

Read
Every advertisement.
They will interest you.

The Chelsea Standard.

Save
Dollars by trading with
men who advertise.

VOL. VII. NO. 44.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER 356

January Sale.

We are offering as leaders this month:--

All clothing at one-fourth off.

All dress goods at one-fourth off
(And we don't swell the prices when we say one-fourth off,
but we mean one-fourth off of December prices.)

All best prints 5 1-4c

Genuine German blue calico (36 inches wide) now 9 1-4c

Best prints, odd pieces, 3 3-4c

All shoes reduced and special bargains in ladies' shoes at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.25.

Special sale on all remnants (all marked way down.)

All cloaks one-half price. Call soon as sales are good at these prices and the stock will soon be low.

All shawls one-fourth off

A lot of men's socks were 25c, 35c, and 40c, choice for 19c.

All underwear at cut prices.

A lot of ladies' underwear, Jersey woolen was \$1.00 now 62 1-2c.

A lot of ladies' underwear, Jersey woolen small sizes was \$1.00 now 50c

Ask for above items as you will find them just as advertised.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Time Extended!

Until February 1st,

I will continue to make my fadeless waterproof AMERICAN ARISTO Cabinet photographs fifteen for \$2. Stella Cabinets \$1.25. Call and see them. Mantillas, Little Queens, Happy Thoughts at the very lowest prices.

E. E. SHAVER.

Gallery over Holmes' Store.

THE MEASURE

Of cheapness is not how little you have paid, but what you have gotten --how much of quality and how much of quantity. Honest values for money at

J. S. Cummings

R.I.P.A.N.S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

MUST TAKE THE BOOK.

"JOHNNIE CRAPAUD" WINS HIS CASE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Council Meeting--The Union Temperance Meeting--State Public School--Glimpse into the Future--Views on Capital Punishment--Other Interesting Items.

The Frenchman Wins.

A case that has furnished lots of amusement and caused more talk than many things of vastly more importance has just been settled in the circuit court. It is the case of the smooth little Frenchman, James Edwards, who sold so many books in this place over a year ago, without having a copy of the work to show his subscribers. A number of his victims banded together and resolved not to take the work, and so the smooth fellow sued one of the number and had him brought before an Ypsilanti justice and got a judgment for the amount of his bill. The case was then carried to the circuit court, and came on Tuesday for trial, with the result that a verdict was given the agent. This will probably settle the matter as undoubtedly each one of the conspirators will now take his book. If you want to see a little fun, just mention "John Bull, Uncle Jonathan and Johnnie Crapaud" in the hearing of one of the fighters.

Doings of the Council.

The council met in their room at the town hall Thursday evening last and held a short session. They allowed a couple of bills and ordered orders drawn for the same; one to A. C. Pierce for \$45, and one to Ed. Chandler for \$5. A resolution was then presented and adopted instructing the village attorney to visit all saloon-keepers and inform them of the recent decisions in regard to the liquor laws, and requesting them to live up to the letter of the law hereafter. The meeting then adjourned.

Barthel-Wirkner.

The marriage of Miss Mary Barthel, an estimable young lady of this village to Mr. Henry Wirkner of Toledo, was solemnized at St. Mary's church, Chelsea Tuesday, January 7th. Rev. Father Considine officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Belle Barthel, sister of the bride, and the groomsmen were Mr. Wm. Doll. After the ceremony the relatives and friends returned to the home of the bride's on Middle street, where a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Wirkner left for Detroit and Toledo where they will visit friends and relatives. The entire community wish the newly married couple a long and a happy wedded life.

A Glimpse into the Future.

An exchange tells a charming story of a man who went to sleep the other night and dreamed he was in a city governed by women. It was scrupulously clean, and while walking around he saw three men arrested for spitting on the pavements. A garbage barrel at the rear end of each lot was hand painted and tied with blue ribbon. Mail boxes were decorated with drawn work, throws and fire plugs had cushions on top of them. Sweet peas were hanging over the electric light poles and a hand painted cupid occupied a prominent place on every corner. There were no business, not a team was allowed to pass up and down the main street for fear of making dust. The town was deserted save for the police women, who marched up and down to see that no one with dusty shoes stepped into town. During the dream a man was hung in the suburbs for being out with the boys the night before.

Union Temperance Meeting.

The third of a series of monthly union temperance meetings was held at the Baptist church on Sunday evening, Jan. 5.

A crowded and overflowing house listened attentively while Rev. C. L. Adams talked upon "Some legal aspects of Chelsea saloons."

He made the statement in opening that "No saloon has any moral right to exist," and that the saloon-keeper went into the business for the money there was in it. The state also licensed them for a money consideration.

If it were charged that the saloon-keeper sacrificed his morals for money, could he not with equal truth charge the people of the state with sacrificing their morals for money?

Washtenaw county receives \$39,000 this year, as license fees from her 78 saloons, but based upon careful estimates for our whole county, it costs her \$54,364 to prosecute and care for the criminals and to support the paupers and insane, who have become such as a result of the liquor traffic. This means an actual loss of over \$15,000 to the people of this county for the privilege of licensing our 78 saloons.

That "our saloonkeepers are wilful and persistent violators of law and will not keep it unless compelled to do so" he proved from the result of his personal observation and from the statement of many of our business men who know whereof they affirm.

He spoke of saloons that were doing business on Christmas and New Year's Day and of drawn shades at times when such obstructions to the view should, by law, be removed, as well as keeping open at later hours than the law provide. He also directed the attention of the people and officials of the village to the requirements of the law for bondsmen and various other things that seemed to need more careful attention.

At the close Rev. W. H. Walker offered a resolution, which was seconded and adopted by a rising vote, that

Whereas, it has been shown that there are violations of the liquor laws in our village, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the united English Protestant congregations of Chelsea favor the absolute enforcement of the liquor laws in our village.

Resolved, That we urge our village officers of the law to fulfill their duty by the prosecution of all violations of the liquor laws, and pledge our hearty support to all such efforts at enforcement.

Capital Punishment.

Below are the views of some of our exchanges on this question:

There are some desperate thieves operating in different parts of Michigan. It is quite a consideration in their precarious business to know that they can shoot without any danger of being hung or electrocuted. --Detroit Free Press.

Wilful murderers should be hung in this state and their carcasses handed over to the uses of science. The pickling vat and dissection should be a part of the penalty for their crime, irrespective of protest from anybody. Thus the gibbet would supplement science and society get rid of an element for which it has no other use whatever. --Grass Lake News.

It is just like this: A murderer sentenced to Jackson for life may kill a prison official, or a dozen of them, without having his penalty increased. And he knows it. And he is just the kind of a man to take advantage of the opportunity and the immunity. But some people think it would be "judicial murder" to hang him if he should kill every officer on duty. --Detroit Journal.

Sentimentalists shirk "hanging is barbarous," just as if everybody were howling to the contrary. Of course hanging is brutal and barbarous, but so also is murder. We shall never be shocked by the barbarity of hanging if heartless devils shall never make our blood run cold by the barbarity of killing his fellow. --Detroit Journal.

The State Public School.

The State Public School, for the care of the dependent, neglected and ill-treated children of Michigan, is an institution of which the people of Michigan may well be proud. It has solved the financial problem of taking care of these children, and as a protective measure against pauperism, vice and crime, its value to the public is immeasurable. Before its foundation there was no place for the children thrown upon public charge, except the county houses, where they were necessarily under the debasing influence of pauperism and vice. At a time in their lives when impressions received are most lasting, they were thrown among those whose influence is almost uniformly bad, and their young lives were thus blighted.

The establishment of the State Public School marked an epoch in the child life of Michigan. The State assumes the right to the guardianship of those children who are dependent, neglected or ill-treated, and cares for them by furnishing them a temporary home at the school where, by means of perfect physical comfort and healthful moral training, they are led to forget their old life and become prepared to take their places with their more fortunate fellows in the families and public schools throughout the State. Before admission to the school they have known little of comfort and happiness. Their residence there, short though it usually is, gives them a new idea of life and they have no desire to return to the old manner of living. The price of admission is dependence or ill-treatment, and the qualifications are that they will be between one and twelve years of age and sound mentally and physically.

Since the opening of the institution in 1874, nearly 3,700 children have been received and cared for. There are now in the institution about 300, and over 1850 are with good families throughout the State and under the supervision of the school. The others have passed out from under the school's control. Those with families are placed on contracts which provide for their proper care and education.

Is it not probable that there are many in this vicinity who would gladly take one or more of these children into their

homes and make them their own?

The best selections are boys from 4 to 8 years of age, and it is believed that the homes would be blessed fully as much as the children by taking the children into them.

Any information desired may be had by addressing A. J. Murray, Superintendent, Coldwater, Mich., or D. B. Greene, agent for Washtenaw county, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Soldiers in the State.

Until the recent census no attempt has ever been made in Michigan by the census department to determine how many soldiers of the late war are living. The state sent about 77,000 soldiers to the late war, but according to the figures obtained by the census department the aggregate number of soldiers from all states residing in Michigan at the date of the census is 42,544, of whom 34,946 are native and 7,598, of foreign birth.

The number of confederate soldiers in the state is 148 of whom 102 are native and 46 foreign-born.

Illiteracy in Michigan.

A census bulletin issued by Secretary of State Gardner says that there are in Michigan 95,087 illiterate persons over 10 years of age, of whom 70,772 can neither read nor write, and 24,315 can read but not write. Of this total of 95,087, only 19,336 are native or children of native parents, while 80,751 are foreign-born or the children of foreign-born parents. From the table of the number and per cent. of native and foreign-born illiterate inhabitants, 10 years old and over, we find Washtenaw county rated as follows: Native inhabitants, 10 years old and over: enumerated, 27,940; unable to read or write, 293, a per cent. of 1.05; able to read, but unable to write, 99, a per cent. of .35. Foreign born inhabitants, 10 years old and over 7,632 enumerated, unable to read or write 291, a per cent. of 3.81; able to read, but unable to write, 182 a per cent. of 1.73. This is certainly a good showing for our county.

Forty-Five Stars.

Saturday, January 4, 1896, Utah was placed in our flag's constellation of Statehood. Now the constellation consists of 45 stars. The National flag, however, will not receive upon its field of blue this forty-fifth star until July 4, 1896. Congress having by law fixed the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence as the day upon which additions will be made to the constellation, representing the unity of our states.

The National flag was adopted legally on June 14, 1777, by the congress of the thirteen original states. It was to be made with thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, with a blue field in the upper corner next to the staff, in which blue field the thirteen stars should be affixed. A provision was also added to incorporate a new star in the blue field upon the admission of each new state.

The Delineator.

The Fashion articles for the month are timely and complete, covering the entire field of styles for Ladies, Misses and Children, Millinery, Linen, Dress Goods and Trimmings. The rich Holiday display in the shops, is interestingly described. The first of a brief series of Papers on The Care of the Teeth, by a well known New York dentist, will be found exceptionally valuable. Mrs. A. B. Longstreet describes the Carving of Meats, and in Seasonable Cookery Impromptu Luncheon Menus receive attention. In Mrs. Witherspoon's Tea-Table Gossip are noted some new Home-Made Holiday Gifts. The novelties in Knitting, Tatting, Crocheting and Lace-Making are illustrated and described. Published by The Butterick Publishing Co., New York, at \$1 per year.

A Fine Magazine.

Good resolutions are in order at all times, but especially so at New Year; and one of the best resolutions, that will, if adhered to, be the source of incalculable pleasure throughout the year, is to subscribe forthwith to Demorest's Family Magazine, the January number of which is just received, and of which we cannot speak too highly. It is a veritable New Year treat. From the first page to the last every one is bright and interesting, and most of the articles are profusely illustrated.

Everyone who will take the trouble to cut out this notice and forward it, with ten cents, to the address below, will receive a sample copy of Demorest's Magazine, containing a Pattern Order which entitles the holder to any pattern illustrated in any number of the Magazine published during the last twelve months, at the uniform price of four cents each; and frequently over thirty patterns are illustrated in one number, thus affording an almost unlimited variety to select from. Demorest's is published for \$2.00 a year by the Demorest Publishing Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York, and special inducements are offered for clubs.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

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.	75,663.57
Overdrafts.....	
Banking house.....	4,200.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,964.55
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.....	3,778.00
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.....	29,945.45
Commercial certificates of deposit.....	58,288.14
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.

THOS. E. WOOD, Notary Public.
(THOS. S. SEARS
WM. J. KNAPP
H. S. HOLMES
Directors.)

Total Deposits - \$168,134.45
Total cash - 36,418.61
Total loans - 175,739.89

R. McCOLGAN.

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur
Office and residence corner of Main and Park Streets.
Graduate of Philadelphia Polytechnic 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 domesticated 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.

CHELSEA, MICH.

FRANK SHAVER.

