignments of mortgages on page 314 and which said mortgage was duly assigned by Thomas S. Sears and Lewis W. James, executors of the last will and testament of said Luther James, deceased, to James L. Babcock by assignment thereof dated August 1, A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Washtenaw county on the 29th day of said month of August, A. D. 1883, in book 10 of assignments of mortgages on page 314 and which said mortgage by which default has become operative on in said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of three thousand and five hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-five cents and no suit or proceeding at law or equity having been commenced to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.
 Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed on the 4th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, by a sale of the said premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the cost of this proceeding and the attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage, as well as any taxes or insurance that may become due on said mortgage, as well as any charges against said premises. Said premises to be sold as described in said mortgage as follows:
 All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Sharon, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The north half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-three of the north-east quarter of township twenty-three north, range eighty acres of land more or less. Also the east half of the south half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section number thirteen in township three south, range three east, containing ten acres of land more or less.
 Dated October 31, 1895. 46
 JAMES L. BABCOCK, Assignee of Mortgage.
 G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Assignee.

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.

Mortgage Sale.
 Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Freeman Covert and Theodore F. Covert and Emma A. Covert, his wife, of the Township of Lima County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to Luther James of the Township of Lima County and State of Michigan, on the 31st, A. D. 1888 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Washtenaw on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1888, in book 67 of mortgages on page 23 which said mortgage was duly assigned by Thomas S. Sears and Lewis W. James, executors of the last will and testament of said Luther James, deceased, to James L. Babcock by assignment thereof dated the 25th day of August, A. D. 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for said Washtenaw County on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1883 in book 12 of assignments of mortgages on page 245 by 12 of assignments of mortgages on page 245 which said mortgage by which default has become operative on in said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two thousand and six dollars. And no suit or proceeding at law or equity having been commenced to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.
 Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed on the 4th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), by a sale of the said premises therein described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the cost of this proceeding and the attorney fee of thirty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, as well as any taxes or insurance that may become a charge against said premises. Said premises to be sold as described in said mortgage as follows:
 All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Township of Lima in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan and described as follows, to-wit: Being the West half of the North-west quarter of section number twenty-four (24) in Township number two South of range number four East. Contained eighty acres of land be the same more or less. [The above foreclosure sale will be made subject to a prior mortgage dated October 7th 1895 executed by the same mortgagee to said Luther James upon which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Ten hundred and sixty-five dollars] Dated October 31, 1895.
 JAMES L. BABCOCK, Assignee of Mortgage.
 G. W. TURNBULL, Attorney for Assignee.

"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.

Pay the printer!
 Pay the printer!
 For Sale—A house and two lots within five minutes of postoffice. Inquire at the Standard office.
Backen's Arnica Salve.
 The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25c per box. For sale by F. P. Glazier & Co., Druggists
 A full blood Poland China boar, two years old, for service. Inquire at Seney farm, Lima.
WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think thing to patent? Product of some simple thing you wish to patent? Write JOHN WEDDELL BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer.

Do You FEEL SICK?
 Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.
 If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**
 If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have LIVER COMPLAINT, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**
 If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**
 For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**
Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.
ONE GIVES RELIEF. EASY TO TAKE. QUICK TO ACT.
 Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail, at the price 50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

Subscribe for the Standard

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A Happy New Year.

Don't forget the concert at the opera house Monday evening.

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

Born, on Monday, December 23, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Young, a son.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co. has purchased the K. A. Snyder stock last week.

Election of officers of Columbian Y.M.C.A. No. 284 L. O. T. M. Saturday evening Dec. 28th.

Born, on Monday, December 16, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Allen of Flinville, a daughter.

The members of the Congregational Sunday school were all treated to an elegant supper Tuesday evening.

The pulpit of the Congregational church will be occupied next Sunday both morning and evening, by Mr. Henry H. Walker, the pastor's brother.

Edward Welch, father of Mrs. T. McKune of this place, died on Sunday at Jackson. The remains were brought here Tuesday and interred in the old cemetery.

The concert to be given by Misses Cassidy and Wortley at the opera house Monday evening next promises to be of a high order, and all lovers of music should be present.

Hon. Reuben Kempf has definitely announced himself as a candidate for the position of delegate to the Republican national convention from this congressional district.

The Christmas exercises at the M. E. church were enjoyed by a large crowd. The little people all filled their parts in excellent manner, all present enjoyed themselves.

Remember the concert to be given by Misses Cassidy and assisted by the Delphi Mandolin club of Jackson and Miss Pearl Davenport, at the opera house Monday evening next. Admission 20 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schatz received a large box of fruit from their son George who is now a resident of Fresno City, Cal. It contained twenty different kinds of fruit, and weighed 200 pounds.

The members of the Baptist Sunday school enjoyed themselves immensely at their concert and Christmas tree Tuesday evening. Santa Claus was there in person in order to see that all were well taken care of.

Mrs. J. Willard Babbitt, of Ypsilanti is trying to raise a fund to erect a monument in honor of ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch. It is her desire that a monument shall be erected to his memory while he is still alive.

