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CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER 360

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

Good Clothes

I have built up my reputation by combining all the highest points of excellence in the garments which I turn out. A trial solicited.

J. GEO. WEBSTER.

R.I.P.A.N.S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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

D.E. SPARKS & SON.

HAWAII, THE PEARL OF THE PACIFIC

The Fourth of a Series of Letters by John R. Musick.

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One of the noted spots on the island of Oahu is the Pali. Every tourist to the island visits this historic and picturesque place. The Pali, or pass, which is the only road by which travelers can cross the island, passes over the brink of a precipice one thousand feet above the level of the sea. From this narrow Pali, not wide enough for two wagons to pass, one can see the ocean on both sides of the island. The view is perhaps unexcelled from any other point in the world. From Honolulu there is a broad well beaten road leading up to the Pali. Tourists go up in carriages or on horseback. I decided to make the journey on horseback, and so, mounted on a tough little mountain pony and accompanied by a young school teacher as guide on November 25, 1895, I left Queen street, and cantered through the town, Monka, on toward the mountains.

It was a delightful morning. A gentle breeze was blowing, though my guide assured me it would be hot enough before we returned.

"Leave your vest at home," he advised. "A coat and trousers will be all you will want."

"Is it so hot on the mountains?" I asked.

"No, but we will get it coming down. The wind in the pass, however, sometimes blows so hard that you can hardly keep your hat on your head, or hair either, for that matter."

Our coats were light summer ulsters such as are worn in July and August. While cantering down the street we sometimes glanced into the open doors. The houses usually have a deserted appearance as the inmates prefer the cool lanai to the parlor. But, as we passed one house, we saw a lady at the telephone gossiping with some lady friend in a distant part of the island.

"She has gone visiting," my guide explained. "Perhaps there is no place in the world where the telephone is used so much as it is here. Why the women will ask 'Central' the time of day rather than go in the next room and look at the clock. They often ask 'Central' if it is raining instead of looking out to see. 'Central' is the most overworked person on the island."

The telephone system on Oahu is perhaps the most complete in the world. Every part of the island is reached by telephone, and up every rugged mountain path the wires are stretched.

Passing fine apple ranches, tara patches and banana fields, we at last struck the main road. "From here we go up hill every foot," my guide explained, as he drew in his horse, panting from the recent gallop.

On our right just on a rising elevation was a veritable palace. An avenue of palms led from the main road up to the neat little cottages some distance in the background, then winding and turning until it was lost to view in the dense tropical foliage. After extending a long distance mountainward, it again came into view and extended down to the main road. This avenue of palms was wide enough for a broad carriage drive.

When we had ascended the road about two miles, we drew rein on a level spot, and looked back to catch a view of the city and bay. Honolulu lay among the trees like a pearl in an oyster shell, and the streets seemed mere threads in the distance, while the bay looked like a crystal mirror with the ships lying quietly at anchor. The beauty of the situation from this elevation is worth going twice the distance to see.

We were now on a higher plain covered with grass save where there were clusters of algerobas or small fields. Growing along the fence I recognized some old enemies that I used to encounter on the farm when a boy, the cucumber burrs. Notwithstanding the Americanism of the Hawaiians, the cucumber burr and taking up a collection in church were the only really familiar features in the country.

As we walked the horses up a steep incline, or galloped over a level plain, we met some odd and interesting people. A long caravan of pack-mules was seen coming down the road from the mountain. They were loaded with bags of rice. It is astonishing the amount of rice these hardy little creatures will carry up steep mountain sides, or along a shelving rock, where a single false step would precipitate them to the sharp rocks hundreds of feet below. These caravans of pack-mules were under the control of two Chinamen, one before and one behind. The caravans usually contained eight or twelve pack-mules, all tied together; the Chinaman in front leading the first mule, and a Chinaman in the rear lashing the laggards.

Flowers in wild profusion bloomed along the way, nature has done for this mountain road what the most skillful gardener might envy. Just below the

reservoir we came upon some native women washing. Their method was peculiar; the water was in a sort of stone basin, and they were kneeling with their bare knees on the stony earth, dipping the clothing into the water and rubbing it on a stone.

The reservoir which supplies Honolulu is fed from the mountain streams, of which there are many. A large board is placed up near the reservoir, on which is placed the order of the minister of the interior, in both English and Hawaiian, warning people to neither fish, wash, nor bathe in the waters above that point.

Crossing the bridge over the reservoir from a short distance, we found the ascent less steep. Wild guava trees grew in abundance along the road, some having ripe fruit on them which we ate and found delicious. The famous guava jellies are made of this fruit.

We crossed some of the plains made famous by the great battles fought by Kamehameha the Great, and, reaching a plateau, halted at the half-way house to get a drink of water and allow our horses drink and rest.

During the entire journey we did not meet a single white person. Wandering Chinese and Japanese without any home, or going to the markets were the only persons, save the natives, living along the road side.

At last the Pali was reached. The path winds along the pass between two mountains through which the wind sweeps down with such terrific force as to sometimes almost take one from his feet. The view from the Pali is sublime. On one side may be seen the sea, with Honolulu looking like a speck in the distance; on the other are the plantations and houses looking also like mere specks in the dim distance, with the dark blue sea for a background. Gigantic, grim, and silent as the sphinx, stands the frowning cliffs on the right, and on the left a sharp cone-like ridge extends so far away that it is lost in the distance, while the only possible place of crossing the island is at the Pali.