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

Pay the printer!

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

C. E. Whitaker is selling rock salt, 36 lbs for 25 cents.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

BARS FEWER BY FAR.

CHICAGO SALOON LICENSES GREATLY DECREASED.

Fully One Thousand Places Closed—Decisive Victory for Boers in the First Transvaal Battle—Fire, Rain, and Death in Two Cities.

Saloonists Go to the Wall.
Chicago will lose 1,000 saloons. The brewers have declined to longer stand good for the fixtures in the small places in return for the exclusive handling of one brand of beer. It is also claimed that the people do not have the money to support the vast number of groceries which have sprung into existence. In some localities each corner has been taken by a saloon, and the result is that many have been unable to make payments on the furniture. This has reduced the total issue of licenses to date to a few more than 4,000. There will be some additions to the list, however. The association has lifted the price of beer from \$4 a barrel to \$5. The change in price will affect those in the outlying districts most. Brewers are more discouraged than they have been for many years. They did less business last year, in proportion to capital invested, than for a long time. Milwaukee makes the same complaint. The output from the city was \$7,738 barrels less last year than for the year preceding. Chicago has also shipped less. The brewers hope that the abandonment of some places by men of bad paying habits will tempt others to start in the trade. Many of the breweries are now running at about half their capacity. Some would have closed entirely had not the price been put up a notch.

British Are Routed.
A London dispatch says: The invading English army in the Transvaal has been disastrously defeated by the Boers. A score or more have been killed, many wounded, and Dr. Jameson is a prisoner at Johannesburg. One of the most important acts of aggression ever committed by British arms has thus met with swift retribution. The details are meager of this glorious finale of what was intended to be a brilliant piece of bravado, which success might justify but which failure would make a crime. All that is known is that the Government messengers, with dispatches from London ordering Dr. Jameson to retreat to the Chartered Company's territory, reached Dr. Jameson Wednesday morning. He pocketed the Queen's orders, told the messenger ironically that he would attend to them, gave the command to his troops to saddle, and marched, not on the back track, but on toward Johannesburg. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he encountered the Boers at Krugersdorp, about thirty miles east of Johannesburg. There was hard fighting until sundown, and the British troops suffered severely. The famous marksmanship of the Boers was no less deadly than in their gallant defense against the same enemy fifteen years ago. Twenty men, including three officers, were killed, and fifty prisoners were taken before Dr. Jameson surrendered. These meager facts are all the information the Government vouchsafes.

Fire Horror at Columbus, Ohio.
A fire horror claimed six victims in Columbus, Ohio, Thursday morning. At 4 o'clock the residence of John H. Hibbard was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished six members of the family were suffocated by the smoke and their bodies partly cremated. Mr. Hibbard was secretary of the Central Ohio Natural Gas and Fuel Company and was connected by marriage with the Deshlers, Huntingtons and others of the wealthiest families of Columbus. Four sons less than 15 years of age and the colored servant, aged 18, escaped by jumping from the second-story window. Natural gas was used in the house, but the fire evidently originated from some defective construction in the wood-work.

Four Killed and Many Hurt.
With a detonation that was heard two miles from the fireworks stock of Dewey & Street, a Greenfield, N. J., firm, stored in the rear of 309 North 2d street, St. Louis, exploded Thursday afternoon. Four persons are dead, six missing, one fatally injured and thirty-two seriously hurt. Adjoining buildings were crushed like paper boxes, and in their fall carried scores of inmates down with the ruin. Windows were broken for blocks around, and the air was filled with powder smoke, sparks and flying debris. Two other explosions followed the first in rapid succession, completing the work of death and destruction. In addition a property loss of \$100,000 was entailed by fire.

BREVITIES.

Miss Ida Skinner, of Englewood, Ill., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Thursday night, attended only by Prof. C. C. Shumann, her betrothed husband, who comes from one of Chicago's best families, and is art instructor in a Chicago college. Miss Skinner was dying slowly, and, as her parents were without means, Prof. Shumann at his own expense took her South to recover her health. He has faithfully attended her to the last.

A San Francisco paper says the Government is preparing to prosecute the conspirators who perjured themselves to aid James Addison Peralta-Reavis in his mythical claim of 13,000,000 acres of land in New Mexico, worth \$75,000,000. Nearly every witness who testified in the case will be indicted. It is said that Attorney General Harmon will send Edward B. Whitney and Joshua E. Dodge, of Washington, to assist United States District Attorney Foote in the prosecution.

William J. Weeks, of Yaphank, L. I., aged 73 years, has issued a challenge to all persons over 70 years of age to skate him from fifty to 500 miles. He is a well-known skater and will allow any competitor one mile in every ten. Weeks has also come out with a challenge to any person in the world to contest with him in fancy figure skating and writing.

It was learned Thursday that a well-paying gold mine has been in full operation almost within the city limits of Duluth, Minn., for the last few months and that the owners have taken out many thousands of dollars' worth of metal.

EASTERN.

R. L. Higginson, of Boston, has begun suit for divorce against his wife, who eloped to Italy with James W. Smith. At Manaroneck, N. Y., the home of Thomas F. Oakes, ex-president of the Northern Pacific, at Orienta, was entered by burglars and silverware valued at several thousand dollars was stolen. The silverware included many heirlooms that were highly valued.

The Baltimore, Md., grand jury will be asked to investigate the disaster at the Front Street Theater. It is learned that, in addition to the mutilations practiced on the women who were killed in the panic in order to obtain their jewels, the box office was robbed of the entire night's receipts.

Alfred N. Tripp hanged himself in his barn at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He had but just come into \$300,000, left him by his father, Vincent Tripp. The last two months Tripp has been much depressed and has said repeatedly there was no longer any charm in life for him. His coachman found him hanging by a piece of clothesline from a rafter in the barn loft.

Herman P. Gerold, cashier of the Brookfield, Mass., Savings Bank, has disappeared. It is believed he is a defaulter for between \$10,000 and \$15,000 and his disappearance strengthens this belief. About three weeks ago George W. Johnson, president of the bank, was appointed receiver. He discovered that Gerold's accounts were wrong. Attachments have been placed upon Gerold's property in Brookfield and in Hampden County.

The Pittsburgh towboat Harry Brown ran aground at Glasshouse Reef, Brunot's Island, Monday morning. The pilot attempted to back into deeper water to release the fleet, when a heavy cable parted, the ends striking Jonathan Wood and a deck hand known as "Whitey." The latter was instantly killed and Wood was seriously but not fatally injured. Two coal boats and one barge, containing 60,000 bushels of coal, are at the bottom of the river as a result of the accident and the channel is blocked. The sunken boats will be blown out with dynamite by the Government. The loss will be very heavy.

By order of Gen. Horace Porter, who is president of the New York Grant Monument Association, all work upon the great mausoleum on Riverside drive has been suspended until the middle of March. This makes a hitch in the plans for dedicating the monument on April 21 next, which is the anniversary of the great commander's birthday, and it is now improbable that the dedication will take place until the anniversary in 1907. The annual exercises, however, will be held at the tomb next April. All the money necessary for the completion of the work has been subscribed, but it will be necessary to raise a new fund to provide for a caretaker and keeping the memorial in repair.

WESTERN.

Mayor Oakley, of Fort Wayne, Ind., ordered the Empire Variety Theater closed. Otto Hilmer, of Chicago, committed suicide at Atlanta because he had made a failure of a concession at the exposition. William Evergat shot and killed Arthur Jones, aged 15, near Bainbridge, Ohio. Evergat bet Jones he could shoot his hat off his head without hurting him. Jones won the bet.

Walter Sanger, the bicycle rider, and Miss Dora Kotzenberg, of Chicago, managed to steal away from a skating party at Milwaukee Friday evening long enough to get married.

At El Reno, O. T., the jury in the case of Eugene Hays, charged with killing Constable James Doss last March, has returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. This is the first conviction in Canadian County for murder.

The Missouri State University Glee and Banjo Club was held at Atchison, Kan., for a board bill. The club played to less than fifty people Thursday night, and could not leave for the next stand at St. Joseph at noon, as intended, because of the lack of funds to pay their hotel bills.

At Bismarck, N. D., a special meeting of the Wool Growers' Association of North Dakota was held for the purpose of taking action toward supporting the memorial for a return to the McKinley wool duties recently adopted and submitted to Congress by the National Wool Growers' Association.

Larkin Tutt, a colored Baptist minister residing at Clark, Mo., was taken from a train at Sturgeon, Mo., and given a severe beating for using insulting language to some white women on the train. He would not doubt have been tarred and feathered but for the timely arrival of the police. He is now in jail.

Two of the highwaymen who held up a street car Wednesday night at San Francisco and robbed Reuben Clarke of \$1,000 have been arrested. The discovery of a pouch containing \$800, which was buried in the sand near the Cliff House, led to the capture. The police lifted the sack where it was found and then lay in wait with Winchester.

Three persons were shot and a whole train-load of passengers were thrown into a panic by the attempt of Special Detective David McQuaid of the Monon Road to arrest John Weinhardt, an alleged lunatic, who, according to McQuaid, started in to clear out the Monon express which left the Polk street depot at Chicago Tuesday night. None of the injured will die.

"Arizona Charley," who enjoys the distinction of having successfully conducted a war of bull-fighting at Cripple Creek, Colo., despite the opposition of the local authorities and the Governor, had too much confidence in the marksmanship of a Hot Springs, Ark., friend, whom he requested to shoot a snowball from the top of his head. The ball of a 22-calibre revolver penetrated the scalp, making a complete circuit of his head and coming out behind.

Sunday morning at 6 o'clock seven tons of rock broke away from the cliff of the Niagara gorge, near the Battery elevator, and fell with full force upon the building used as a photograph gallery and waiting-room near the water's edge, 200 feet below. The building was smashed to splinters by the weighty mass and the splinters of the gorge trolley line were torn up for a short distance. Had the fall occurred later in the day there is little doubt but there would have been a loss of life, as the elevator is the present terminal point of the gorge road.

Mrs. J. Sam Brown, wife of a national banker, Mrs. Hamlin, wife of a merchant, and Miss Laura Blincoe, principal of one of the public schools, bantered each other to take a ride in the "hurry" wagon from the Union depot in Wichita, Kan., to

the city jail through the main thoroughfare of the city with a policeman. Mrs. Brown, the husband, not only consented, but secured the wagon from the chief of police. The thing was unknown to the public, and as the wagon dashed through the street with Mrs. Brown, who is a society queen, it caused a great sensation. Five hundred people followed them to the jail.

For lack of a pied piper of Detroit Swart Brothers, proprietors of the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Mich., desire a carload of cats. They desire them immediately. At present the visible supply of rats in the house is in excess of all demands. They don't annoy the guests as much as they seem to annoy one another. The back part of the house, where the guests do not sleep—nor the rats either—is filled by night with noises indicating that Rodent College and the University of Mus are playing a serial intercollegiate football match. What is chiefly desired are cats with a rat appetite. From 10 to 25 cents will be paid—the bigger the cat and his appetite the larger the price.

Four thousand pounds of dynamite, stored in a little frame about less than five thousand feet from the Chicago drainage canal at Rome, exploded at 4 o'clock Friday morning, and the terrific concussion was communicated to an area circumscribed by a circle forty miles in diameter. Every symptom of a powerful seismic disturbance was created by the power of the explosive material. Strata of limestone rock, dipping and falling in regular waves, were disturbed as if by some overwhelming subterranean power, and in districts miles away, where these strata came near the surface of the earth, houses were perceptibly jarred, dishes rattled, clocks stopped and the outpouring of startled people caused alarm in the neighborhoods. No one was hurt, but much damage was done to window glass in surrounding towns.

SOUTHERN.

The schooner Edna M. Champion, which sailed from Philadelphia on Oct. 12 for Port Tampa, Fla., with a cargo of coal, and had not since been heard from, has been given up as lost by her owners. The vessel had a crew consisting of Capt. Frank Somers and nine men, and, with the cargo, was valued at \$45,000.

Within two miles of Lebanon, Ky., early Sunday morning a relentless mob burned a woman, who was to become a mother, and riddled her gray-haired paragon with bullets. The blackened and disfigured corpses of the victims, Mrs. Thomas West and William Deveres, were found in the ruins of the woman's home by the 14-year-old daughter of the murdered man. The murders were among the most brutal ever enacted under the grewsome sway of droned Judge Lynch. Despite the pleadings for her father's life of a half clad, frightened child and the prayers and tears of the ill and helpless woman, the mob went through with its work in cold-blooded, cruel deliberation and only left when certain that both man and woman were dead. The affair was the outgrowth of the old story of faithless wife and vengeful husband. Deveres had himself killed the husband of the woman.