There was at least one happy boy in Chelsea Christmas morning. Clare Congdon was that boy. The reason for his happiness was the fact that he was the lucky boy in the bicycle contest at Freeman's Table Supply House.

A couple of fakirs struck Chelsea the first of the week, intending to work the lost spectacle racket on our citizens. The marshal caught on to their game, and they quietly left town without selling any of their goods.

The third of the lyceum entertainments will be a talk by Rev. H. J. Bissell of Ahmednager, India, on Sights and Scenes from Boston to Bombay. Admission only five cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

A large crowd was present at the Christmas exercises held in the German Lutheran church Wednesday evening. An excellent program consisting of recitations and music was carried out by the choir and children of the Sunday school. After the program was finished the presents with which the beautiful Christmas tree was filled were distributed among the children.

The grip, it is said, will come westward this winter and leave its blighting effects in every city and hamlet. People should prepare for this insidious disease. It is now travelling westward over Europe and its introduction in this country is only a question of time. When it does arrive the doctors will be kept busy and the drug stores have an increased trade. So far no positive cure has been found for this dangerous disease and the best preventive is precaution, which costs little and sometimes prevents serious results.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Will Whitaker of Ann Arbor, a son.

Born, on Monday, December 23, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Eppler, a son.

We have just received an invoice of new type and are expecting more. We keep up to date in the matter of new types, borders and those things that help to beautify a job of printing.

The "Up in the Moon" company was billed to give an exhibition here Thursday evening, but the show did not come off. Robert Walters, the manager was gathered in by a deputy sheriff from Ypsilanti, where it was claimed that he had left a board bill.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Chelsea Electric Light Co. Monday evening, an order was placed for a new Corliss engine of 150 horse power. It will be placed in position at the works as soon as possible and will probably be running within the next 60 days.

School district No. 10 of Sylvan now floats a flag. On Thursday, December 19th, "Old Glory" was unfurled to the breeze and was royally greeted with three rousing cheers and several volleys by the school, after which the teacher, S. L. Gage, gave a short talk on the origin and rise of the emblem of all that man might desire.

Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M. held its annual election on the evening of December 24, with the following result: W. M., R. S. Armstrong; S. W., Geo. Ward; J. W., John B. Cole; Treas., H. S. Holmes; Sec, J. D. Schnaitman; S. D., Edward Rooke; J. D., Roland Waltrous; Tyler, W. B. Sumner; Stewards, E. R. Dancer and Wm. Bacon.

The market continues dull and inclined downward. Wheat brings 60c for white and 59c for red, rye 53c, oats 18c barley 65c, beans, dull at 90c, cloverseed \$4, dressed hogs \$4, chickens 5c, turkeys 7c, potatoes dull at 15c, onions 20c, eggs 17c, butter 14c. Receipts are light and will be until the roads get better than they are at present. Business is likely to be dull for three or four weeks now.

E. B. Hovey a well known and highly respected resident of this county, and an early settler in this township, died at his farm at 11 o'clock last Thursday, of inflammation of the lungs. He had been ill only two or three days; funeral services were held at the house conducted by Rev. Partridge. He leaves a wife and two sons to mourn his loss.—Isabella County Enterprise. Mr. Hovey was a former resident of Chelsea.

The weather bureau is authority for the statement that October was the coldest on an average for fifteen years, and November is but a point or two in advance, 13 Novembers out of the past 15 being warmer than the month past. There were 6 clear, 10 fair and 14 cloudy days. The rain fall would indicate that the drouth is broken, as it has only been exceeded by one November in 15 years, six and one fifth inches having fallen the past month. There are 2.33 inches of snow fall.

Chelsea Tent, No. 281, K. O. T. M., elected the following officers Friday evening:

- Com.—A. R. Congdon.
- Lieut. Com.—G. W. Beckwith.
- Record Keeper—W. H. Heeschwedt.
- Finance Keeper—Edgar Williams.
- Chaplain—E. D. Lane.
- Physician—Dr. J. C. Twitchell.
- Master at Arms—Milo Shaver.
- Sergeant—Jas. H. Cooke.
- First Master of Guards—Wm. Campbell.
- Second Master of Guards—A. S. Sawyer.
- Sentinel—Andrew Congdon.
- Picket—David Alber.

Unsettled.

Little Jennie Ives is on the sick list. The tax collector was in town Friday. Oril Hadley is at home during vacation week.

Charles Hudson is at work in Fowlerville at present.

Kittie Livermore starts north on a visit to her sister soon.

Pauline Hadley of Stockbridge visited her parents Sunday.

George May and Vesta Nott were guests of Mrs. E. May, Sunday.

Florence Palmer entertained a number of young friends Thursday evening.

Miss Kittie Livermore, Miss Mima Pyper and Albert Watson were visitors at school Friday.

Johannie Douglas and family will return to their home in Stockbridge the last of the week.

MRS. HENRY IRVING.

The Romantic Story of the Great Actor's Wife.