The Pali looks like the gate between two fairy lands. It is a pass that could be impregnable. A few hundred men could hold an army of thousands at bay. On the east side opposite Honolulu the descent is very steep and rocky. Two or three hundred feet below the top a spring gushes out from the rocks, falls into a pocket very inviting to the thirsty traveler. The road is traversed almost continually by the energetic Chinamen, the wandering Japs, and the tourists who are loud in their praise of its beauty and grandeur.

JOHN R. MUSICK.

Suicide near Dexter.

Friday forenoon Harry Hayes and his hired man, Clarence Porter, who live about two miles southwest of Dexter, visited that village, Hayes remaining all day. Porter returned home about 11 o'clock, and passing up-stairs, procured a revolver, came back and sat down in the kitchen where Mrs. Hays was engaged in cutting a pattern, and stood with her back to the man. Soon she heard a report and felt a stinging sensation on her neck. The fellow commenced to make apologies, saying that it was an accident and that he was very sorry. He left the house and went to the barn, and that was last he was seen alive. About noon Mrs. Hays began to get worried over his long stay, and went to a neighbors where she remained until her husband returned and then told her story to him. After a short search Porter was found with a bullet hole through his temple. The inquest was held yesterday at Dexter, a verdict of suicide being brought in. The testimony as given at the inquest was in accordance with the above facts. Porter was about 16 years of age, and was of a morbid nature, and it is thought that the accidental firing of the revolver unnerved him.

Cannot Fish With Bobs.

Dexter Leader: The question as to whether it is lawful to fish through the ice with bobs, has caused much discussion the past two weeks. For the purpose of settling the matter the deputy game warden for this district, Charles Bell, wrote to the State Game Warden for information, and this is his reply:

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Jan. 2, 1896. Charles H. Bell, Esq., Dexter, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Bobs come within the definition of set lines and it is certainly against the law to use them.

Yours truly,
CHASE S. OSBORN.

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, Feb. 4, 1896:

Wm. Secor. F. M. Hoosier. Persons calling for any of the above please say advertised.

GEO. S. LAIRD, P. M.

Pay the printer!

WHAT MEN HAVE SMOKED.

All Sorts of Substances Other than Tobacco Used.

It is hard to think of anything else than tobacco in connection with pipes. Certainly hardly any substance with the exception of the "fragrant weed" is now in general use, in civilized countries, at least; but it is a fact well worth noting in every smoker's hat that, taking the world altogether, from its dawn to the present time, tobacco, as it is known to-day, has been the least favored substance of all for filling the pipe bowl.

Innumerable are the substances that have been adopted at various times by nations on the boundaries of civilization or in far-away parts of the globe for "pipe fillings." Here, however, is a partial list, and one that has a good deal of novelty about it: The bark of the willow tree, the leaves of roses, wild thyme, lavender, tea, beet roots, maize, the roots of the walnut tree, rush, wood dust, hemp and opium.

And when it comes to pipes the variety of these consoling articles would make a list too long to be printed. Bamboo is used for almost everything in China, and the Chinese pipe stems are naturally of bamboo. In India leather takes the place of bamboo. Jasmine is used for pipe stems in Persia, and in Asia Minor cherry wood is a favorite material.

Russian pipes are generally enveloped with a metallic tissue to guard against fire, and nearly all have covers, these being precautions that are advisable in a country where so large a proportion of the houses are built of wood.

Perhaps the most curious pipe bowls in the world are to be found in the Philippine Islands, where, gold being the only metal handy, the inhabitants hollow out the nuggets and make use of them for their pipes. The pipes of old Rome, as antiquarians know, were made of bronze and iron, and the American Indians, it is needless to say, used stone.

Hidden City in the Arctic Seas.

The story of the hidden city revealed to the world by a mirage seen over the Muir glacier in Alaska has once more been started, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Several alleged observers have seen this alleged mirage, the most favored of them being an alleged John M. White, of Philadelphia, who on June 21, "some years ago," was able to study it for nine hours, from 11:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., through a powerful glass. Mr. White is quite certain he didn't dream this mirage because he has since seen photographs of it, taken by other people. The photographs do not look in the least like the mirage Mr. White saw, but that is immaterial to his argument, which is that the mirage couldn't very well have been photographed unless the mirage were visible; that if the mirage were visible there is no reason why he, Mr. White, should not have seen it if he were at the Muir glacier at the proper time of year; that having, indisputably, been at the Muir glacier at the proper time of year he is decidedly inclined to believe that he is not mistaken in his recollection that he saw the mirage. Mr. White's theory is that there is a flourishing open metropolis situated somewhere near the north pole on the shores of the open polar sea, and that when the sun "is at its highest northern point, as it is June 21, the mirage of the Arctic capital is reflected to the point where it appears over the Muir glacier."

One on the Minister.

A certain popular divine, who is noted quite as much for his absent-mindedness as for his general piety, was called in once by a young couple whose home had just been lightened by a miniature representative of the mother's self. The happy parents decided to have the christening at home. The minister took the child in his arms, and in his kind, fatherly way addressed a few words of advice to the young people. "See that you train this child up in the way that he should go," he began. "Give him the benefit of good example, and see that he is surrounded by the very best influences. If you do this, who knows but that he may become a George Washington or a General Grant? What is the name?"