The Louisville express, west-bound, and the St. Louis express, east-bound, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern collided about 7 o'clock Monday night near Sekiton, O. Two unknown men were killed and nine injured, five of them fatally. The trains met on a curve. The west-bound train was going fifty and the east-bound thirty miles an hour. After the engineers saw each other so great was the speed of the trains, they did not have time to whistle for breaks. The trains came together with terrific force, the engines rushing against each other and tearing up, and to end, forming an acute angle with their pilots toward the sky. Two empty express cars on the St. Louis train crushed together and broke the force of the shock. The express car, a combination smoker and baggage car, and two coaches on this train piled up in a confused mass all badly shattered. The five cars of the Louisville express were heaped together beside the track. There were several doctors on the wrecked trains, and these, together with physicians from Sekiton and Delhi, attended the injured, who were taken into private houses near by.

WASHINGTON.

The sister ship of the new battleship Kearsarge has been named by Secretary Herbert for the State of Kentucky.

Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, has been tendered and has accepted a place on the Venezuelan commission.

The House Saturday passed the bond bill by a vote of 170 to 131. The closing hours of the debate were lacking in spirit and there was practically no excitement. Forty-seven Republicans refused to act with the majority of their party. The Populists and Democrats, with the exception of Mr. Hutchinson, of Texas, who voted for the bill, presented an unbroken front against the bill.

Secretary Olney has directed Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, to demand an indemnity of \$100,000 from Turkey for the benefit of American missionaries who suffered loss of property in the Kharpout outbreaks in November. Minister Terrell has also been instructed to inform the Sultan's Ministers that an additional indemnity will be demanded for the benefit of Americans who suffered loss of property at Marash a few weeks later. This second demand will be formally made as soon as the exact losses, as sustained by Americans at Marash, can be officially determined. It is not expected that the sum of the indemnity will be less than \$100,000, and it may be more. The Government does not expect that the Sultan will respond quickly to these demands, and in that event, after reasonable time for compliance is given, an ultimatum will be issued to the Turkish Government. Great Britain is said to be greatly incensed over this demand.

FOREIGN.

The young Duchess of Marlborough is seriously ill in Rome with typhoid fever. The fever was contracted while she was in Spain.

Princess Frederick Leopold, while skating on the ice on the Gnebnitzsee, near Berlin, had a narrow escape from drowning. The ice gave way and the Princess was immersed in the water until she was rescued with the aid of a plank by a passer-by.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in a colliery at Waldenburg, Prussian Silesia, forty-three miles southwest of Breslau. Fifty persons are known to have been killed or injured, and seventeen others are missing. Twenty-one bodies have been recovered, and twelve of the injured miners have been brought to the surface of the mine. The work of recovering the bodies of the others is progressing, and everything possible is being done for the injured.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Vienna Freie Presse telegraphs that Russia and France have actually promised diplomatic support to the United States in the Venezuelan trouble, and that Russia is prepared to facilitate the United States loan with her own gold reserve.

Official confirmation has been given to the London rumor that Oscar Wilde was quietly removed from Wormwood-Scrubs, the Government prison in which he has been confined since his conviction, to the jail at Reading. The removal was ordered by Home Secretary Ridley as the result of representations from the physicians in attendance on the prisoner at Wormwood-Scrubs, and is in the nature of an act of clemency. It is understood that Wilde will not be compelled to do any labor in his new quarters, but will be allowed an abundance of reading matter, as well as the privilege of exercising as much as he pleases in the jailyard, when the weather is favorable.

Caracas, Venezuela, dispatch: All the Latin-American republics are said to be in a secret league and will all Venezuela, it is expected, in case of a war against England. Colombia has responded to Venezuela's request, it is whispered, by promising to contribute 80,000 troops and agreeing to give the British Minister his passports unless England consents to submit the Guiana question to arbitration. Brazil is to send 100,000 men, armed and equipped. Mexico is counted upon to aid with a fleet. By calling out its militia Venezuela can place 250,000 men in the field. The Venezuelan Foreign Office is active. It will send immediately extra envoys to all parts of the world.

A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says: It is rumored that England, believing that the United States is determined to fight, is now willing to arbitrate with Venezuela and wishes to resume diplomatic relations for that reason. The Venezuelan Government, while declining to speak officially regarding this rumor, admits that Venezuela cannot now renew negotiations or receive any communication except through the United States. There is great excitement over a dispatch cabled to the London Times, and everyone demands the expulsion of the Times correspondent, Charles Akers. The American Minister said in an interview that such action would be imprudent at this juncture, and his counsel was accepted. The society for the defense of Venezuelan territory has elected Cleveland and Crespo honorary presidents. It offers the Government 50,000 men ready for war.

IN GENERAL.

William Waldorf Astor is reported to be engaged to Lady Randolph Churchill.

The Manitoba Government has replied to the appeal of the Dominion Government for a compromise on the parochial school question, declaring that it will handle the matter itself and resist any outside interference.

The United States cruiser Boston has received orders to proceed to the China station. It is believed that the order indicates a desire on the part of the administration to preserve the strength of the Asiatic squadron until domestic affairs in China become quieter.

The following cablegram was received at the Temple, Chicago, directed to Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Women's C. T. U., and signed by the vice president, Lady Henry Somerset: "Reigate, England.—President W. C. T. U., Temple, Chicago: We join prayer and influence to yours to avert greatest calamity possible to the world, a war between nations in whose history are involved the highest hopes of humanity. God grant we may stand united to fight oppression everywhere."

The national Armenian relief committee appeals to the people of the United States for immediate and generous contributions to relieve the needs of 350,000 Armenians who are destitute. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is chairman of this committee, which includes Archbishop Corrigan, Chalmers M. Depew, John S. Kennedy, Alexander E. Orr, Bishop Potter, Jacob Schiff, Everett P. Wheeler and Spencer Trask. The committee announces that the immediate need is for money, which should be sent to the treasurers, Brown Bros. & Co., Philadelphia and Boston. The only supplies that can be used are grain, coarse cotton and woolen goods in the piece, but no such contributions should be forwarded without previous communication with the committees.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 33c; butter, choice creamery, 23c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom, cop. \$20 to \$45 per ton for poor 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 \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 1 white, 20c to 27c; 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, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 63c to 67c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; rye, 37c to 38c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$4.25 to \$4.35.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 55c to 56c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; barley, No. 2, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 35c to 36c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; butter, creamery, 23c to 25c; eggs, Western, 20c to 22c.

CHICAGO IS HEALTHY MEET DEATH BY FIRE

THE LOWEST DEATH RATE OF ANY LARGE CITY.

Some of the Measures Which Have Helped Attain This Desirable Condition—Jobbery Is Charged in the Navy—Cleveland Names Commissioner.

Robust Chicago.

Chicago has the lowest death rate of any city of 200,000 or more population in the world. This is shown by the annual report of the city health department, completed Tuesday. The death rate, based upon the unreviewed figures, is 15.11 for a population of 1,000, as against 18.24 for last year, less than any previous report for the city. The whole report shows the health of the community to be in excellent and the sanitary condition of the city to be good. The low death rate, however, is the best evidence of the healthful condition of the city. Next in point of interest to the general public is that part of the report devoted to the crusade made by the authorities against impure milk, bad ice and the treatment of diphtheria. All of these, it is shown by figures that cannot be disputed, are the several causes that, with the general healthfulness of the Chicago air, have pulled down the death rate until the city stands first in the world in that respect.

Charged with Influencing Contracts.

Washington dispatch: Senator Chandler is probing into a Navy Department scandal of large proportions. By direction of the Senate the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will inquire into various little matters relating to the construction of warships, and incidentally it will be learned to what extent officers of the Ordnance Bureau are interested in patent processes by which, it is said, the Government is robbed by extortionate charges out of between \$500,000 and \$750,000 on every vessel built. Secretary Herbert wanted to let the contracts for the two warships about to be built, as it was thought better results could be obtained thereby, but he found himself strongly antagonized by the Ordnance Bureau, though the other experts of the department cordially endorsed the position he had taken. The stubborn resistance of the Ordnance Bureau finally prevailed, and the Secretary announced his intention to let the contracts in the old way. This decision set tongues wagging, and members of Congress were solemnly assured that there was rank rottenness in the Navy Department and that officials were using their positions to divert public moneys to their own pockets by corruptly influencing contracts, whereby the Government was forced into buying patented processes in which they were financially interested. The instructions given the Naval Committee will afford an opportunity for investigation into the alleged abuses. It will also serve to prevent the guilty parties from escaping by the usual method of defeating inquiry. The charges are now being aired, and the Navy Department must purge itself by proving the charges to be unfounded or else locate and cast out the guilty officers who are accused of bringing discredit on the country and disgrace upon the department.

Treachery of Customs Officer.

Through the treachery of an officer in the San Francisco custom house two carloads of Chinese from the Atlanta exposition have slipped through the hands of a score of United States inspectors and are now somewhere in Chinatown, out of the reach of Federal control on interference. The Chinese were landed in that city before daylight and were hurried in carriages into the Chinese quarter. How many there were in the party is not definitely known. Collector of the Port John H. Wise received what is considered to be reliable information that 104 were coming overland to the city, but the agents of the Chinese claim that only forty-three were spirited into the district. In Federal official circles the opinion prevails that over 100 Chinese escaped the officers.

Dropped from Army Ranks.

An order was issued from the War Department Tuesday, by authority of the President, dismissing from the United States army Lieut. Samuel S. Page, Fifteenth Infantry. Lieut. Page, who was stationed at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, was found guilty of shooting at his superior officer, Col. Crofton, commanding Fort Sheridan, within the limits of the post last summer and was sentenced to dismissal. Subsequently he was examined by medical officers because his sanity had been questioned, but it was found that alcoholism was the real cause of his actions, and the President therefore has approved the findings and sentence of the court-martial.

Five Men Chosen.

President Cleveland Wednesday night announced the appointment of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission as follows: David J. Brewer, of Kansas, Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White, of New York; Frederic H. Condit, of New York; Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland. The commission is regarded at Washington among those who had an opportunity to see the list as a very satisfactory one.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The Venezuelan Government is negotiating in the United States for war supplies. Four heavy guns have been sent from Caracas to fortify the harbor of Maracaibo. Special commissioners appointed to arrange an alliance of South and Central American republics against England are ready to depart.

At Newark, N. J., fire broke out late Monday night and destroyed the Kinney Block and its contents. The building was occupied by the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Erie, and the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad companies, Haworth, Engle & Clark, clothing; Chas. Charles' cafe.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in a colliery at Waldenburg, Prussian Silesia, forty-three miles southwest of Breslau, Tuesday. Fifty persons are known to have been killed or injured, and seventeen others are missing.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, dispatch: The Government intends to call a meeting of all diplomatic representatives of South America early in the new year to consider means of common defense against European aggression. It is denied in Rio Janeiro that Brazil will send troops to aid Venezuela.

MAN AND WOMAN BURNED ALIVE IN KENTUCKY

Mrs. T. J. West Cremated and W. A. Deveres Bullet-Ridden—Prayer of a Little Child Has No Effect on the Hand of Brutal Outlaws.

Mob's Awful Deed.

In Marion County, Ky., the other night a mob of about fifty men surrounded the house of Mrs. T. J. West and called for W. A. Deveres. Mrs. West came to the door and asked what was wanted. The mob fired on her and she ran back. The men continued to fire, and as Deveres did not make his appearance they applied the torch to the house. The blackened and disfigured corpses of the victims were found in the ruins of the woman's home the next day. The tragedy was one of the most brutal ever enacted. Despite the pleadings for her father's life of a half-clad, frightened child, and the prayers and tears of the ill and helpless woman, the mob went through with its work with cold-blooded, cruel deliberation, and only left when certain that both man and woman were dead.

Several months ago Deveres, a middle-aged widower, and Thomas West, a prosperous farmer, began a quarrel which continued throughout the fall until West instituted divorce proceedings and declared Deveres must die. The men met in Lebanon. West snapped his revolver, which missed fire, and Deveres killed him on the spot. On the plea of self-defense the murderer secured bail and scandalized the neighborhood by taking his two daughters and moving into West's house. The relatives of the murdered husband swore vengeance, and Saturday night it came. Close to 10 o'clock a band of men rode up to the West homestead and demanded admittance.

"Tom West is dead. Now it's your turn," the spokesman called, and Deveres awoke to find the house surrounded. Mrs. West rushed to a darkened window and began a wild appeal for mercy. A dozen bullets answered her cries, and the demand for immediate surrender was repeated. A hurried consultation was held inside the house, and then, white and terror-stricken, the little girl of Deveres was thrust out to plead with the mob. Clad in her nightgown, barefooted and unprotected, she bravely walked out into the moonlight and sobbed out a prayer for her white-haired father's life. "Get out. You're liable to get shot yourself," a ruffian said, and thoroughly panic-stricken the child fled to the cabin of a negro neighbor. Mrs. West then appeared at the door and made a last appeal for mercy. It was unavailing, and in another moment the house was fired.