Much to the regret of the English people Henry Irving has left London and will soon arrive in this country. He leaves behind him the mother of his children, whom he has not seen for many years. There is a certain romance connected with the great actor's marital relations which is not known to the world.

A slender, good-looking but melancholy lady is the wife of the great actor. If the truth must be told, she has not been without occasion for grief. The London public knows little about her and cares less. If it knew it would care no more. But people who have an intimate knowledge of many concerns say that Lady Irving has borne a heavy burden for many years. She was married to Irving twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago, when he was an inconsiderable player. Her maiden name was O'Callaghan, and she was the daughter of a regimental surgeon of the British army in India. She was a woman of imperious, even violent temper, and she and Irving did not enjoy a long period of felicity. Two children were born to them. They were named Henry and Laurence.

When Laurence Irving was 2 weeks old and Henry was 2 years, Mr. and Mrs. Irving separated. The actor left the house and never returned. Except for chance encounters the two never have met since that day. His friends asserted that she was insanely jealous; her friends that he was careless of her. He had the stronger side, but her family and relatives by marriage have constantly reiterated their faith in her.

A number of years ago a suit for separate maintenance was rumored. It is not known that a suit was actually brought, but Mr. Irving promptly settled £1,000 a year upon his wife. The latter, however, has never made use of this money, which has gone toward the education of her children.

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

California's Vintage.

California's vintage has begun, and trustworthy estimates as to the production are now available. In every district the outlook is more favorable than last year. The production of dry wine in the State will be about 20 to 25 per cent. greater than last year, and will be from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 gallons. About 4,500,000 gallons of sweet wine will be produced, making a total wine production in California this year of about 17,000,000 gallons. This is far short of the consumption, and much less than the production of 1895, so winemakers look for good prices and prosperous times. The average price for dry-wine grapes will be about \$15 a ton.

Small in Size, but Big in Price.

In a glass case at the Academy of Natural History in Philadelphia is an egg little smaller than a goose egg. It is dark olive green in color, with black spots. This is the egg of the great auk, a species of bird which belongs to Iceland and has not been seen in fifty years. In the same case with the egg is a great auk mounted, and it and the egg are valued at \$5,000. An auk egg was sold in London years ago for \$1,500.

A Span of Cuts in Harness.

A French boy has broken two black cats to harness. He drives his pets in single as well as double harness up and down the streets every day.

Might Have Been Worse.

"Here's a queer story," said Mr. Jones, "about a Kentucky girl who dropped her red-hot curling iron down her back while doing her hair." "O-o-oh!" cried Mrs. Jones, "Just fancy if it had been a piece of ice!"

Where Lincoln Was Born.

The log cabin in which Lincoln was born was torn down years ago, and the logs used in building another half a mile away. They are now to be replaced as nearly as possible in their original position.

Pay the printer!

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

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

Beginning Dec. 28th, Closing Jan. 25th.

Four Weeks of Unparalleled Bargains.

New, clean, desirable goods at prices so low that it will not pay anybody to buy old unsalable truck at any price

An opportunity to buy Cheap such goods as are actually needed.

BE ON THE WATCH

FOR PRICES.

Don't invest a penny before looking our stock over. We have new goods bought cheap and we are going to sell cheap.

W. P. SCHENK & CO

WE have just placed in position a Cob Crusher and are now prepared to do work of this kind.

D. E. SPARKS & SON.

Special Sale
Special Prices

For the Next 30 Days

On our stock of Furniture, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware and Lamps.

HOAG & HOLMES.

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.

TABLE SUPPLIES.



Happy
New Year

FREEMAN'S.

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.

GROVER'S PLAN GOOD.

SO SAYS CARLISLE IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary of the Treasury Practically Repeats the President's Message—Urges Retirement of Treasury Notes—Expects a \$7,000,000 Surplus.

Carlisle on Currency.

Secretary Carlisle's annual report on the state of the finances was sent to Congress Monday. It shows that the revenues of the Government from all sources during the last fiscal year amounted to \$390,373,203. The expenditures during the same period aggregated \$433,178,423, leaving a deficit for the year of \$42,805,223. As compared with the fiscal year 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased \$17,570,705, although there was a decrease of \$11,329,981 in the ordinary expenditures, which is largely accounted for by a reduction of \$11,134,053 on sugar bounties. The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated upon the basis of existing laws at \$431,907,407 and the expenditures at \$448,907,407, which will leave a deficit of \$17,000,000.

For the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the Secretary estimates the receipts at \$464,793,120 and the expenditures at \$457,884,193, or an estimated surplus of \$6,908,927. The Secretary states briefly the facts concerning the issues of bonds during the year, the particulars of which have already been reported to Congress.

The Secretary devotes a large share of his report to a discussion of the condition of the treasury and the currency, in



SECRETARY CARLISLE.

the course of which he makes an exhaustive argument in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks.

"The cash balance in the treasury on the first day of December, 1895," he says, "was \$177,406,396, being \$98,072,420 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day, and \$77,404,386 in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the Secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the Government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year and have a large cash balance at its close, without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people, but I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought always to have authority to issue and sell, or use in the payment of expenses, short-time bonds bearing a low rate of interest, to supply casual deficiencies in the revenue.