"Jennie," demurely responded the mother.

Disappointed.



Landlady—If you don't pay by tonight, you must leave. I can't stand this any longer.

Student—Calm yourself. I will write to a friend immediately.

Landlady—Will he lend you money?

Student—Oh, no, but I think he has a vacant room!—Buch for Alle.

TO

Catch Your Eye

We quote you a few prices just to call your attention to what we are doing at the

Bank
Drug Store

Large, choice, navel oranges, 24c per doz.
Fresh ginger snaps 5c a lb
Fairbanks best cottolene 7c per lb
A very light table syrup 25c per gal
Best Electric kerosene oil 10c per gal.
7 bars Jackson soap, 25c.
Good sugar corn 5c per can.
Large cucumber pickles 4c per doz
4 lbs fresh California prunes for 25c

These are Samples

Of what we are doing every day for the people who trade at our counters. We make you lower prices than our competitors and we give you the best that can be found in any store. If you are very particular about the

T

You drink, give one of our choice rich brands a trial. We know it will please you and save you something on every pound.

Patent Medicines 1-3 to 1-4 off Regular Prices.

50 lbs sulphur for \$1.00.
Strongest 4F ammonia 4c per pt
Spirits of camphor 85c per pt.
Pure salt petre 8c per lb.

These are the kind of prices we are making in our drug department. Compare them with what you have been paying elsewhere and always remember that it pays to trade with F. P. Glazier & Co. Bring your receipts and prescriptions to us and we will prepare them at the lowest prices. A full line of all dye stuffs condition powders, chicken powders, etc.

Our assortment
of Silverware

is always complete. Something new received every few days. All pieces are quadruple-plate, fully guaranteed, and all one-fourth off the regular price for these goods.

Watches
and
Jewelry

No one can afford to be without a watch when they can buy them at the prices we are making. A gold filled case guaranteed for fifteen years with a 7-jewel Elgin movement for \$12.75. Do not buy a ring, pin, chain, charm, etc. without giving us an opportunity of quoting you prices.

Highest market-price for eggs.

F. P. Glazier & Co.

Headquarters for Sweet Peas

Mixed Varieties per pound 40 cents.
Half-pound 25 cents.
Quarter pound 15 cents.

...THE ONLY
NEW DOUBLE SWEET PEA Bride of Niagara
True to name. Packet 25 cents, half Packet 15 cents.

The Wonderful Crimson Rambler Rose Only 15 cents.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1896, THE PIONEER SEED CATALOGUE. Chromo-lithographs of Double Sweet Pea, Roses, Fuchsia White Phenomenal, Blackberries, Raspberries, New Leader Tomato, Vegetables.

Filled with good things old and new. Full list of Flowers, Vegetables, Small Fruits, etc., with description and prices. Mailed on receipt of 10 cts. which may be deducted from first order—really FREE—or free with an order for any of the above.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

JAMES VICK'S SONS

Subscribe for the Standard.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

LIVES CRUSHED OUT.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Scene of the Disaster at Hollidaysburg, Pa.—Wholesale Smuggling of an Explosive Drug—Remains of Nearly 200,000 Subjects.

Five Killed, Fifteen Injured.

Five persons were killed and nearly a score injured, some of them fatally, by the explosion of the large thirty-nine-inch cylinder boiler at the works of the Hollidaysburg, Pa. Iron and Nail Company Thursday morning. Only two employees escaped uninjured. The boiler was blown through the roof of the works, 200 feet in midair, and came sailing down like a spent rocket, crushing through the roof in another department of the works. The entire roof was precipitated to the floor below by the force of the explosion and the works were practically wrecked. The explosion was sufficient to rock the earth with the force of an earthquake and broke hundreds of windows a quarter of a mile from the mill. No explanation is offered as to the cause of the explosion. Some of the employees say they were short of steam before the accident occurred.

New War Vessel Launched.

The new gunboat Helena, named after Montana's capital, was launched Thursday at Newport News, Va. The honored custom of breaking a bottle of wine across the bows and christening the vessel was performed by Miss Agnes Belle Steele, daughter of Mayor Steele, of Helena, Mont., who headed a delegation of leading residents of that State. The Helena, which is of 1,100 tons burthen, will be assigned to service in the Chinese waters. She is designed especially for river service, and is 220 feet long, with a maximum beam of forty feet, but the mean draft is only nine feet, while the speed is expected to be at least thirteen knots. A novel feature of the Helena is that she has a large military mast, with tops similar to those on the big battleships. Another peculiar equipment is that provision is made for carrying an unusually large force of men, and the ship's boats are much larger than ordinary. The new gunboat will be armed with eight four-inch breech-loading rapid-firing guns, divided between the upper and gun decks. In addition to these there are four six-pounders and one two-pounder rapid-fire and two Gatlings.

Search Passengers from Germany.

As a result of the developments that extensive smuggling in phenacetin is going on at Philadelphia and other ports, under circumstances that baffle the customs officers, private investigators have been issued from the Treasury Department for a more than usually rigorous search of passengers and crews arriving from German ports, as well as of the vessels themselves. Information received from abroad furnishes conclusive proof that the smuggling operations in this drug—which is very expensive and upon which the duties are high—have been proceeding on a gigantic scale, and that for the purpose of evading duty the manufacturers have of late been wrapping the drug in tinfoil paper in such a way that it can be carried in the lining of coats or overcoats, or otherwise concealed, so that detection is made extremely difficult. As much as fifty pounds can be concealed about a man's person without his appearance indicating to the customs inspector that anything is wrong.