The shrieks of the imprisoned wretches failed to move their torturers, who, after the flames reached the living-room, could see the man and woman in the agony of death by fire. Just before the roof fell the woman was seen to reel across the room and plunge headlong into the fireplace among the burning coals, and there she died. Wild with pain, Deveres, at the last moment, made a dash for liberty, but a score of bullets stopped him half a dozen steps from the door. In the morning the little girl led her negro protector to the scene, and there the bodies, scorched beyond recognition, were found.

BOND BILL PASSED.

House Adopts the Measure by a Majority of Thirty-four.

The House Saturday passed the bond bill by a vote of 170 to 130 and thus having discharged the task for which it has been sitting during the holiday recess, effected an agreement by which the House should adjourn three days in order to give members an opportunity to spend New Year's Day at their homes. The closing hours of debate were lacking in spirit and there was practically no excitement until a vote was taken. A margin of thirty-four by which the first section of the bill, against which Republican opponents of the measure massed their opposition, was passed and showed that the friends of the measure had marshaled every available vote in its favor. As it was, forty-seven Republicans refused to act with the majority of their party. The bill as passed, amends the "resumption act" so as to permit the issue of 3 per cent. coin bonds redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the Government and payable in fifteen years with a specific proviso that nothing in the bill shall be construed to repeal the act of 1878 for a re-issue of greenbacks and that the bonds shall first be offered for subscription at the subtreasuries and depositories of the United States. The second section of the bill provides for an issue of three-year 3 per cent. debt certificates of denominations of \$20 and multiples thereof in amounts not exceeding \$50,000,000 to meet temporary deficiencies.

News of Minor Note.

Max Lebaudy, a wealthy French sport, is dead.

Miss Hannah Levett died at Nashua, N. H., aged 106.

Spanish troops in Cuba are dying like sheep from fever.

Ten business houses were destroyed by fire at Gurley, Ala.

Judge W. R. Bright committed suicide with a revolver at Corsicana, Texas.

Danziger & Co.'s department store at Pittsburg, Pa., was closed by the sheriff.

Marshall Bigelow of the American consular court at Constantinople died of dropsy.

Lucius Wakeley is now general passenger agent of the Burlington lines in Missouri.

William Carson, of Fairfax, Mo., hanged himself in his barn. It is believed that he was temporarily insane.

Jacob Cewe, an employee of the Spring Valley Coal Company, fell down a shaft and was horribly mangled.

John Bailey, a farmer living near Columbus, Ind., was attacked by a large boar and terribly cut by the animal's tusks.

Henry Menier jumped from the Washburn street bridge at St. Paul, Minn., a height of 125 feet, and escaped uninjured.

Sam Emery, of Murray, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. He had suffered for years with a cancer.

Seven lives were lost by the sinking of the steamship Nansemond by the steamship Mexico, near the Dutch Guiana Island of Aruba.



A GOLDEN DREAM

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)

Cherubine, too, had stopped short, looking sharply from one to the other, her black features working and her forehead glistening full of lines as if she were puzzled and uneasy. But as Aube smiled and passed on, Cherubine drew a deep breath as if she were relieved, showed her white teeth, picked a bright scarlet flower from the bunch she held and offered it to the mulatto girl.

"Genie like a pretty flower?" she said. "Go in her beautiful hair."

Genie smiled and nodded, took the flower and passed it through her hair, the stalk resting behind her ear.

"She is beautiful, Cherub. You love her?"

"Love her?" cried Cherub, and she pressed both her hands to her breast, and half closed her eyes.

"And you would not like hurt to come to her?" whispered Genie.

"No, I would sooner die. I would kill anyone who hurt her," cried Cherubine.

"Yes, I thought so," said Genie, after a glance toward the door. "No one must hurt her, Cherub, so come to me to-night when it is dark."

"Come to you?" said the woman with a frightened look gathering in her countenance.

"Yes," whispered Genie, "and tell no one you are coming."

"But—but—" faltered Cherub, shrinking back, but Genie clutched her arm firmly, and there was a fierce look darted at the trembling woman.

"Come!"

"Must—I must come?" faltered the woman with a look of horror now gathering in her eyes.

"You know," whispered Genie, "it is the serpent's will, and it is to save her from ill."

Cherub uttered a piteous sigh.

"I shall expect you."

"But," whispered Cherub, catching at her arm, "there will not be to-night?"

"Silly woman," said Genie, laughing. "No, I shall be alone. Come; it is for her good."

A shiver ran through Cherubine, and a gray mist seemed to steal over her black face, dulling its glistening black luster; her lips quivered, and the ring of white appeared round her staring eyes.

"Well?" said Genie.

"I—I am afraid," stammered the woman.

"And you will go and tell her," whispered Genie. "No, you will not dare, for you know that you must come to-night, mind-to-night."

She half closed her eyes, and stood smiling for a few moments at Cherubine before turning and walking sharply away with the graceful, undulating swing of a woman of her race, her slave watching her as she passed on through the hot sunshine, the scarlet kerchief she wore glowing like some brilliant flower till she passed beneath the shadow cast by the trees.

"It is for her good," said the woman, involuntarily repeating Genie's words; "it is for her good, and I must go, I must go. Phelie would not, when the serpent sent her word, and Phelie died, and was laid in the cold, black earth." She shuddered, and the gray look in her face intensified.

"To-night—yes, I must go—I must go."

Just then, Paul came into sight and sauntered back towards the house, turning from time to time to look back as if in search of Aube.

The gray look passed from Cherubine's black face directly, her eyes sparkled, and she skin glistened once more as her thick lips were parted a little from the white teeth, but the gleam of mental sunshine passed away again, and the gray troubled look came back as she hurried into the house trembling and her eyes dark with the thought of the call she was compelled to obey that night, the idea still strong in her weak, superstitious mind that if she resisted the command her days would be numbered and she would die.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The position was strained, and Bart Durham felt that strong as he was in his knowledge of bodily ills, and ready to attack anything from a fever to a fracture, he was here helpless and obliged to allow himself to float on with the current into which his friend had plunged.

"I don't know what Lucie will say to me," he thought. "I might just as well have stopped at home, and had the pleasure of seeing her sometimes, for I am worse than useless here, only she would not have seen me, and the nuns would soon have had me dismissed for a nuisance."

"I don't know what to do," he muttered, as he pretended to smoke in the garden of the house they had made their headquarters, but his cigar was out and he spent the greater part of his time chewing the end into a brown pulp. "Those black fellows always seem to be watching us; the Consul says we must be cautious, and that's just what we are not, for it must come to a row between Paul and that fellow Sainstone, who is certainly making headway with the mother, and poor Paul knows it."

"A duel—that's what it will be. They fight duels out here and go in for assassinations and pleasant pastimes of that kind. Oh, they're a cheerful lot. I don't wonder that most of them are black. Place seems to be in half mourning for the souls they have sent to the other land. Depend upon it, if it does come to a challenge that sinister-looking sneak will take some mean, dirty advantage, for he is just one of those contemptible cowards who would not want to be killed decently. Well, I give him fair warning that if he does hurt Paul I'll poison him as sure as he's alive. Humph! that is if I have a chance."

"Oh, dear! it's precious hot. Be hotter if I go back without Paul. Lucie will never forgive me, and all the time he is

NEWS OF CONGRESS.

not be disturbed."

"You are a medical man, sir?" said Bart, quickly, in response to an appealing look from his friend.

"Yes," said the Creole, with a descending smile.

"What is the matter? I am a professional man myself."

He drew the Creole aside, and they talked together in a low voice, the Haytian doctor unwillingly and full of haughty condescension, but unable to resist the eager questions showered upon him by the Englishman, and as soon as possible he made his escape.

"Well?" cried Paul, eagerly.

"Very little to tell you," said Bart. "I had to drag what I know out of him. It seems that she was ailing yesterday and the day before. Last night her condition alarmed her mother, and the doctor was sent for. She is asleep now, and must not be disturbed. I can tell you nothing without seeing her."

"Madame Dulau," said Paul, excitedly, "my friend here is a clever doctor; take him to Aube's side."

Nousie shook her head sadly. "No," she said, "Doctor Gerard told me that he would not answer for her life if she was disturbed."

"The same old formula even here," muttered Bart.

"But when she wakes? Woman, woman," cried Paul, "her illness may be dangerous; for heaven's sake do not treat us as strangers now. I have only one thought, and that is for Aube's recovery. Don't, pray don't stand in the way of that."

"No, no," cried Nousie, and she clung to Paul's hands now. "I will do everything that is right for her. My darling! My poor, poor child!"

She burst into a passionate flood of tears, and the sound of a blow came from the buffet, followed by a howl.

Cherubine had let her forehead fall heavily upon the counter before her, and was sobbing wildly.

"Cherub, my poor girl," cried Nousie, piteously, and she ran to the woman's side and laid her hand upon her head, but with the effect only of making the sobs and hysterical cries come more loudly, and these were supplemented by low wails uttered in chorus by the blacks outside.

"Hush, Cherubine," whispered Nousie. "You will make my darling worse;" and she hurried out into the veranda to gesticulate and say some words in their own tongue to the blacks who were wailing wildly.

"The cries ceased on the instant, and Nousie came back to have her hands seized by Paul."

"For heaven's sake," he whispered, "don't let that man's ideas of professional etiquette stand in the way. Aube's life may be at stake. Madame Dulau, I love her better than my own life. I'll give up everything that she may be well and happy. I will not ask to go in. Let my friend see her—for your sake, do."

The tears sprang to Nousie's eyes, and in an impulsive, hysterical way she drew Paul to her and kissed him.

"You do love her," she cried, "as she—my darling—loves you. Yes; he shall see her—my life save her life."

"Save? Life? Oh, it is so bad as that?" cried Paul.

"Those who are stricken as she is here seldom live," wailed Nousie. "Stop, I'll see if she's awake; he shall go to her. He may save her yet."

"Bart, old fellow," whispered Paul, with his voice trembling; "think of all you know and have learned. You must—your shall save my darling's life."

Bart trembled with anxiety as he thought of his position, away from the help of a learned colleague, perhaps unable to obtain the necessary medicines when he grasped what the disease might be.

At last he spoke as they stood waiting eagerly for Nousie's return, and listening to the low groans of Cherubine as she lay forward with her face buried in her hands.

"I never felt so ignorant as I do now," said Bart, slowly; "but heaven helping me I'll do my best. Cheer up though, old fellow, we do not even know yet that there is danger. Some little ailment brought on by the worry, change and excitement of her new life here. More mental than anything else."

(To be continued.)

Japan's Great Cathedral.

When foreign architects visit Japan and see the Cathedral of Buddhism for the first time they are generally astonished at the magnificent structure. It is executed in pure Oriental style, and is richly ornamented with carvings.

H. Ito, a famous builder, of Nagoya City, designed it. The structure was commenced in 1878, and was completed this year. The cost has been estimated at \$17,000,000. It would have greatly exceeded this amount had not numbers of Buddhists worked without any recompense.

As the structure neared completion the committee having the work in charge was much perplexed as to fire insurance. They found that no company would assume the risk on such a valuable wooden structure, the danger of destruction by fire being very great, and thus the premiums would amount to an enormous sum of money. At last the committee decided on a design devised by Dr. Tanabe. Numbers of powerful foundations were constructed, both exterior and interior, which can be made to play on all parts of the structure at the same time.

Usually only one great ornamental fountain is playing, rising to the great height of 157 feet. This is probably the largest artificial fountain in existence, emitting 82,080 gallons per hour. In case of fire all the water pressure is directed through the numbers of exterior and interior fountains, thus every part of the structure, both inside and out, could soon be drenched, and any conflagration soon extinguished.

The Sponge in Water.

When the sponge is in the sea alive the inside of the pores is covered with a soft substance like the white of an egg. This appears to be the flesh of the animal, and currents of water may be seen running into the sponge through the small pores and out of it through the large ones; and it is supposed that, while the water is passing through the sponge, the nourishment requisite for the support of the animal is extracted from it.

Whence Comes Kalamazoo.

The Kalamazoo has an Indian name, Ne-gik-an-a-ma-zoo, "swimming otters."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

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

Lesson for Jan. 12.

Golden Text.—Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor of God and man.—Luke 2:52.

The lesson this week is found in Luke 2:40-52 and has for its subject, The Boy Jesus.

Jesus grew. All things that belong to this life, and are of a healthy sort, grow. We come up by gradations, sometimes by ways of hardness, attaining full development. Bulwer says regarding the chief thing, "Ours is a religion zealous in its demands, but how infinitely prodigal in its gifts! It troubles you for an hour, it rewards you in tribulations also; they help growth. Christ was like unto any other lad as to his physical, mental and spiritual growth. The great difference lay in this: That which was growing was a 'holy thing,' something else and higher than man. And hence the measure of this growth in wondrous height and breadth. Hence also the quality thereof.