Figures on a Surplus.

"With complete return to the normal business conditions of the country and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenue laws now in force will, in my opinion, yield ample means for the support of the public service upon the basis now established; and upon the assumption, which seems to be justified, that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption, it is estimated that there will be a surplus of nearly \$7,000,000 during the fiscal year 1897. During the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 the ordinary expenditures of the Government have been decreased \$27,282,656.20, as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and it is believed that with the co-operation of Congress further reduction can be made in the future without impairing the efficiency of the public service."

Continuing he says: "The large withdrawals of gold in December, 1894, and in January and the early part of February, 1895, were due almost entirely to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, which increased in intensity from day to day until it nearly reached the proportions of a panic, and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that, unless effectual steps were promptly taken to check the growing distrust, the Government would be compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and drop to a depreciated silver and paper standard. More than \$43,000,000 of the amount withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export but was taken out by people who had become alarmed on account of the critical condition of the treasury in its relations to the currency of the country. The purchase of 3,300,000 ounces of gold followed." The beneficial effects of this transaction, the Secretary says, were felt immediately not only in this country, but in every other having commercial relations with us. "Confidence in our securities was at once restored. The safety of the existing situation is, however, constantly menaced, and our further progress toward a complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously impeded, by the defects in our currency laws and the doubt and uncertainty still prevailing in the public mind, and especially abroad, concerning the future monetary policy of the Government."

The Secretary believes that there never has been a time since the close of the war when the gradual retirement and cancellation of the United States notes would not have been a benefit to the country, nor when the issue of additional notes of the same character would not have been injurious to the country. It would be difficult, he says, if not impossible, to devise a more expensive or dangerous system than the one now in operation under the laws providing for the issue, redemption and reissue of legal-tender notes by the Government. Mr. Carlisle declares that he is thoroughly convinced that this system ought not to be continued, but that the United States notes and treasury notes should be retired from circulation at the earliest practicable day and that the

Government should be wholly relieved from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people. The notion that the mere possession of a surplus in the treasury would prevent the issue of bonds for the protection of the reserve unnecessary, is founded, in his judgment, upon an entire misconception of the causes that have produced the withdrawals.

There is, he thinks, but one safe and effectual way to protect the treasury against these demands—to retire and cancel the notes by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the Government, or to sell them abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and to use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes.

BOMBS TO BIG MEN.

Infernal Machines Sent to Armour and Pullman.

Two crudely constructed infernal machines were mailed in Chicago Monday morning to George M. Pullman and Philip D. Armour. They did not reach the destinations the sender intended, but were taken possession of by Capt. Stuart of the Postal Secret Service. Capt. Stuart also has in his charge S. A. Owens, who says he heard two men talking of their scheme to kill Pullman and Armour, and almost ran his legs off Sunday night to warn them of the fate in store for them.

The deadly character of the machines was demonstrated by an examination of their contents and by igniting some of the powder removed from them, as well as a part of the fuse which completed the mechanism of a contrivance so arranged that the removal of the lids of the boxes which composed the outer casings of the devices would result in the ignition of the powder and the fuse which was trained into a lead pipe. The package addressed to Mr. Armour was unwrapped carefully. When the paper had been removed, there was found to contain a thin box about 6 inches long, 1 1/2 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches deep. It was made of wood taken from a cigar box. The three sides had been nailed together, but on top there was a sliding lid. It had been made rather shoddy and working badly. Inside was a piece of lead pipe three-quarters of an inch in diameter and as long as the interior length of the box. Both ends of the lead pipe were plugged with corks. All around this pipe and completely filling the box was black, coarse powder, as a match applied easily proved it to be. There was a hole in the side of the lead pipe, and in this was fastened a piece of fuse three inches long. On the under side of the sliding lid was glued a piece of sandpaper. Covering the powder inside was an other piece of sandpaper, with the rough side turned upward. Between the two sandpaper surfaces the heads of a number of parlor matches had been placed, with more powder scattered in between.

The whole machine was fastened so that if the sliding lid had been moved as much as one-fourth of an inch one of the matches must have become ignited by the grinding sandpaper surfaces. No matter what was contained inside the piece of lead pipe, a quarter of a pound of gunpowder must have exploded and experts say that alone would have done considerable damage to the person drawing the lid. Both machines were constructed upon the same principle.

ANTLER'S LOCKED IN DEATH.

Remarkable Specimen Brought to Chicago by a Hunter to Be Mounted.