British Emigration.

The annual report of the British Government Board of Trade on emigration for the year 1905, compiled by Sir Robert Giffen, shows that during the year 185,296 men and women left the United Kingdom to seek homes and a livelihood in other portions of the globe. Of these, 112,633 were English, 18,277 Scotch and 54,486 Irish. Of the English emigrants 61,237 went to the United States and 14,176 to British North America. Of the Scotch, 13,231 were added to the population of the United States and 1,263 to that of Canada, while 52,178 Irish emigrants turned their faces toward "the land of the free and the home of the brave," and 1,119 sons and daughters of Erin's Isle turned toward Canada.

BREVITIES.

R. H. Pingree & Co., lumber dealers at Lewiston, Me., lost \$200,000 by fire. One of the most influential members of the College of Cardinals asserts that Pope Leo will absolutely refuse to give his consent to Prince Boris' baptism in the Greek orthodox church. Word was received at Wilkesbarre, Pa., from Pittsfield Junction that a terrific explosion occurred in the Twin shaft Wednesday. Four miners are reported killed and a number injured. A physician of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, declares that he has found a cure which is almost certain in its effects in yellow fever. The remedy consists of the internal use of doses of the extract of eucalyptus. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report a resolution on the Cuban question. It does not go quite so far as to recommend recognition, but is more emphatic than the extension of sympathy. At Colville, Wash., Judge Arthur sentenced Adolph Niese and his wife to twenty years in the penitentiary for beating their 10-year-old son to death. Shortly after the prisoners were placed in their cells both cut their throats with a razor. Niese is dead and his wife is in a critical condition. At the coroner's inquest on the bodies of Engineer Clark Trimble and Foreman George Waters, who were killed by the recent explosion of a locomotive boiler near South Charleston, Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, it was conclusively shown that the explosion was caused by their own neglect in letting the water in the boiler get too low. Rome dispatch: King Menelik continues his advance, cunningly paralyzing any offensive movement on the part of Gen. Baratieri by treating the battalion of Col. Galliano as hostages. The situation remains very critical.

EASTERN.

According to a New York rumor, Yvette Guilbert is to marry Teddy Marks, her manager.

The American ship Rosalia, Captain Joseph Hamilton, which left New York 217 days ago, has reached San Francisco after a season of disaster and delay. Three of her original crew were lost in the Atlantic and sixteen were left in the hospital at Rio Janeiro.

William Foster, Jr., of New York city, engaged in the business of mining and manufacturing, has made an assignment to his son. The liabilities are expected to be about \$400,000, and the assets are largely in excess of that amount. The assignment is made in order to enable Mr. Foster, who is in ill health, to retire from business.

Prominent residents of Hopewell, N. J., have organized the James W. Marshall National Monument Association of New Jersey, to erect a monument to the memory of James W. Marshall, who first discovered gold in California on Jan. 24, 1848. Marshall was born near Glasgow, in Mercer County, where it is proposed to erect the monument. An appeal for subscriptions will be made to California pioneers throughout the country.

It was during a spanking race to make New York port ahead of her fleet rival, the Cunarder Campania, that the American liner St. Paul ran her nose 100 feet into the white sands of Long Branch Friday at midnight. Stories differ about the Campania, it being declared and denied that she, too, ran aground, but was able to release herself. The stranding of the St. Paul, it was learned when her passengers arrived in the city at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, occurred at the close of a seventeen-hour race, called off on account of the heavy fog. This is vouched for both by Captain Walker of the Campania and the passengers of both ships. Walker came near going ashore himself off Elberon, but was warned by the men of the life-saving crews and dropped anchor in time to save his ship. It is possible the St. Paul cannot be floated in time to save her.

WESTERN.

The \$5,000 breach of promise suit of Miss Belle Avery, of Fond du Lac, Wis., against D. J. Evans, of Marshalltown, Iowa, was settled before it came to trial. It is understood that Miss Avery received quite a large amount of money to dismiss the suit.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church and the Free Methodist Church, of Yonkers, N. Y., have been holding revival meetings during the last three weeks. There have been eighty-six accessions to the First Methodist Church and over fifty conversions.

The south-bound Southern Pacific passenger train on the coast division ran into a washout Sunday night twenty miles south of San Francisco, derailling the locomotive and four cars. Engineer John Keyer was killed and several passengers injured, but none seriously.

Springfield is the place and April 29 is the time fixed by the Illinois State Central Committee for holding the State Republican convention. The vote on the location stood: Springfield, 13; Peoria, 11. One blank ballot was cast and two members of the committee were absent.

The Cook County Commissioners at Chicago canceled the contract with P. Kennedy & Co., who are charged with delivering short-weight coal to the county's dependents, voted to withhold further payments to that firm and appointed a committee to present the case to the Grand Jury.

Gov. Rich pardoned Bartholomew Sands, one of the oldest convicts in the prison at Jackson, Mich. He was convicted in the Circuit Court from Oakland County of criminal assault and sentenced Sept. 29, 1892, to life imprisonment. He has always maintained he was innocent of the charge.