At twelve, the earliest hour for appearance at the sacred courts, we find Christ there. Why should men and women disparage child convocation? Is not such a demand a sign of things, one or both: hearts empty of religious enthusiasm, homes bereft of religious influence. Dr. G. W. Northrup, Dr. J. S. Kennard, Dr. H. C. Mahie, and Dr. W. W. Boyd were all converted at twelve years of age.

Christ amid the doctors. Ah, what a day that must have been for him, what a day of truth-unfolding, of self-divulgence! And look at the other side. What a day it must have been for those teachers of the law! A happy thing for them that they were at church that day. What if Anna the prophetess had stayed away that day when the Christ child was brought in. What if these Rabbis had, by chance, absented themselves? They would have missed what was for them, perhaps their one day of the Lord. We can only imagine, and but vaguely, the thrills and transports of that day of privilege when the Christ, with a new light, looked out, and up, and in.

Christ again with his parents. Subject to them, yet calmly giving declaration to his high motive and mission. Filled with a consciousness divine he turns his steps to lowly paths and his back to humble burdens. He knows God, believes God, believes in himself, and he can wait. May our anxious souls drink in the calming lesson of that scene. The God-like one moving, quickly, obediently, back Nazarethward, waiting his time. "He that believeth shall not make haste."

Illustrations.

"The preacher," says Dr. A. T. Piereson, "should carry the atmosphere of heaven to meeting with him." And the people should go in like temperaments and temperature. What a gracious atmosphere about the holy family as they went up to Jerusalem! A lesson for us all—how to go to church.

God changed their plans a bit and gave them something they were not expecting. Why not thus enter God's court, always, with a free and ready heart prepared for new divulgements from God. Some one said to Dr. A. J. Gordon regarding a certain exceedingly orderly and well mapped-out service there at Clarendon street in the early days of the pastorate, "Do you always have a program made out for the Holy Ghost in your church?" It was kindly spoken and was the beginning of new things in that church, new and blessed.

It was just an ordinary service, but how much Christ got out of it! It was open to all, but only those took away blessings who came prepared to receive it. "The same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him." We go from God's presence full or empty-handed according to the heart within. "If you were set free what would you do?" was said through the grated bars of the prison. The convict under sentence of death answered too late that he would shoot the judge who committed him and the false witness who testified against him. And the questioner went sadly away to tear up the pardon he had in his pocket. Let there be love rather than hate in the heart as we go into God's house; otherwise we shall go away poor and not rich.

Dwight L. Moody received from a wealthy lady a beautiful clock. The origin of it was on this wise: The lady had become fearful, in her quest after things spiritual, that she would not be able, in the midst of trials and temptations, to attain unto the high mark. Mr. Moody told her the story of the clock. The pendulum of a clock once became discouraged. It did not see how it was ever going to tick out all the hours it was expected to measure. The clock, reasoning with it, said, "Only one tick at a time," and the pendulum took courage and went slowly but steadily on with its "tick-tick-tick." The lady seized upon the idea, herself took heart, and repeating the analogy very often, the people got to calling her Lady Pendulum. Learn patience: be willing to wait. Jesus waited three decades.

Ah, how he loved! Jesus carried our sorrows from first to last, infant sorrows, child sorrows, the "growing-pains" of youth, the heavier griefs of manhood, and the last great anguish of the cross. He has come all the way with us, loving us so. He has borne us on his heart of hearts. "Isn't the child heavy?" they said, pityingly, to the little Scotch lass who was carrying the heavy unkempt babe upon her back. "Na, na," she said, and then with an added accent of surprise, "Why—he's my brother!" "Having loved his own, he loved them unto the end."

Next Lesson—"The Ministry of John the Baptist."—Luke 3:15-22.

Seed Thoughts.

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.—Lowell.

So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.—Psalm xc:12.

There lives more faith in honest doubt, believe me, than in half the creeds.—Tennyson.

To-morrow thou wilt die, didst thou say. Posthumous? To-day it is too late. He is the wise man who lived yesterday.—Martialis.



A FIELD DAY.

of persons or corporations having legislation before Congress, and will not become either while retaining their places in the gallery. Visiting journalists, who may be allowed temporary admission to the gallery, must conform to the restrictions of this rule. The applications required by this rule must be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the standing committee of correspondents, one of the duties of which is to see that the occupation of the gallery is confined to bona fide telegraphic correspondents of reputable standing in their business, who represent daily newspapers. Not exceeding one seat is assigned to each paper; and it is the duty of the standing committee, at its discretion, to report violations of the privileges of the gallery to the Speaker, and pending his action thereon the offending correspondent is suspended. Clerks in the executive departments of the Government, and persons engaged in other occupations whose chief attention is not given to newspaper correspondence, are not entitled to admission. The press list in the Congressional Directory is confined to telegraphic correspondents. Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to admission. The gallery, subject to the approval of the

Speaker of the House of Representatives is under the control of the standing committee of correspondents. At the beginning of the present session a new rule was added to the list. By its terms the clerks of Representatives and Senators are not entitled to admission to the galleries. This regulation was made necessary by the fact that within the past year a great many men have come to Washington, drawing a salary of \$100 a month as clerks of members of the House, and at the same time attempting to do newspaper work. It was immediately apparent that there was grave



THE HOUSE PRESS GALLERY.

In the proceedings, such as a roll call on an important question, this is a convenient retreat; but as a rule the correspondents are too busy to linger long, the legislative day for this gathering of news being short enough at best.

The press rooms in the Senate wing are similarly arranged and furnished except that one side of the outer chamber is occupied by the two associations that gather and disseminate the news of Congress.

The busiest hours in the two galleries are usually from 11:30 in the morning until 2:30 in the afternoon. Within this period the representatives of the afternoon newspapers do the bulk of their work, writing and sending most of their news from the galleries after having obtained the same from interviews with members or out of the proceedings of the respective legislative bodies. The majority of the correspondents of morning newspapers merely make the galleries a base of operations from which they inaugurate expeditions into the various news fields around the Capitol, gathering their information and storing it away in mind or notebook to be spread upon the wires

danger of the next few years showing the presence of 350 clerks to members doing alleged newspaper work and holding rank with the legitimate corps of Washington correspondents. The danger to the public in such a condition would arise from the control of the Washington correspondence of the great newspapers of the country by men in the employ of Congressmen and subject to their fear and favor. As matters stand now, no man who draws a salary from the Government, either as the clerk of a Congressman, clerk of a committee or otherwise, can have his name borne on the roll of correspondents and entitled to admission to the press galleries. It is expected that one result of this reform will be to stimulate a spirit of independence and fearlessness among newspaper correspondents, and the public is sure to benefit by it in the end.

The corps of Washington correspondents is a representative body of writers, and includes men who reflect credit and honor upon the profession. They are gathered from every section of the country, and in most cases held high rank on the papers they represented before being sent to Washington to perform the important and responsible duties attaching to the work of a correspondent at the national capital. Some of them are veteran newspaper men, but the majority are men who have received the best part of their newspaper training within the last fifteen years. The moral standing of the Washington correspondents is high. Honesty is a prerequisite of their profession, courage and independence essentials, and a love of fair play and devotion to truth a marked characteristic. False statements about public matters or public men are never knowingly made without involving loss of reputation to the writer, although mistakes sometimes occur, when efforts are made to conceal legitimate news from them. In the nature of things, a newspaper would rather be right than wrong, and conservatism in the dissemination of news from Washington is a dominant factor.

There are unwritten rules of procedure among the correspondents which are religiously observed. It is not considered good form for a correspondent to write about the personal failings or infirmities of public men, and those who violate this code find themselves suddenly isolated and alone. It occasionally happens that a black sheep gets into the fold, and attempts by means that are more thrifty than honest to advance his material welfare, but he is soon discovered and cut off.

The Missouri-Iowa boundary dispute has been narrowed down to the question of ownership of a strip of land four miles long and 107 feet wide.

Four men held up a Baltimore and Ohio freight train near Chillicothe, Ohio, Conductor John McGraw was shot and dangerously wounded.

Admission to the press galleries of Congress is regulated by strict rules formed partly by the correspondents themselves, partly by the requirements of the Congressmen, and receiving the indorsement of the Speaker of the House and the committee on rules of the House and the committee on rules of the Senate. The rules require that persons desiring admission to the press gallery shall make application to the Speaker, as required by rule of the House of Representatives, and shall also state, in writing, for what paper or papers they are employed, and shall further state that they are not engaged in the prosecution of claims pending before Congress or the departments, and will not become so engaged while allowed admission to the gallery, and that they are not in any sense the agents or representatives

at night in the privacy of their own offices.

In the Senate lobby.

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In the Senate lobby.

LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

Mrs. E. Reed has been quite ill for a few days past.

O. D. Cummings is now night operator at the Michigan Central office at Ann Arbor.

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah White, sister of Thomas Flemming, was held at St. Mary's church Monday morning.

The Francisco Cornet Band will have a box social Wednesday, January 15th at the home of Henry Norton. All are cordially invited.

Miss Edith Boyd entertained about thirty of her young friends at her home on New Year's Eve. Everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

One Ypsilanti girl is getting discouraged this early in the year. She says that four young men have already promised to be a brother to her.

Rev. C. L. Adams is down on the program for a sermon to be delivered at a revival conference to be held in the M. E. church at Pinckney, January 21 and 22.

There will be the usual address before the lyceum at the Reading Room next Monday night, though it cannot yet be announced by whom it will be given.

All officers, officers elect and members of Columbian Hive L. O. T. M. meet at Macabae Hall, Saturday evening, January 11th at 7 o'clock. Business of importance.

The name of J. J. Raffrey is to be added to the list of early closers. The whistle of the stove works is to be blown every night at 8 o'clock as a signal to close doors.

The Baptist society held a neck-tie social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davidson, four miles south of Chelsea, Wednesday evening. Quite a large number enjoyed the sleigh ride and report a good time.

We have just printed a fresh lot of blank subscription receipts and are now anxiously waiting to hand out a few of them to our subscribers. Don't feel bashful about coming in after one, it always pleases us to fill them out.

Next week we will commence the publication of the series of letters from Hawaii, which we promised our readers a short time ago. These articles give promise of being very interesting, and our readers will gain much knowledge of the "Pearl of the Pacific" by a careful perusal of the letters.

The subject of the sermon at the Congregational church next Sunday morning will be "Back from the Father's House to Nazareth." In the evening the pastor will begin the custom of giving a short prelude upon some topic of common interest, the first subject being the Venezuelan question.

One of our citizens, upon entering his woodhouse one morning recently, found a pair of spectacles which had evidently been left by a midnight visitor who, probably being interrupted in his investigation of the woodpile for unknown purposes, was suddenly compelled to leave. Owner can have spectacles by proving property.

Mrs. Christina Rothfuss, widow of Jacob Rothfuss, received a New Year's present in the shape of a widow's pension. She secured this within five months of the time of application and without the aid of pension attorney or congressman, shedding business directly with the department, Archie W. Wilkinson drafting the affidavits.

A runaway about 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon made things lively up through Main street for a few moments. The team belonged to Fred Sager of Lima and had been tied while the owner was in the Chelsea Mills. In some manner they became untied and started up the street. They struck a tree in front of Mrs. Winans' residence, and came to a sudden stop. The damage was slight.

The question is often asked, "How long after property is sold for non-payment of taxes, before the state gives the purchaser a title that will stand against the owner's deed or title?" The answer is, one year. After the sale the owner has one year in which to redeem his property. If he does not redeem it in one year, then the purchaser gets a title from the state which is good against any other title for whatever the deed calls for, provided always the proceedings in the case have been regular. The owner must then make the best terms he can with the tax title holder if he wishes to get back his property.

Born, on Friday, January 3, 1896, to Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Burgess, a son.

The "week of prayer" is being observed at the different Protestant churches this week.

The Epworth League will hold a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glazier, Friday evening, January 17th. Everybody invited.

There will be joint installation of the newly elected officers of the K. O. T. M. and L. O. T. M. at the town hall, Wednesday evening, January 15th.

A box social will be given at the Sylvan Centre school house, Friday evening, January 10th, for the purpose of purchasing school apparatus. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Married at Aurora, Ill., Wednesday, January 1, 1896, Mr. Ernest Riggs of Michigan City, to Miss Alice Eggleston of Aurora. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs are guests of Mr. Riggs's sister, Mrs. Geo. Ward.

The market has been firm and inclined upward the past week but prices have not materially advanced on wheat. It now stands at 61c for red or white, rye 34c, oats 20c, barley 55c, beans 90c, clover seed \$4, dressed hogs \$4, chickens 5c, turkeys 7c, potatoes 15c, onions 25c, eggs 17c, butter 14c. Arrivals light.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Miss Vera Lewis of Cadillac visited the school this week.