Rather in traditions of the red man recorded by the poet than in the annals of natural history has so picturesque a scene ever been accorded to man as that which a hunter, W. J. Brown, of Albion, Mich., recently came upon near Big Marck, N. D. In battle royal two moose arches of the glen, bleeding and driven to starvation, with antlers in deadlock, were discovered by the astonished hunter struggling for freedom, each from the other. The earth for a space of two acres



INTERLOCKED DEER SHOT IN NORTH DAKOTA.

was torn and trampled. On all sides there were indications of what the battle had been before the two animals locked horns, never to be separated. The hunter stood spell-bound at the sight. No man living has recorded witnessing such a scene and only one or two specimens of antlers in deadlock have been found in the forest, after years of decay. The hunter put an end to the combat and the heads were separated from the bodies. They were sent to a Chicago taxidermist to be preserved and mounted. As the piece stands Mr. Brown has refused \$300 for it, and had the entire bodies been sent for mounting the figure would be worth over \$5,000.

Consul Barker at Tangier, Morocco, reports that what has grown so dear there that the last two steamers brought out consignments of American flour, which were immediately sold at a profit. He believes that under more favorable shipping conditions Morocco would be a profitable market for American breadstuffs.

A concession from the Chinese Government to build a line of railroad from Tidewater to Peking has been obtained by a syndicate of American capitalists. The road will be about 200 miles long and will tap a valuable coal mining district.

A. W. Stevens, the Burlington Railroad agent at Lathrop, Mo., stated before his death that Otis Jackson, a farm hand, gave him poison in a drink of whiskey. At the inquest the jury held Jackson for the murder and he is under arrest.

BLOW AT JOHN BULL

Message in Support of the Monroe Doctrine.

MAY MEAN RED WAR.

All Foreign Nations Must Keep Out of Americas.

Salisbury's Refusal to Submit the Dispute to Arbitration Meads to Strong Words—President Cleveland Tells Congress This Nation Should Use Force if Necessary—Proposes to Send a Commission to Fix a Line Which John Bull Will Cross at His Peril.

The message of President Cleveland to Congress transmitting the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury relative to the Venezuela boundary dispute created a real sensation in Washington. Although the nature of Secretary Olney's vigorous communication and of Lord Salisbury's answers had been already accurately foretold in the Associated Press dispatches from Washington and London there was still a great popular craving to learn just how the President would deal with Lord Salisbury's refusal to submit the matter to arbitration, and the message was listened to with intense interest in Congress and read with avidity on the streets. Nowhere was there a voice lifted in dissent from the doctrine so firmly laid down by the President, but on the contrary there was an outburst of patriotic feeling that must have been highly gratifying to the Chief Executive. In the dignified United States Senate, a body that rarely exhibits emotion on any occasion, there was witnessed the unparalleled spectacle of handclapping and applause, which was the spontaneous expression of the approval of almost every Senator without regard to party. On the streets the message was discussed, and veterans of the late war talked exultantly of what they were prepared again to undertake at the call of their country. In the great hall of the Pension Building the employees gathered and sang with gusto "The Star Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Great Britain declines to consent that the issue between herself and Venezuela shall be settled by arbitration. At the

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IS STILL IN FORCE



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND—"Just read that again, and remember that we stand by every word of it."

same time Great Britain denies the validity of the Monroe doctrine. The United States now must take two steps, if need be; one forthwith. President Cleveland asks Congress to make an appropriation for a judicial commission to investigate on behalf of this country the merits of the contention concerning frontier between British Guiana and Venezuela. If that commission shall find that Great Britain is right in her claims the decision to stand and be upheld by us; if the commission of the United States shall find that Great Britain's claims are unfounded any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce such claims by arms to be resisted with arms by the United States. This is the essence of President Cleveland's message.

After reviewing the early details of the controversy and referring to Salisbury's disinclination to admit the force of the Monroe doctrine and resort to arbitration, the President says:

Without attempting extended arguments in reply to these positions it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquillity maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to "the state of things in which we live," or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy. If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since, in international councils, every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law

as certainly and as surely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

Monroe Doctrine Is Just. The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

Of course this Government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. This Government proposed to the Government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British Government, upon grounds which under the circumstances seem to me to be far from satisfactory.

The course to be pursued by this Government in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot of course be objected to by the United States. Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay.

Must Fight if Necessary.

When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction

that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

London Editors Excited.

London editors are literally frothing at the mouth. The message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary question has had on them the exciting effect which a red flag would have on an enraged bull. Quarts of ink have been wasted on violent diatribes against the Monroe doctrine and the American contention touching the rights of Venezuela, and not a glint of justice or equity can be discerned in the attitude assumed by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney.

A Bicycle and a Dog.

Going up the avenue on a cable car last night I heard two or three exclamations of wonder and surprise on the rear platform and went out to see what it was all about.

"You can train 'em to do anything, can't you, sonny?" inquired the conductor of a boy who was riding a bicycle at the side of the track.

"Yes, indeed," was the cheery response. "See, I can't even shake him off." Here he violently shook his body.

I looked closer and saw that a black dog was clinging to the boy's neck, with his hind paws holding precariously on to about an inch of the projecting rear of the bicycle seat, while his fore legs were over his young master's shoulders. The car stopped to let a passenger off at 19th street and the conductor, when the youngster and his pet went skimming off in the darkness, told me the lad was a telegraph or district messenger and "could do anything with a dawg but make him tawk."—Washington Star.