An explosion of chemicals in the laboratory of the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, in room 219 of the old Crock Exchange Building at Chicago, caused a fire that wrecked all the offices on the second floor, frightened into panic or hysteria the occupants of the building and resulted in the severe injury of two persons.

St. Paul's chances for entertaining the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic next September received a setback Tuesday by the action of the Western Passenger Association, and as a result of the arbitrary stand taken by that railroad octopus, the national encampment of 1896 may have to be abandoned entirely. The association insists upon a seven-day limit to all tickets.

Webster Groce, the St. Louis suburb, was wildly excited over the tragedy, when Bertram A. Atwater, the young Chicago artist who had gone to visit his betrothed, was waylaid by highwaymen. One of the robbers, John Schmidt, wounded to death by the plucky Chicagoan, will die. The other three, Sam Foster, a colored ex-convict, who fired the fatal shots, and Peter Schmidt, who arranged the trap into which Mr. Atwater was unsuspectingly lured and then slain, are in custody. At their examination they tried to escape, and only determined action by the officers prevented a mob from lynching them.

"I did the deed. I killed George Wells and don't want anyone else to suffer for the crime but myself," said Henry C. Foster, as he stood upon the scaffold at the Cook County Jail at Chicago Friday noon. Three minutes later the murder for which the young colored man had been tried was legally avenged. The "Black Bear" died with the exclamation of the nerve that he has so often declared he would display upon the gallows. Not once did he betray weakness during the ordeal which preceded the adjusting of the noose and the paraphernalia of death. There was an absence of the bravado manner that the young man's varied life might have instilled in him.

In the trial at Wichita, Kan., of F. M. Williamson, charged with murdering Henry H. Leonard to secure the latter's life insurance, Michael Jordan, an old soldier, swore that Williamson approached him last October, a month before the crime was committed, and suggested that he knew where \$500 could easily be made. Williamson told him that he knew of a woman who held a \$5,000 insurance policy on the life of Leonard, and that she would give \$500 of the insurance to a man that would kill him. Williamson told Jordan all the details of the scheme, and Jordan repeated them in court. The theory of the State has always been that Williamson consented to a divorce from his wife that she might marry Leonard, under agreement that they would afterward kill Leonard to get the insurance on his life.

Two impetuous young men, said to be from New England and giving the names of Mason M. Totten and C. T.

Holliday, have been arrested at Kansas City by postoffice inspectors from Denver and St. Louis. The prisoners are accused of having used the United States mails in swindling several mining stock brokers of Denver. Their plan, operating from Kansas City, was to send urgent requests by mail for certain mining stocks, including checks on Kansas City banks covering the market value of the shares asked for. Neither of the men had a cent in bank. In this manner they secured 20,000 shares of stock from two Denver brokers in exchange for worthless checks for \$335. The stocks have all been recovered. The swindlers were preparing to visit Chicago, where they hoped to sell their shares on the mining exchange.

There has been a good deal of newspaper talk lately about fusion between the Democrats and Populists in Kansas this year, with George W. Glick as the candidate for Governor. While such a combination is possible, it is not probable, says a Topeka dispatch. Many of the Democratic leaders are opposed to any kind of a coalition with the Populists, claiming that it would result disastrously to their organization, as did the arrangement of 1902. The Populist leaders also are opposed to fusion. Those who are outspoken for fusion are Democrats and Populists who prefer anything to Republicanism. This faction is greatly in the minority, but it is growing. However, it is the opinion of conservative Democrats and Populists that there will not be any fusion on State officers this year, and that there will be three straight tickets in the field as in 1904.

WASHINGTON.

Judges Field, Harlan, Brewer and Brown, of the Supreme Court, rendered their decision in the Northern Pacific receivership case, holding all the courts along the line of the road to be ancillary to Judge Jenkins' court at Milwaukee. This decision gives the Milwaukee court jurisdiction over the entire system in the matter of receiverships.

Washington dispatch: Col. R. E. A. Croft, commander of the Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry at Fort Sheridan, Ill., has been asked to retire from the army. Secretary Lammont sent him a letter saying that on account of certain evidence revealed in the Pague court-martial trial the President would be pleased to grant his application for retirement. In six months more Croft could have retired upon his own motion.

Louis Gracitana, an artist, was found dead in bed at Washington. He had turned on the gas before retiring and was asphyxiated. Despondency was the probable cause for the act. Gracitana had up to Saturday worked on the new congressional library building as a decorator, and was said to be an expert in his profession. He had been employed in Chicago and California. He had traveled the world over and had exercised his talent in the principal cities. The suicide was about forty years of age and a Swiss by birth.

Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the House, prayed eloquently for bleeding Armenia Monday. "Hear the cry of our agony," he prayed, "in behalf of the people of Armenia, despoiled, tortured, their homes in ashes, their men and women and children slain at the edge of the sword, their women dishonored. Amuse and unite the powers of Christendom, the queen, the czar, the kaiser, kings and princes, their ministers and people, that the sultan shall be forced to sheathe his bloody sword and stay the frenzied rage of his fanatical soldiery and subjects."

FOREIGN.

Anatole France, the author, has been elected a member of the French Academy. At London Ambassador Bayard sent Queen Victoria a message from President Cleveland expressing sincere condolence with her Majesty on the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

The Chinese Government has agreed to open the West River provided China is allowed to retain the territory ceded under the Burma-China convention in 1894. The cities of Canton and Hong Kong are situated on the bay into which the West River empties. The news occasioned no small satisfaction in Hong Kong. The trade of the rich province of Yunnan had begun to be diverted by the activity of the French in Tonquin from its natural channel down the river.