Henry Steinbach visited the primary room Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Melencamp of the normal called on the High School last week.

Mrs. John Greening visited the primary chapel Tuesday morning.

Supt. Hart of the Grass Lake school called on the senior English class last week.

Misses Anna Bacon and Fannie Hoover visited the first grade last week.

Supt. Luxmore of the Vermontville school gave a fine lecture on the McKinley Bill before the History class Thursday.

School Reports.

Report of School District No. 11 for the month ending December 27. The following are the names of those whose standings in scholarship and deportment have been 90 or above. The star indicates that the pupil has not been tardy.

Lena Geotz,	Maggie Geotz.
May Denamore	Lillie Blach
Andrew Osterle	Katie Frey
John Osterle	Lizzie Blach
Mary Geotz*	Peter Osterle

M. C. ALLYN, Teacher.

Lima.

Mrs. Ella Eaton is visiting relatives near Ypsilanti.

Miss Canswick spent several days here with her mother Mrs. Eaton.

The dance last Friday night was a failure on account of the cold, stormy night.

The young people gave Fred, Geo. and Carrie Berels a surprise New Year's Eve.

Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the Gazette, Middletown, N. J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. P. Glazier & Co.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for throat and lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the throat and lungs, call at F. P. Glazier & Co.'s, sole agents, and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzzard, of West Monterey, Clarion Co., Pa., say: "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for the sale by F. P. Glazier & Co.

Lost—Saturday evening, a laprobe. Finder please leave at this office.

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.

PERSONAL.

Thos. Speers is visiting relatives in Battle Creek.

Mrs. J. Staffan spent Sunday with Dexter friends.

Rev. W. H. Walker spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Katherine Haarer spent Saturday last at Ann Arbor.

Roy Ellis of Clinton was the guest of Guy Lighthall Sunday.

Mrs. D. A. Warner has been entertaining her mother, Mrs. Gage.

Henry Stimson and Roy Hill returned to Ann Arbor Tuesday.

Miss Fannie Hammond spent part of last week at Whitmore Lake.

Mrs. Thos. Shaw of Ypsilanti spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

Miss Cora Taylor entertained Miss May Redford of Danville Sunday.

Maudie Congdon of Ypsilanti is the guest of her parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Paine of Grass Lake spent a few days of last week here.

Miss Norcross of Owosso was entertained by Miss Katherine Haarer last week.

Wm. Bates of Ypsilanti was the guest at the home of David Taylor, Sunday.

Mrs. M. Boyd spent the latter part of last week with friends in Eaton Rapids.

W. J. Torpy of Highland was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Paine last week.

Leo Staffan has gone to Seattle, Wash., where he expects to spend some time.

Misses Elsie, Fannie, Daisy and Mabel Hughes of Detroit spent last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Laird.

B. C. Turner of Jackson is the guest of Miss Laura Lane.

Dr. R. S. Armstrong was an Ann Arbor visitor Monday.

Frank Miller of Ithaca is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lathon Miller.

Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Adams attended a revival conference at Manchester Tuesday.

Wm. Gibson of Albion was entertained by Miss Mattie V. Stimson the latter part of last week.

Dorsey Hoppe who has been spending the holidays with his parents returned to Ann Arbor Monday.

Frank Melenkamp of Nineveh was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. U. H. Townsend part of last week.

Mrs. Dora Drake and son of Vickeryville were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Twitchell the first of the week.

Stephen Laird is visiting his sister at Newaygo.

Sales of Book Accounts.

I have in my hands for collection 95 accounts, formerly owned by R. A. Snyder, under \$2.00 in amount. Such of these as are not paid by January 20th, 1896, will be sold at my office to the highest bidder therefor, at which time, and not till then, a list of said accounts can be examined by parties desiring to bid thereon. All accounts over \$2.00 in amount not settled before January 20th, will put in judgments.

A. W. WILKINSON,
Atty. for Assignees.

Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by F. P. Glazier & Co.

To Enjoy Your Food

BE CHEERFUL
LOOK ON THE BRIGHT
SIDE OF THINGS
EAT SLOW, AND

TRADE AT

Freeman's Table Supply House.

This week we offer

Bulk Oysters.

Choicest solid meats, select.
Choicest selects in cans.
Choicest standards in cans.

Baked Goods.

Choicest butter crackers, graham wafers,
ginger snaps, cream crackers and bretzels.

Fruits.

Oranges, fine large, California navels.
Lemons, choicest, large, bright, smooth fruit.
Fancy Greenings, Baldwins and Spy Apples.
Choicest layer figs and dates.

BANANAS—Large, ripe, yellow fruit.

Coffee.

Chase & Sanborn's famous Boston Coffees,
always uniform in quality and positively
the best. Sold under the Seal Brand by us only.

Prices as low as anywhere

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.

HERE WE GO!

ONCE MORE

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ON ALL

Dry Goods Clothing Furnishing Goods Shoes

The balance of our ladies
Jackets and Capes will
be closed out at not over
one half actual value.

Come and See the Bargains.

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.

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.

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EASY TO TAKE

QUICK TO ACT

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

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.

THE FAMILY STORY

CHIP AND HIS CAMERA.

CHIP TAYLOR lived in a section of country where dollars looked about as big as cart wheels for the very good reason that they were about as hard to get. By all sorts of hard work and many kinds of self-denial Chip had succeeded by the time he had reached his 15th year in saving about \$15, which made him seem a capitalist to all the other boys and also to a great many men, and as everyone knew that Chip was a wideawake fellow who was anxious to get into steady business for himself, so that he could make life easier for his widowed mother and his little sisters, there was no end of acquaintances who tried to get into partnership with him and help him spend his money.

But Chip's father had always said that partnership was a hard ship to sail in; he had tried it, and he knew, so the boy looked persistently for some business in which he could make his own way, and one day he found it by purchasing a small second-hand camera and becoming a tramp photographer.

Chip's customers had to pay for his education, for some of the pictures which he took during his first few weeks were about as dreadful as could be imagined by a man with a night-mare, but the customers were not art critics; besides, Chip's pieces were cheap, and he was the only man in the business, so he made a little money from the very start, which is more than some of the world's greatest artists have done.

The young photographer had a good head for business, too; he did not set up a studio and smoke had tobacco and grumble about the dullness of business. He took his whole kit in his hands and roamed about the country, in search of people who he thought would be the most likely customers—farmers with horses which they thought would sell well in the city if dealers could know how they looked; women who thought their babies were the prettiest that ever lived, and young people who were in love with each other, and who, therefore, wanted to exchange pictures.

Anyone who has tried amateur photography knows that there are "many slips 'tween the cup and the lip," or, to speak more to the point, between the plate and the finished picture. There are about as many ways of spoiling characters, and Chip, without meaning to do anything of the kind, tried them all.

Practice makes perfect, so, in the course of time, Chip found himself clearing about \$1 a day, which was a lot of money for anyone to earn in that part of the country.

Little by little he learned that portraits of young people were the most profitable part of the business, and he began to be smart enough to take the pictures of pretty girls on credit or for nothing, trusting to luck to find out which young man was first or most "gone" on each girl. Then he would offer the young man, in strict confidence, to get him the girl's portrait at the customary price.

Chip tried the system in reverse—that is, by "taking" some of the more popular young men, trusting to work them off upon susceptible girls, but somehow this plan did not amount to much.

Either the girls hadn't any money, which is quite likely, or, still more likely, they didn't want young men's faces badly enough to pay for them, so Chip gave it up as a bad job and left his latest plates of young men to be developed when he had nothing else to do.

One of these undeveloped plates was of Frank Wilsey, the best-looking and the most popular store clerk in the village. Almost any girl would pay a cent a yard extra for material for a calico dress for the pleasure of purchasing from Frank Wilsey, and she would wait an hour to be served by Frank rather than buy of the proprietor himself.

Frank was a "great catch" in the estimation of all the girls and their mothers, and he became all the more so because he declined to be caught.

Suddenly, however, in the way that the unexpected has of turning up in even the least promising places, something occurred which set all the village girls to become jealous and envious. Some people who seemed to be rich, for they were traveling by carriage, with two servants in a buggy following, were obliged to stop in the village and call a physician for one of their party, an old lady.

The physician said the invalid must rest for several days, so there was a lot of scurrying to find proper accommodations for the party, there being no hotel in the place. They were finally accommodated by old Mrs. Trewley, whose husband had built the biggest house in the town and died just as the house was completed.

Old Mrs. Trewley quickly became the most popular woman in the village; neighbors who had almost forgotten her soon found excuses to borrow something, or to ask a question which they had long wanted to ask—anything, for an excuse to find out about people whom they had never seen, but who seemed to be rich.

The village interest in the strangers increased when one of the newcomers, a handsome young woman who seemed to wear her Sunday clothes all the time, appeared on the main street of the vil-

lage and dropped into the two or three stores, apparently because she could not amuse herself unless she was buying something.

Of course Frank Wilsey did his best to sell her something, and sell her as much of it as possible; people who paid cash, instead of having things charged, and who did not try to "beat down" the prices asked, were as scarce in that village as salutes in rum shops.

It did not take the village girls and other gossips long to learn that the young woman, whose name was Eunice Trait, did most of her purchasing at the store in which Frank Wilsey was clerk, and that anyone else who went into that store while Miss Trait was there was obliged to wait until the stranger had made her purchases.

And it was all because she wanted an excuse to talk as long as she could with Frank Wilsey, who certainly did all in his power to be obliging.

Public opinion was divided on the subject; the older people said that of course it was Frank's business to sell all he could to a person who would pay ready cash, while the girls said that Miss Trait was a bold, assuming, artful, hateful thing, and was merely making a plaything of a young man who ought to be old enough to have his eye-teeth cut and not to let anyone make a fool of him.

Public interest on the subject became so great that two apple-paring and one quilting bee were started in great haste so that there might be some good, big talks.

In the meantime Miss Trait, who was no fool, became immensely weary of her enforced stay in a village where she knew no one and found nothing to do. One day, while she was making some small purchases at the store, Chip Tyler dropped in for a moment, with his camera, and Frank asked him how business was. The young woman, after listening a moment, asked abruptly:

"Are you an amateur photographer?"

"I'm the only photographer of any kind in this whole country, ma'am," replied Chip with a pardonable pride.

"I've always wanted to learn something about it," said Miss Trait. "I wonder if I could employ you to teach me?"

"I'm ready for anything, ma'am, that means business," said Chip.

The lady made some inquiries of Frank Wilsey, who said that Chip was a clever little fellow, and his studio was in his mother's own house, and that the boy had made some pictures which were not bad, so within an hour Chip was engaged, at the princely salary of a dollar an hour, to teach Miss Trait all he knew about photography.

He began by taking a picture of Miss Trait herself, telling her the meaning of each detail of the operation, and after the sitting he had her take a picture of her instructor. Then teacher and pupil went into the room, with windows screened with yellow paper, which Frank had called his studio, and Chip taught Miss Trait to "develop" a plate.

Chip began with his own portrait, which the pupil herself had taken, and it "came out" so well that the pupil was delighted and insisted upon holding the plate in the sunlight outside, so that it might dry quickly and be "printed."

Meanwhile Chip developed the plate of Miss Trait herself, in taking which he had been extremely careful, for it would be a great feather in his cap to display the portrait of so notable a person as a "specimen."

But the peculiar way in which that picture slowly came out in the developing "bath" made him wonder greatly. No other person had been near by when the picture was taken, but the shadows seemed those of a man instead of a woman. As the details appeared it became evident that he had used, by mistake, the plateholder containing a plate for which Frank Wilsey had "set."

Well, never mind; he would finish it, and then pose Miss Trait again, on the plea that the plate was bad. But how oddly Frank's vest showed on the plate! Chip could not understand it.

Chip finally washed and "fixed" the plate, set it aside to dry and posed Miss Trait once more. The lady wished to develop it herself, of which Chip was very glad, for he wanted to print that picture of Frank, and find out what was the matter with it. He soon found out, for a print, taken quickly in the sunlight, showed that the matter with Frank's vest was that it was entirely covered by a face "as pretty as a picture" of Miss Trait! He had accidentally taken her picture on a plate which had already been used once, although not developed, and the offset was a print which—well, it looked as if Miss Trait had given her confidence and her heart to Frank Wilsey and was resting her head on his breast.

Chip thought the picture very dreadful, that is, it might be, if his new pupil chanced to see it—so he made haste to hide the print, and also to put the printing frame and plate out of sight. But isn't it astonishing how things will persist in working just as they should, in spite of all you may do to prevent?