The End of Chivalry.

At the battle of Morat in 1476 the impotence of the heavy mailed cavalry against trained foot soldiers was made strikingly apparent. Time and again the Burgundian knights, led by Charles the Bold, charged the Swiss pikers, but in vain; the reign of chivalry was over.

The Man who Wanted "Little Here Below"

The man who wanted "little here below" went into the newspaper business.

INNIS TO WHEELER.

COLONEL PAYS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO A GENERAL.

"Don't Surrender Much" Was the Message that Gained Him Fame—His 300 Michigan Boys Stood Off Wheeler's Force of 3,000.

A Hot Field.

The town of Laverge, Tenn., lying on the direct line of communication between Nashville and Murfreesboro, was the scene of several conflicts between the Union and Confederate forces during the civil war. When I first saw it, early in May, 1863, its inhabitants had all fled and two or three smoke-begrimed buildings were all that remained of a once thriving and peaceful village. The most heroic of these conflicts, and one of the most remarkable of the entire war, was the defense of this place by Col. Innis, of the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, numbering all told only 391, without artillery or other breastworks than a hastily thrown up barricade of camp wagons, underbrush and cedar saplings, against six or eight regiments of Gen. Wheeler's force under direct command of Col. Wharton, and numbering, it is said, 3,000 men and two field pieces.

"Col. Innis," said Gen. Rosecrans to



"WE DON'T SURRENDER MUCH."

him on the eve of the battle of Stone River, "will you hold Laverge?"

"I'll try, general," was the answer.

"I ask if you will do it," said the laconic commander.

"I will," quietly responded the Michigan colonel, turning on his heel without another word, and posting off to his regiment.

On my return up the Nashville railroad, late in May, 1863, I had for traveling companion Capt. Firman, of Gen. Wheeler's staff, then being conveyed as a prisoner of war to the penitentiary at Nashville. We fell into a conversation, during which he graphically described to me the conflicts in which he had been personally engaged along the railroad. As the train halted at Laverge, he said to me: "I was in the front room of that small house during Wheeler's first attack on this place, when a shell from one of your batteries entered just beneath the window—you can see the hole from here—and exploded directly at the feet of Wheeler and myself. A lady sat at the piano. The piano was shivered into a thousand fragments, and the lady was thrown to the further end of the room, but not one of us was hurt. The general and I made a hasty exit by the rear door, but our companion, in her fright, ran out at the front. As she came under that old tree standing by the corner of the house, another shell burst over her head, but, strange to say, she again escaped uninjured.

"Our worst fight was with Col. Innis, of the Michigan Engineers. He was posted on that little elevation at the right of the railroad, and we came upon him just as the sun was rising on New Year's morning. As our columns emerged from those woods on the southern side of the town Col. Wharton told me to summon the Yankees to surrender, and riding up to the flimsy breastworks I called out: 'Gen. Wheeler demands an instant and unconditional surrender.'

"Give Gen. Wheeler my compliments and tell him we don't surrender much," came back to me from behind the brush heaps.

Col. Innis had previously told me that he then mounted his Kentucky roan and rode slowly around the rude intrenchment. "Boys," he said to his men, "we are only 390; they are 3,000—have you said your prayers?"

"We are ready, colonel. Let them come on," was answered by the Michigan men.

They did come on. "Five times we swept down upon them," said Capt. Firman to me, "and five times I rode up with a flag and summoned them to surrender; but each time Innis sent back the message, varied now and then with an adjective, 'We don't surrender much.' He sat on his horse during the first charges as if on dress parade; but at our third assault I saw him go down. I thought we had winged him, but when we charged again there he sat as cool as if the thermometer had been at zero. One of our men took deliberate aim and again he went down; but when I rode up the fourth time and shouted: 'Will not summon you again—surrender at once!' it was Innis who shouted back, 'Pray don't, for we don't surrender much.' At the fifth charge I was wounded and another officer was sent with the summons. Your people halted him a few hundred yards from the breastworks, and an officer, in a cavalryman's overcoat, came out to meet him."

"They had killed my two horses," said Col. Innis to me, "and I was afraid

they would singe my uniform—the fire was rather hot, so I covered it."

"What is your rank, sir?" demanded the Union officer.

"Major, sir," was the answer.

"Go back and tell Gen. Wheeler that he insults me by sending one of your rank to treat with one of mine. Tell him, too, I have not come here to surrender. I shall fire on the next day."

"It was Innis," continued Capt. Firman, "and by that ruse he made me believe that he had received reinforcements. Thinking it was so, we drew off, and the next day Innis sent Wheeler word by a prisoner he returned that he had whipped us with only 390 men." There was a gleam of admiration on Capt. Firman's face, as he added: "The North has many brave men to the war, but none braver than Innis."

About a fortnight before my meeting with Capt. Firman, as I sat one morning reading a newspaper in the "study room" at Rosecrans' headquarters in Murfreesboro, a tall, erect, slender built man, with fine features and flowing hair, entered the room and passed through it into the next apartment—that of Gen. Rosecrans. In a moment the man returned, and standing directly up to me, his steel-lit sword clanking on the floor at his every step, he said, in an abrupt, energetic tone: "Sir, are you the man who wrote, 'Among the Pines?'"