Uncle Sam has brought the sultan to time, and there is now little likelihood that any of the American cruisers will have waylaid the sultan in the Levant, with Mohammedan towns as targets. During the Armenian debate Monday in the House, Mr. Hitt of Illinois, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, announced that the Turkish Government had admitted the justice of claims for indemnity in the Kharput and Marsh outrages, and would pay the sums demanded by Secretary Olney. These sums amounted to about \$200,000.

Owing to the energetic representations of United States Minister Terrell, Miss Barton and her party will be permitted by the Turkish Government to distribute relief to the distressed Armenians, although the Red Cross will not figure in the work. This news came to the State Department Friday in a cablegram from the minister to Secretary Olney, in which he said that while the porte refuses such permission to the Red Cross, or to the members of the Red Cross, and thereby declines to officially recognize that society, it will permit any person whom the minister names and approves to distribute relief in the interior of Turkey, provided the Turkish authorities are kept informed of what they are doing. There can be no question that Miss Barton and her party will be so designated by Mr. Terrell. But it is apprehended that they will encounter almost insurmountable obstacles in reaching the field of action, as the mountain passes between the seaboard and the interior are now practically impassable owing to the deep snow.

Late advices from China tell of the uttering by Chinese forgers, on the Island of Java, of \$3,000,000 of Java bank notes. In order to get notes accepted forged notes have been discovered, and many prominent Chinese merchants have been placed under arrest, including Captain China, one of the wealthiest Chinese in Java. It is believed by the police that the forgeries were completed in Singapore. Kwee-Che-Soo, a native of China, now a resident of Sourabaya, and a band of native etchers have been arrested. Soo has confessed to having committed the forgeries, and implicates many others, all of whom insist they are innocent. Nearly all the leading Chinese merchants of Java have been victimized. Soo is noted for his cunning. Most of the notes made under his instruction were for \$1,000 each. On searching Soo's house not only

were found the forged seals of the notary, but also a number of forged bank notes of \$200 each which had recently been made. Soo confessed and offered to give the names of all the other culprits. One of the principals of the gang was Keng Kie, in whose house were found engraved plates and other tools used for the forgeries. Flashed bank notes for \$500 and some in course of being completed were also found.

The Hart Line steamers, plying between Philadelphia and Cuba and the West Indies, will in future be armed with cannon and Maxim guns. Capt. Ker, command for the owners, has notified the Collector of the Port that they will carry how-chasers, and will blow the exotic Spaniards to kingdom come should they give any more trouble. The two vessels first on the list for equipment are the Florida and Laurada, both of which have gained no little notoriety from their alleged connection with filibustering expeditions to Cuba. Capt. Ker avers that both vessels will need arms for self-protection, the Laurada from the pirates which infest the coast of Africa, the Florida from the Spaniards gunboats. The Spanish authorities in the city will, it is said, exert every influence to prevent the Hart boats from leaving the port of Philadelphia with arms on board. Capt. Ker said: "I am told that the Spanish authorities have said that if they catch any of the vessels of the Hart Line in Cuban waters they will make it hot for them, but I have every reason to believe that I have every reason to distrust the Spaniards. The verdict in the case of Capt. Hughes shows that our vessels have not done anything wrong. We are not going to give up the West Indies trade, and we know there are no United States war vessels to protect us. We have concluded to go into the protecting business ourselves and we will put guns on our boats and use them if necessary. There are lots of young men from our naval training vessels who would be only too glad to get positions where they could show their capacity, and there are no better gunners in the world than they are."

IN GENERAL.

Mme. Modjeska's company has been released for four weeks, owing to the illness of the star.

Jennie Goldthwaite, the "Kitty Glover" of the Princess Bonnie Opera Company, is engaged to marry Frank Murphy, the Chicago broker.

Advices from Alaska say that the steamer Rastler picked up thirteen starving men in a rowboat. The men were on the way from Seward City to Juneau, and had not had food or water for two days. They acted like wolves.

The steamer J. W. Hawkins, bound from New York to Cuba on a filibustering expedition, was abandoned at sea off Long Island Sunday night in a terrific gale, and of the 176 men on board only 115 are accounted for. Ten are known to have been drowned, and it is believed fifty-three others met a like fate.

A double murder was committed at Hoonah, Alaska, on account of the failure of Ich-Ka-lah, a medicine man of the Hoonah tribe, to cure a young Indian. The medicine man blamed a young Indian, who immediately shot the doctor. Then the doctor's cousin shot the slayer of the doctor. A few blankets squared the deal.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The week has been marked by improvements apparent rather than real. Prices of some products have risen, but only because supplies are believed to be smaller than expected. The Senate still injures all business by doing nothing and the treasury cannot expect to gain in gold as yet, but loses less than was expected. It is generally assumed that the new loan will be placed without difficulty, though the successive payments may cause continued disturbance. A deluge of foreign reports favorable to wheat speculation found ready answer in an advance of over 5 cents here, in spite of Western receipts 50 per cent. larger than last year."