Miss Trait developed and dried her plate, and looked at it sideways, as Chip had taught her to do, and she greatly liked the expression, and was wild to take a print from the plate at

once. Chip tried to empty the printing frame—his only one—without being seen, but Miss Trait's eyes had not been trained in a big city for nothing. It was quite plain to her that her youthful teacher was trying to hide the plate which he took from the frame, so she said:

"Let me see that plate, please." "It's a spoiled one," said Chip, throwing the plate upon the floor. Up to that time he never had dropped a plate, no matter how lightly, without hearing the sound of breaking glass, but the dreadful plate of Frank Wilsey and Miss Trait fell as solidly as if it had been a stove lid.

Chip stooped to get it, but Miss Trait was too quick for him; she got the plate and took it to the light, saying:

"What is it?" "It's an awful blunder—that's what it is," replied Chip, in desperation. "I stupidly used a plate on which another picture had been taken, but not developed."

"How funny!" said Miss Trait. Then the lady insisted upon making a print from it, and Chip thought seriously of running away and never coming back to town again—not, at least, until the Traits had departed. He got ready to run, and then from a corner of the house observed his pupil closely.

Miss Trait exposed the picture to the light. Two minutes later he saw her shade it with her shoulders and look at it curiously. Then he heard her laugh.

Oh, that laugh! It seemed to Chip that her laugh gave him a new lease of life, for it was a merry laugh, and one of the long kind that seemed as if it didn't know how to stop. Chip thought it safe to go back to his room. Miss Trait joined him within a few minutes, and said, in a matter-of-fact way:

"Now I know how spirit photographs may be taken. I'll have a lot of fun with them when I go back home."

Chip was so grateful that he felt like falling at Miss Trait's feet, but he didn't do it; neither did he ever see that plate again, and he could not say that he was sorry at the loss. Still, being a boy, he could not help doing a lot of wondering.

Miss Trait really seemed to think the photographic mistake a good joke. How would Frank Wilsey regard it? There was one way to find out. Chip toned and otherwise completed the single print he had taken from the offending plate. He bided his time, and one evening he showed it to Frank, at the store, telling him that it was one of the accidents of photography. Frank looked at the picture as if he doubted his own eyes, then he blushed and said:

"I'd give all my hopes of life for such an accident in earnest."

Stranger still, just such an accident finally came off. The picture set the young people to thinking about each other a great deal, and made them rather awkward when they met, and each knew what the other was thinking about, so in the course of time Miss Trait became Mrs. Wilsey, and Chip, in "store clothes," such as had never been seen in his native town, gave away the bride, for, as the bride herself, said:

"If it hadn't been for that dreadful photograph we mightn't have learned to think seriously of each other."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Enchanted Pumpkin.

When your little brother or sister has a birthday party and you want a novelty as a centerpiece for the tea-table, try the "enchanted pumpkin" and see what fun it will make for the guests.

It ought to be a prize pumpkin and a big one. Scoop out all the inside. That will do well enough to make pies out of for grown-up people on days that are not birthdays. Then stuff it full of toys tied up in mysterious-looking bundles.

To each package tie a bright ribbon, letting the loose ends fall out over the sides of the pumpkin. Then carefully replace the cap or stem part, which you cut off, so that it will look as if it were still whole, and place it on your tea table. Surrounded by ferns and colored autumn leaves and decorated with the drooping ends of the ribbons, it will make a very pretty centerpiece.

When the feast is over set the children to guessing how many seeds are in the pumpkin. When all have guessed, tell each to take hold of one of the ribbons, and when you say "Three!" they must pull on the ribbons, and in that way they will see how many seeds are in the pumpkin.

Of course each little guest secures a pretty gift.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Her Independence Threatened.

A republic that was fourteen centuries old when General Washington and his army were fighting the forces of King George III., including the hired Hessian contingent, is in danger of losing independence—the blessing which our colonial ancestors achieved in that memorable struggle. The wee commonwealth of San Marino, on the east side of the Apennine mountains, in Italy, by long odds the oldest of all existing republics, is threatened with this irremediable disaster. One of the provisions of the treaty under which Italy guaranteed the liberty of San Marino is to the effect that the republic shall coin no money, but adopt the coinage of Italy. But Italian money got to be very scarce in San Marino, and the little commonwealth, on the plea of absolute necessity, minted a limited number of gold and silver pieces for the use of the people. This did not disturb the party, but it fractured the treaty, and Signor Crispi, the Italian prime minister, proceeded to annul the guaranty of independence. This means the merging of San Marino into the kingdom of Italy. As the republic is too weak for successful resistance, she will probably yield to this harsh decree of cruel fate.—Washington Post.

"Men'll do anything for money," said Plodding Pete. "Yes," replied Mordering Mike. "Some fellows even work for it."—Washington Star.

WHIP THE BRITISH.

VICTORY FOR BOERS IN THE TRANSVAAL BATTLE.

Dr. Jameson Surrenders—Remnant of His Forces Now Imprisoned at Johannesburg—London Instructions Disregarded—Parallel to Venezuela

South Africa Excited. The invading English army in the Transvaal has been disastrously defeated by the Boers. A score or more have been killed, many wounded, and Dr. Jameson is a prisoner at Johannesburg. One of the most impudent acts of aggression ever committed even by British arms has thus met with swift retribution.

The details are meager of this inglorious finale of what was intended to be a brilliant piece of bravado, which success might justify but which failure would make a crime. All that is known is the Government messengers, with dispatches from London ordering Dr. Jameson to retreat to the Chartered Company's territory, reached Dr. Jameson Wednesday morning. He pocketed the Queen's orders, told the messenger laconically that he would attend to them, gave the command to his troops to saddle, and marched, not on the back track, but on toward Johannesburg.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he encountered the Boers at Krugersdorp. There was hard fighting until sundown, and the British troops suffered severely. The famous marksmanship of the Boers was no less deadly than in their gallant defense against the same enemy fifteen years ago. Twenty men, including three officers, were killed, and fifty prisoners were taken before Dr. Jameson surrendered.

A London dispatch says: The world

great social pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Chamberlain to rescue a dozen officers of the guards, several noblemen's sons and other young bloods with high connections, who are included in Dr. Jameson's force of invaders.

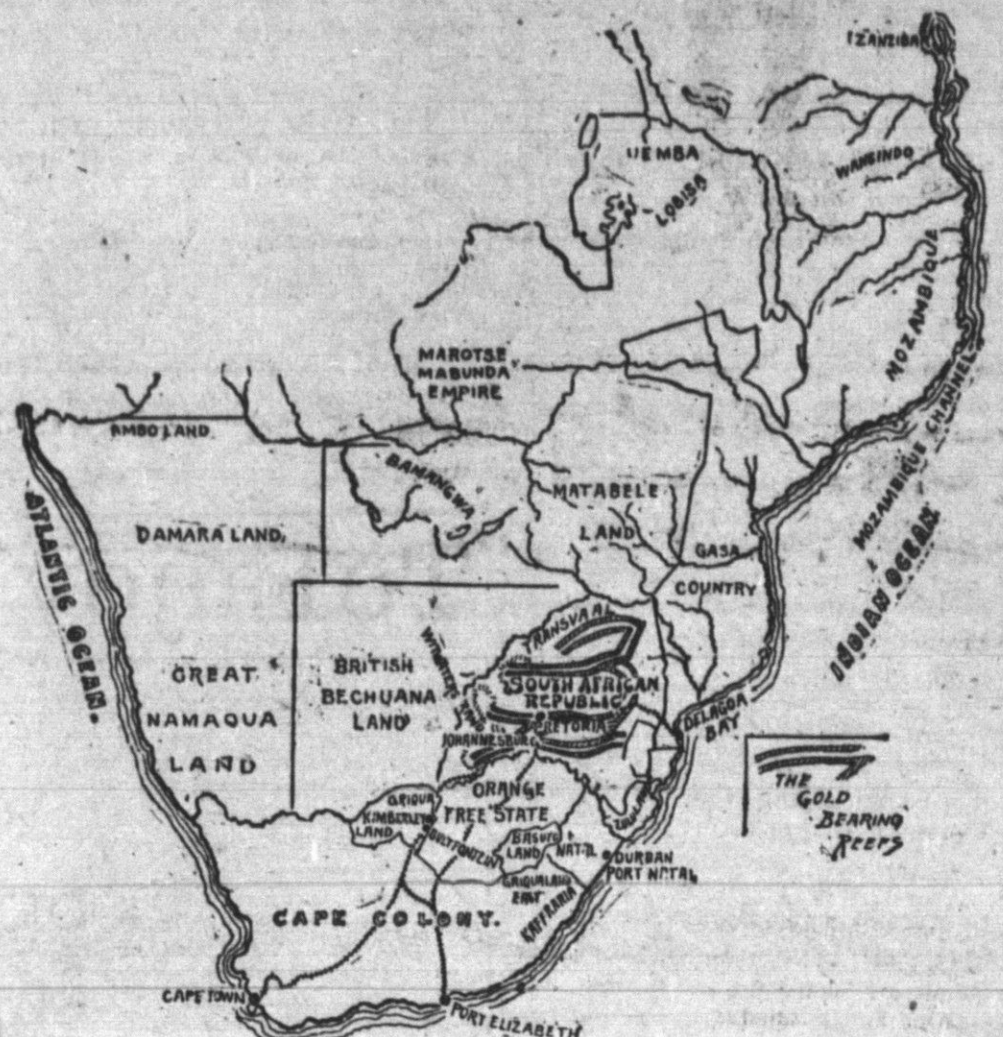
Cause of the Trouble.

There is no Schomburgk line in South Africa. There is no other line, says a



F. E. PAUL KRUGER, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRANSVAAL.

correspondent, which the imperialist passion of Great Britain and the greed of British colonists will recognize unless one or the other of the great powers, in its own interests, arbitrarily fixes a line be-



SOUTH AFRICAN TERRITORY IN WHICH THE TROUBLE OCCURRED.

will now be overwhelmed with disavowals from everybody concerned except Dr. Jameson. Nobody will be louder in protesting their innocence than the Chartered Company and Cecil Rhodes, but nobody will believe them. Nothing will change the popular conviction that what has happened is simply the overthrow of a bold and reckless plot. The part that failed was the promised uprising of the Uitlanders in Johannesburg. The revolt there was expected to begin the day before Dr. Jameson crossed the frontier. His justification was to be: "The Boers are mas-

yond which the advance guard of British trade and British rule may not go with safety to the imperial Government. Twenty years ago English dominion in South Africa extended only to latitude 30 degrees south of the equator. To-day the provisional boundary of the British South African Company's protectorate is at latitude 10 degrees south. How this has been accomplished the world knows. Never were irregulars in time of war given freer rein than Rhodes and Jameson and the Cape colonists generally have had in the butchery of natives and the seizure of territory. The war on poor old Lobengula, instigated and directed by this same defeated Jameson, was an unparalleled blot on nineteenth century civilization.

The issue to which all the nations of the earth are gradually awakening—whether the time has not come to forcibly prevent the extension of British dominion—has been precipitated by the rash act of Jameson, a high-handed adventurer of a type more patiently considered in the heyday of piracy than in our own time. It is inconceivable that the secretary for the colonies should not have been able to stop the South African Company's agent. Private letters prove that the sortie was in contemplation a month ago. Mr. Chamberlain's lamentations are tardy.

The predicament of the imperial Government is extremely awkward. On the one hand they have to restrain the lust and pugnacity of high-spirited colonists who have never feared to speak of the slenderness of the ties by which they are bound to the parent State. On the other hand, they face a brave people and the possibility of European complications. Let no one imagine the Boers will not fight. The English are disposed to discredit their courage, but they showed steadiness and daring at the Drakensberg Pass and on the height of Spitzkop, and in these battles as elsewhere their marvelous riflemen potted the English calmly and accurately. The feeling of Africa is with them. In their rebellion they had the sympathy of the Orange State, and it would not require much to



DR. C. S. JAMESON, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF MASHONALAND.

sacring our countrymen. Blood is thicker than water. We will march to their rescue."

Even that excuse would be sentimental rather than legal, but it would go in England if Germany and other countries did not make too much fuss about it. Hence the wires were cut and Dr. Jameson, with 700 men, dashed in at the appointed time to carry out their part of the plan. The faint-hearted foreigners in Johannesburg failed to begin the rebellion, and Dr. Jameson's rescue expedition be-



THE TYPICAL "LAAGER" (DEFENSIVE POST) USED IN SOUTH AFRICAN WARFARE.

came a horde of lawless freebooters, invading a friendly State. Such is the true aspect of the situation in the eyes of Englishmen. The British Government has already disavowed everything; so has Cecil Rhodes; so has the Chartered Company, through its directors in London.

It is by no means certain that the trouble in the Transvaal is at an end. British Thursday night was given the interesting spectacle of the British colonial secretary sending a beseeching appeal to President Kruger that the Boers deal leniently with the wounded and other prisoners. The reason of this is that

REMEDY FOR MANY ILLS.