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"WE DON'T SURRENDER MUCH."

Not knowing exactly what construction to put upon his quick, energetic manner, I rose to my feet, and without extending my hand, replied: "I am, sir, at your service."

"I want to take you by the hand, sir. God bless you!" was the hearty response.

As I took his hand, I said: "And you are—?"

"Col. Innis—Innis of the Michigan Engineers."

"Oh!" I exclaimed. "You are the man who 'don't surrender much?'"

"Not much," he answered; "that is, I never did, and I hope I never shall." I told him I would like to know him better, and he sat down and fought his battles over again. When he had concluded I said: "I met an old negro at Nashville who told me that he rode up from Murfreesboro and warned you that Wheeler's cavalry were coming upon you. He said you made him stay over night, and treated him as if he had been a white man."

"I tried to," he answered, "for the old dorky saved me from a surprise. Wheeler captured all of my pickets before sunrise; and, but for the negro's warning I mightn't have been half ready. There is nothing Wheeler



"WHAT IS YOUR RANK, SIR?"

would like so well as to take me. We have had several fights, and after each one I have sent him: word how many I took to whip him."

In a western city soon after the close of the war I met Col. Innis again. "You've not surrendered yet!" I said to him.

"No," he answered, taking my hand. "But I had another brush with Wheeler. Just after Chickamauga he came upon me with nearly 5,000 men. I beat him off, and then sent him word that I had whipped him with one-half of my regiment."

About two years ago I had a letter from Col. Innis. He was then living at Grand Rapids, Mich., and engaged, I think, in some kind of commercial business. I think he is still living. Gen. Wheeler has been for a half a dozen terms a member of the United States House of Representatives from Alabama.

JAS. R. GILMORE ("Edmund Kirk")—Detroit Free Press.

When Edward I. made a prisoner of the Countess of Buchan he decided not to put her to death, but instead ordered a large iron cage to be made in which she was exposed, as a prisoner of war, to the execrations and abuse of the English rabble.

Take my word for it, the saddest thing under the sky is a soul incapable of sadness.—Countess de Gasparin.

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AMERICA IN RUSSIA.

OUR CUSTOMS PENETRATING THE GREAT EMPIRE.

An Americanized Russian Who Matters
Charge of Government Railway Enterprises—Why the Two Countries' Interests Are Becoming Identical.



THE portrait given herewith is that of Prince Michael Ivanovitch Khilkoff, recently appointed by the Czar Minister of Ways and Communications, which means that on him will devolve the task of completing the gigantic railroad enterprises inaugurated during the reign of Alexander III., including that greatest of them all, the Trans-Siberian line. As his face somewhat indicates, Prince Khilkoff is in many respects an Americanized Russian, and owes his present position to the practical experience he obtained while working many years ago in the humblest capacity on the railroads of this country, writes V. Gribayedoff in Leslie's Weekly. Prince Khilkoff comes of an old Russian noble family. Born late in the 'thirties, he entered the corps of Imperial Pages in his teens, and in 1853 received his appointment in the Guard. After serving several years he started on a trip around the world, accompanied by his former tutor, Mr. Zimmerman. It was on this occasion that he first visited the United States, and so profoundly was he impressed by American institutions that when, upon his return to Russia, he found the family fortunes seriously impaired as a result of the emancipation of the serfs, he decided to cross the Atlantic a second time in search of the opportunities denied him at home. These early struggles in a strange land, the language of which was unfamiliar to him, he has pathetically described in an autobiography published some years ago. He first secured work as a fireman on the Erie road, and presently rose to be assistant engineer. While in this capacity he learned of the demand for locomotive hands in South America, and succeeded in obtaining passage to Peru on a South American coaster. He met with many disappointments at the outset of this new venture, but in course of time, by dint of perseverance and fidelity, was promoted from fireman to assistant engineer, from that to chief engineer, and finally to superintendent of the rolling stock. He now bethought himself of the old country, with its huge area and paucity of railroads, and determined to return and devote his services to its welfare. Still, with the idea of perfecting his knowledge in the profession he had adopted, he stopped on his way back for a whole year at Liver-



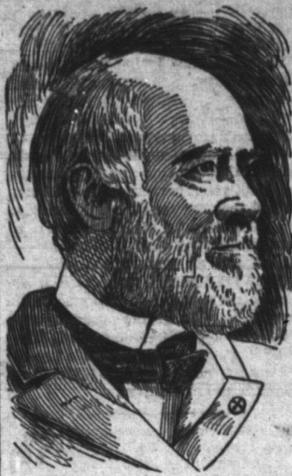
MICHAEL I. KHLIKOFF.