The ban placed by the Roman Catholic Church upon the orders of Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance and Odd Fellows is absolute and admits of no further discussion. This is the mandate of the pope, through his official representative, Cardinal Satolli. The three orders named have a Roman Catholic membership in round numbers of nearly a hundred thousand. One month ago a number of prominent Catholics connected with the Pythian order organized a committee of appeal in the hope that a proper presentation of the case before the papal delegate would result in a recall of the interdiction. In response to invitations the committee received a thousand letters from prominent Roman Catholics in all parts of the country heartily endorsing the movement and pledging moral and financial aid.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 17c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to 25c; broom corn, 2c to 4c per pound for poor to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 19c to 20c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 43c to 45c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 43c; pork, mess, \$10.50 to \$11.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c.

EVERY HEN IS BUSY.

MUCH TO THE SORROW OF CHICAGO SPECULATORS.

Barnyard Fowl Has Smashed a Big Combine—Rural Pennsylvania Man Meets Righteous Retribution—Frolic Must Help Armenia.

Ice House Eggs a Drag.

The dignity of the American hen has been upheld. It was war between the cold storage combine of Chicago speculators and the Eggslayers' Union, and the barnyard fowl is victor. The cold storage people, as a result of an attempt to corner the egg market, are or will be not less than \$150,000 out of pocket. Some dealers say the loss in Chicago by the drop in egg prices will reach \$200,000. Scores one for the hen. "Cold storage" eggs are down to 5 to 7 cents a dozen and are practically unsalable at that price. Car loads were being frantically offered Wednesday night to all points on the map at the above ridiculous prices, but the best bids received in return were \$1.25 a case of thirty dozen. Meanwhile fresh eggs started out at 14 to 14 1/2 cents, but offers to sell at 12 1/2 cents were fairly rolling in when business closed. The news had gone out into the country that the cold storage combine was seeking to control the Chicago market and apparently every hen in the entire country made it a personal matter to crush the dangerous rival from every barnyard upon the slogan, "Honest eggs at honest prices." The fight was on, the weather was favorable, and the battle was soon won. In Chicago the holders of cold storage eggs have on hand 60,000 cases of eggs which cost them 14 to 15 cents a dozen, including the cost of carrying them from last spring. At this season of the year the stock should be practically exhausted, as Southern eggs begin to supply consumers. The fine weather has not only started the Southern eggs moving, but has brought out large offerings from Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Though the "ice-house" eggs are sold by grocers all over the city as fresh, they are not to be compared with the fresh arrivals, and cannot compete with them.

Gold Prospectors Battered.

A terrible fate is believed to have befallen five gold prospectors who left Hermosillo, Mexico, several weeks ago for the interior of Tiboro Island, which is inhabited by the Seri tribe of Indians. There were six members of the exploring party originally, but one of the men returned and reports that he and his companions came upon a village of Indians; that they were all taken captive and preparations were begun to butcher them, when he succeeded in making his escape. He believes all the other members of the party were killed and their flesh eaten by the Indians. He says the Indians all wear valuable gold ornaments and that there were many evidences of the existence of rich mines on the island.

Cruelty Fatal to Himself.

Carleton Baldwin, a young farmer, living near Union City, Pa., met with his death in a peculiar manner. Baldwin had a high and uncontrollable temper, and while hitching up his horses had trouble with one of them. He rushed into the house for his gun and shot one of the horses and then, it is supposed, accidentally discharged the weapon while beating the dying animal over the head with the butt of the gun. The butt of the gun was bent and badly broken.

Gladstone on Armenia.

Mr. Gladstone has written another letter to the Armenian question, in which, after referring to the "murderous wickedness of the Sultan, his absolute victory over the powers and their unparalleled disgrace and defeat," he says: "I cannot wholly abandon the hope that out of this darkness light will arise, but the matter rests with the Almighty, to whom surely all should address fervent prayers in behalf of His suffering creatures."

NEWS NUGGETS.

Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature have a new scheme to break the deadlock and elect a United States Senator. Four Democratic members, it is said, have been found to be ineligible because they hold other offices, and it is proposed to unseat them.

William Trout, a Maysville, Ky., barber, has been fasting for fifty-one days, except that he drank buttermilk, refusing all other food. He has no appetite for anything else. About four years ago he used no food but buttermilk for thirty days. He has fallen off from 170 to 140 pounds. He plies his trade without interruption.

The decree of divorce obtained by Mrs. Pearle Craigie, the authoress, better known as "John Oliver Hobbes," on July 4 last, was made absolute at London. Mrs. Craigie proved cruelty and unfaithfulness on the part of her husband, a clerk in the Bank of England, to whom she was married in 1887. She is the daughter of John Morgan Richards, formerly of New York, now of London.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association has elected these officers: Honorary president, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; president, Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president at large, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia, Pa.; recording secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio; chairman committee on organization, Carrie Chapman, Catt, New York city.

The name of Edwin F. Uhl, of Michigan, the Assistant Secretary of State, has been mentioned prominently in the Washington gossip in regard to the appointment to the Ambassadorship at Berlin. His intimate knowledge of all matters under diplomatic consideration with Germany would make his appointment eminently desirable.

A report from Muskogee says that ex-Congressman Springer has grown tired of his duties as Judge of the Indian Territory Court and that he is an applicant for the position of general solicitor for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Turkish Government has taken \$800,000 from the official pension fund with which to meet urgent state requirements. Mauser rifles are to be given to the troops as soon as possible. It is believed this step is due to the fear that an insurrectionary movement in Macedonia is impending.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Ex-President Harrison Explains How It Was Made.