A Medicine Which Has Been Used in the World Over.

Probably almost everybody in the United States knows Dr. R. R. stands for "red," "white," and "blue," and besides that, everybody who can read, write and figure knows that the same initials also stand for Radway's Ready Relief, the famous specific for all sorts of ills the human flesh is heir to. Its fame has passed out of the United States into almost every quarter of the globe. It has been used with good effect for many years.

Cramps, spasms, heartburn, colic, nervousness, sleeplessness, congestion of the lungs and stomach are among the diseases and affections for which it is a quick remedy. Dr. Radway's Sarsaparilla Resolvent is a blood purifier and a remedy for skin diseases and scrofulous affections.

His pills, too, are widely known as a remedy for liver and stomach diseases. The headquarters of the firm, which has branches all over the world, are at No. 35 Elm street, New York.

"Rook Island" Playing Cards. These popular cards are again for sale at 10 cents per pack, and thousands are buying them. They are the slickest card you ever handled, and 10 cents in stamps or coin per pack will secure one or more packs.

If money order, draft or stamps for five packs is received (viz., 50 cents) we will send them by express, charges paid. Orders for single packs are sent by mail, postpaid.

If you want each pack to contain an elegant engraved whist rules, remit with your order 2 cents extra per pack. Address JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A. Chicago.

Steel Balls. Billiard balls of cast steel have been made and used successfully at Stockholm. They are hollow, and weigh about as much as the ordinary ivory balls. A lathe is used to turn them to perfect smoothness.

Sooner or later a neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time Dr. B. Jayne's Expectorant.

The late Chauncey Goodrich died in the parlor at the age of 79. Twenty-five years ago he was a member of the Connecticut State Senate and was worth \$100,000.

The Prince of Wales wears his beard a la Van Dyke. His barber told him that it was the only style becoming to his fat face.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved itself the best blood purifier medical science has ever produced. It cures when other medicines utterly fail. Its record is unequalled in the history of medicine. Its success is based upon its intrinsic merit. Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, mild, effective. All druggists, etc.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD. **IMPERIAL GRANUM** Is Pure and unsweetened and can be retained by the weakest stomach. A safe, easily digested FOOD for DYSPEPTICS! Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John C. & Sons, New York.



KNOWLEDGE

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

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

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

KIDNEY'S PASTILLES. Prepared by Dr. J. C. & Sons, New York.

Keep Your Eyes

ON THE

Bank Drug Store.

They have new bargains every week and you are always sure of finding the best of everything at their counters.

This week we are selling

8 lbs choice muscatel raisins for 25c.
Good sugar corn 5c per can.
Large cucumber pickles 4c per dozen.
24 lbs brown sugar for \$1.00.
6 lbs best crackers for 25c.
Fresh oysters 16c, 18c and 23c per can.
Try our rich cream cheese 12 1-2c per lb.
Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.
Strongest 4 F ammonia 4c per pt.
All dollars patent medicines 58c to 75c.
25 boxes matches for 25c

Teas and Coffees a specialty.

We have the best goods that can be bought and will save you money on every pound. When looking for

Pure Spices and Extracts

Always remember the Bank Drug Store as we can guarantee ours to suit you. Our prices on

Silverware and Jewelry

Are making people do lots of talking about cut prices, etc., and we intend they shall continue to talk right along. We quote our customers prices that convince them that it is to their interest to trade with us.

Highest market price for eggs.

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Clothing from

J. J. RAFTREY

Largest stock, and lowest
prices. Satisfaction
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Special Prices

on holiday dress suits, business suits, and overcoats.

Pants Pants Pants

\$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50 and up

I solicit a call.

CENTRAL

MEAT MARKET

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

All kinds of
Sausages.

Give me a call.

ADAM EPPLER. W.J. KNAPP.

WE STAND AT THE HEAD.

Our Postoffice Department the Greatest in the World.

The United States has 70,000,000 population. Europe has 380,000,000. But the United States postoffice handles about as much mail matter as all Europe put together. In 1895 the United States railway mail handled 10,777,375,040 pieces. Mulhall gives the number of pieces in all Europe as 9,237,000,000 in 1893. Some increase has taken place since then, and Russia is omitted from Mulhall's tables; but the aggregate today is not over 11,000,000,000, or just about equal to our railway mail service mail.

The cost of our mail service is far below the aggregate of all Europe. The entire cost of our postal system in 1893 was \$84,321,489. A return just made by the Bernese International Bureau gives the expenses of the eight European nations, which combine post and telegraph expenses, at \$185,000,000. The expenses of the nine nations having a postoffice alone were \$25,000,000. In all, Europe handled in 1893 11,000,000,000 pieces for \$210,000,000, while this country handled about the same number of pieces for \$85,000,000.

This disproportion is, however, no credit to the United States. It is due to the fact that in almost all European countries farmers have their mail delivered at their doors. Here the farmer is required to go for his mail. Abroad rural and city districts are treated alike in free deliveries, save that the deliveries are more frequent in the cities than in the country.

The United States Postoffice Department is not only the greatest in the world—and its expenditure is greater than that of any one country, Germany coming next with \$67,700,000—but its growth is more rapid. In the last thirty years in this country the number of letters has grown about five-fold.

Chinese Examinations.

China is absolutely governed by a bureaucracy, created by competitive examination, tempered by connections, interest and bribery. The universal ambition is to become a government official. There is the temptation of almost irresistible power, with great prizes, and of many lucrative places; but, on the other hand, the blanks are innumerable, and the majority of the aspirants must resign themselves to mendacity. Six or eight thousand competitors may be assembled. Each man is carefully searched in case he should have concealed cribbs about his person. Then he is shut up with the examination papers for two days in an unfurnished cell about half the size of a roomy bathing machine. He brings his own food, such as it is, and in these dispiriting conditions he dashes off various essays and must throw off verses by the page. Should he come out successful, it is much to his credit, but even then, unless he has influential friends, he may wait indefinitely for the beginnings of advancement. All the officers, from the highest to the lowest, are compelled to be oppressive and corrupt.—Saturday Review.

Texas Educating the Negroes.

In Texas there are some eight academies and colleges for the higher education of Afro-Americans. Nearly all of these schools are presided over and taught by young Afro-Americans. The exceptions are the Tillotson school at Austin, one of the many supported by the American Missionary Association, which is manned entirely by whites, and Bishop College at Marshall, which has a white president and mixed teachers. These schools are scattered all over the State, and it is not easy to estimate the tremendous work they are doing for the future of the race and of the State. Indeed, they are revolutionizing the character of the people in Texas. It is a remarkable fact that in this respect, as in most of the States of the South, there are more of the schools for the higher education of colored people in Texas than there are for the whites.

Cubans Fight with Dynamite.

The Cubans have adopted dynamite as a means of combating the Spaniards in the protracted revolution, the echoes of which are now beginning to be heard throughout Europe. In the last battle between the combatants, fought in the mountains near Ramon de las Yagnas, the Cubans had filled holes in the earth with dynamite, and these mines they exploded while Spanish regiments were passing by. At the first explosion a Spanish lieutenant and thirteen soldiers were blown into pieces, and this so terrified the Spaniards that an entire company is said to have deserted to the insurgents. Several other explosions followed, which, though less fatal than the first, spread dismay among the Spaniards and greatly demoralized them.

Mail Box Robbers Caught.

Through the confession of one of their number the full story of the operations of six professional mail box robbers, who during the past two years have secured \$25,000 throughout the country, has come to light. All of these men but one have been arrested. Having procured a key which would unlock any of the letter boxes of the various cities of the Union, they commenced operations. Selecting such letters as contained money or checks they destroyed the rest. The checks they cashed in one way or another, generally by forging the indorsement of the payee. They are now in limbo.

French are Stay-at-Homes.

One reason why the French are not successful in colonizing is found in their intense attachment to their birth place. Americans will be surprised to learn that 21,000,000 of the 38,000,000 inhabitants of France live in the towns where they were born.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BARRELS FULL OF GOLD.

The Way They Pack the Coin to Send to Europe.

Two or more million dollars in gold withdrawn from the United States treasury, and put aboard steamers for shipment to Europe in one day sounds like a pretty big undertaking to persons outside of Wall street, yet it is but a few hours' labor to the men who make handling gold their business, and the whole transaction is a very simple one.

When a banker, or coffee merchant, or whoever it may be, determines to send gold abroad to meet his obligations, instead of buying bills of exchange, he accumulates the amount he intends to ship in currency in the form of greenbacks, treasury notes or gold certificates, and presents them at the sub-treasury. Uncle Sam is bound to maintain his credit, much as he may dislike to see the gold go, and the treasury officials turn over the equivalent of the currency presented in gold coin at short notice. When the gold is handed to the shipper all government responsibility ceases.

The yellow metal is put in canvas bags and carted to a cooper, whose specialty is making kegs for shipping gold. The gold kegs are about eighteen inches high and ten inches in diameter at the center. They are made of oak, and are firmly strapped with iron hoops. The packing of a keg of gold is as easy matter to the "gold cooper." A keg will hold \$5,000 of gold coin, and the cooper will have \$1,000,000 of it all packed ready for shipment in an hour's time. Each keg weighs 225 pounds, and is securely sealed. It is then ready for the truckman, who takes it to the steamer.

Economy in Fuel.

Prof. Carpenter, a writer and authority on the economy of fuel in present engineering methods, states that a study of the tests of boilers which have been made in this line shows, definitely, that a larger percentage of the value of the coal can be utilized when using anthracite and that bituminous coal and even oil can only be burned with large wastes of heat. Many who have intimately studied the subject are of the opinion that a large portion of the hydro-carbon gas contained in bituminous coal is given off when the coal is first fired and is carried away unconsumed with large volumes of fresh air before the furnace doors are closed. Whether or not there is absolute proof of this being so, Prof. Carpenter thinks there is little doubt that, to successfully fire bituminous coals they should first be gradually heated in the presence of a small amount of air, which will drive off the gas, and the gas liberated should then be passed over a body of incandescent coals in the presence of sufficient air to produce combustion. Mention is made of the scheme, favored by some, of drawing the gas downward through a body of incandescent coal, but no automatic device will replace an intelligent fireman, though it is admitted that no slight difference exists in the quality of these various machines, and some of them are of practical help.—New York Sun.

Wonderful Rain Clouds.

The efficiency of the clouds in lifting water will be brought home to us if we consider the rainfall over a garden 50 feet wide and 100 feet in length, says Popular Science Monthly. If one hundredth of an inch of rain occur, about 25 gallons or 250 pounds of water will have fallen. One inch of rain over the garden would mean 25,000 pounds of water. A rainfall of 45 inches in a year is not an unusually large rainfall. New York City has a mean annual rainfall of 45.2 inches, the observations covering a period of 22 years. If this rain of a year fell in equal amounts each day we would have for every acre of surface 2,800 gallons of water, or, in adroitly poured nearly 2,000 tons of water to the square mile. Tipping Manhattan Island each evening and draining it would give 200,000 tons of water. In a year over 70,000,000 tons of water are dropped on the roofs, sheds and pavements of Manhattan Island.

The Life of an Oyster.

The natural term of the oyster's life is not known, but there is the best reason to believe that it may extend to twenty years or more. Prof. Mobius is of opinion that most of the adult Schlegel oysters are from 7 to 10 years old, and that, though oysters over 20 years of age are rare, he has met with occasional specimens which had attained between 25 and 30 years. Oysters breed long before they are full grown, very probably in the first year of their age, certainly in the second. Their productivity appears to reach its maximum at 5 or 6 years, and afterward to decline; but much further observation is needed before any definite rules can be laid down on this subject. It is thought that not more than one oyster out of each million arrives at maturity.

They Traffic in Tarantulas.

According to a Pasadena paper the capturing and shipping of tarantulas may be classed as one of the industries of the Pacific coast. The business in this unique traffic resulted last year in the shipment from that place of over 20,000 tarantulas to meet the demand of the tourist traveler, and it is estimated that in the last five years 250,000 spiders have been sold.

Welding Lead.

An ingenious method of welding lead has been recently devised in France by M. Blondel. The surfaces to be joined are carefully cleaned, and between them is placed a thin layer of lead amalgam. On passing an ordinary soldering iron along the line of junction the mercury of the amalgam is vaporized, and the lead, set free in an exceedingly finely divided state, fuses and unites the two surfaces together.

For Job Printing Try The Standard

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

BAPTIST—Rev. J. H. Girdwood, pastor. Preaching, Sundays at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Sunday school at 12; Epworth League prayer meeting at 6:00 p. m.; class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sundays. Business meeting of Epworth League the first Friday evening of each month. Prayer meetings Thursdays at 7:30 p. m.

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

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

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Headache Destroys Health

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