pool, working as an ordinary mechanic in a locomotive machine-shop. The story of Khilkoff's brave fight against adversity preceded him to Russia, and his return was marked by an immediate appointment as superintendent of the Kursk-Kieff Railroad. He filled this post honorably for several years, and was afterwards transferred to the more important Moscow-Riazan line. When the Russo-Turkish war broke out he was placed in charge of the Empress's special "Red Cross" train. Khilkoff's greatest service to his country consisted in his superintendence of the construction of a short line of railroad extending from Michaelovsk on the Caspian Sea to Kizil-Arvat, which enabled General Skoboleff to transport the Russian forces to Geok-Tpe, the great Akhal-Turcoman stronghold. It was thus that the foundation was laid to the Trans-Caspian railroad, now an accomplished fact. Bulgaria was Khilkoff's next field of activity. His ability as an executive caused him to be invited by Prince Leopold's government, in 1882, to accept the portfolio of Minister of Ways and Communications and of Commerce and Agriculture. He performed his onerous duties in a manner to win the regard of all political parties, and when, in common with other Russian officials, he surrendered his post after the coup d'etat of Philippolis, the regrets of the entire Bulgarian people followed him into retirement. The Prince has since distinguished himself in many ways, notably as Anuenkoff's right hand man in the extension of the Trans-Caspian Railway to Samarand, and he has also held the position of inspector-general of the entire Russian railway system. All accounts agree that he is a man of broad views and untiring energy and the prospects are that he will do his utmost to hasten the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. From this is the establishment of a line of steamers between Vladivostock and San Francisco there is but one step, in the opinion of many modern Russians, who

thereby hope to see a tightening of the bonds of sympathy that unite their country to the United States. Khilkoff is said indeed to be an enthusiast in favor of a Russo-American alliance, but feels that such a result can only be attained through the development of the commercial relations of the two countries and the creation of common interests.

TIRED OF BUSINESS.

One of the Precursors of the Holder of Great Wealth.
Thomas B. Bryan, a Chicagoan who is known in many countries, has divorced himself from the legal profession, and henceforth will devote his time to enjoying life without sharing in its troubles. Mr. Bryan has determined to remain most of the time at his home in Elmhurst, surrounded by his books and his flowers, and on the Sabbath to read the service in the little chapel which he has had erected on the grounds. Mr. Bryan will be chiefly remembered for his work in securing to Chicago the Columbian exposition, and for his earnest advocacy of the great



THOMAS B. BRYAN.

show with voice and pen. Born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1823, he migrated to Chicago in 1852, built Bryan Hall, one of the early places of amusement in the city. He is a master of several languages, and has successfully practiced law in Cincinnati and Chicago. It is his intention to write some memoirs, which it is expected will prove to be an extremely interesting volume.

Filtering the Salt Out.

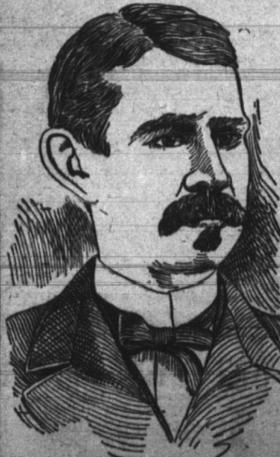
A well-known Austrian engineer, M. Pfister, is stated to have discovered a remarkable property of the trunks of trees, namely, that of retaining the salt of sea water that has filtered through the trunk in the direction of the fibers. He has consequently constructed an apparatus designed to utilize this property in obtaining potable water for the use of ships' crews. This apparatus consists of a pump, which sucks up the sea water into a reservoir, and then forces it into the filter formed by the tree trunk. As soon as the pressure reaches one-fifth to two-fifths atmosphere the water is seen—at the end of from one to three minutes, according to the kind of wood used—to make its exit from the other extremity of the trunk, at first in drops and then in fine streams the water thus filtered being potable—freed, in fact, from every particle of the usual saline taste which is such a drawback to the water obtained in the ordinary manner.

A Cat Story.

May I add to your animal stories a striking instance of that spirit of jealousy which insists on all or none? writes a reader of the London Spectator. I had a cat which had long been an inmate of the house and received all the attentions which it is well known old maids lavish on such animals. Finding the mice were more than one cat could attend to, I secured a kitten and wished to keep the two. My cat was indignant and in very plain language requested the kitten to go. I endeavored to make peace, lifted both on to the table and expostulated with puss. She listened with a sullen expression and then suddenly gave a claw at the kitten's eye. I scolded and beat her, upon which she left the house and I never saw her again.

Tucker of Virginia.

H. St. George Tucker was elected to congress from Virginia last November.



TUCKER, OF VIRGINIA.

and will take his seat for the first time at the coming session of the national Legislature. He is a Virginian in every sense of the word. He is an orator of great ability. A bright career is predicted for him in congress.

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ST. VITUS DANCE.

A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.: My daughter Mattie, aged 14, was afflicted last spring with St. Vitus dance and nervousness, her entire right side was numb and nearly paralyzed. We consulted a phy-



sician and he prescribed Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. She took three bottles before we saw any certain signs of improvement, but after that she began to improve very fast and I now think she is entirely cured. She has taken nine bottles of the Nerve, but no other medicine of any kind.
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