Ex-President Harrison's paper in the Ladies' Home Journal of "This Country of Ours" series, treats comprehensively of the Constitution, and its application and operation, defining the instrument, its scope and limitations, clearly. "The word 'Constitution,' he writes, 'as used among us implies a written instrument; but in England it is used to describe a governmental system of organization made up of charters—as the Magna Charta—the general acts of Parliament, and a body of long-established legal usages or customs. These are not compiled in any single instrument as with us, but are to be sought in many places.'"

"The common American usage, in making a State constitution, is to elect, by a popular vote, delegates to a convention, whose duty it is to prepare a plan of government. When the delegates have agreed and have properly certified the instrument it is submitted to a direct vote of the people, and each voter casts a ballot 'for the constitution' or 'against the constitution.' If a majority vote for the constitution it then becomes the paramount law of the State. The Legislature does not make the constitution; the constitution makes the Legislature. The American idea is that 'constitutions proceed from the people, in the exercise of their natural right of self-government, and can only be amended or superseded by the people. Whatever one Legislature or Congress enacts the next one may repeal, but neither can repeal or infringe a constitutional provision.'"

"The delegates to the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States were not, however, chosen by a popular vote in the States, but by the Legislatures. Nor was the question of the adoption of the Constitution submitted in the States to a direct popular vote. There have been fifteen amendments to the constitution adopted. Ten of these were proposed to the Legislatures of the States by the First Congress, and ratified. The other five amendments have, in like manner, been submitted by Congress to the State Legislatures for ratification—conventions in the States not having been used in any case. It will be noticed, also, that the vote upon the adoption of the constitution, and upon amendments thereto, is by States—each State, without regard to its population, having one vote. But while these provisions make the popular control less direct than is usual in the States, and necessarily recognize the States in the process of making and amending the constitution, the idea that constitutions proceed from the people is not lost."

Piano Tonnage.

The amount of power expended in playing a piano has recently been figured out in a way which, if not altogether accurate, is at least interesting. Commenting on the statement made that it requires more force to sound a note gently on this instrument than it does to lift the lid of a kettle, it is easy to verify it if one takes a small handful of coins and piles them on a key of the piano. When a sufficient quantity is piled on to make a note sound they may be weighed, and the figures will be found to be true. If the pianist is playing fortissimo, a much greater force is needed. At times a force of six pounds is thrown upon a single key to produce a solitary effect.

With chords the force is generally spread over the various notes sounded simultaneously, though a greater output of force is undoubtedly expended. This is what gives pianists the wonderful strength in their fingers that is often commented on. A story used to be told of Paderewski that he could crack a pane of French glass half an inch thick merely by placing one hand upon it as if upon a piano keyboard and striking it sharply with his middle finger. Chopin's last study in C minor has a passage which takes two minutes and five seconds to play. The total pressure brought to bear on this, it is estimated, is equal to three full tons. The average "tonnage" of an hour's piano playing of Chopin's music varies from twelve to eighty-four tons. Wagner has not yet been calculated along these lines.—American Art Journal.

The Potato's Genesis Unsolved.

The early naturalists differed greatly as to the origin of the potato, writes John Gilmor Speed, in the Ladies' Home Journal. In England it was held to be a native of Virginia, and in Spain it was said to have originated in Peru. Modern opinion holds that it is indigenous to the elevated tablelands of Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Northwestern United States. It probably got to Virginia by the hands of some early Spanish explorers. It is certain, however, that it was not cultivated in Virginia till far into the eighteenth century, and then it was introduced in the American colonies on account of the esteem in which it was held in Europe.

The Scottish Monarchy.

Malcolm, the first king of Scotland, who lived in the eleventh century, was put to death by Macbeth, perhaps not exactly as described by Shakespeare, but at all events the plot of the great dramatist's play is strictly true to history. The Scottish monarchy is of much antiquity, Malcolm having been the eighty-fifth reigning sovereign after Fergus I., founder of the kingdom.

Gold Fever in Georgia.

Georgia is getting the gold fever again. One or two old gold mines are being reworked, and three boats are dredging the sands of the Chastee River for the gold they are supposed to contain.

Tenure of Land in Russia.

The tenure of land in Russia is of three classes, viz., that of the crown, that of the communes, and that of private landed proprietors, the latter only being mortgageable.



CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

But her cries were drowned in the murmur of the excited crowd, which clamored loudly now for the conclusion of the rite, and the mutterings rose into a roar of passionate exultation, for, for a moment, the prisoners were being set free, and all present watched with breathless interest, as she came down the steps, and, with a look of vindictive hate, she caught Aubé's wrist, and made a sign to the black. He, too, once more caught the white arm, drawing back his knife, and then lurched forward and fell heavily, as the sharp report of a revolver rang out; another and another, and two fresh ones fought their way to the platform.

For a moment, the heat, disgusted by the proceedings, Saintone and Deffard, in total ignorance of what was to follow, had left the scene a few minutes before, and were sauntering slowly back to the town when they were arrested by a man in a dark coat, who, in time to recognize the victim Genie's diabolical ingenuity had prepared.

Saintone stood for a moment paralyzed, and then with a quick order to his friend, snatched out his revolver, rested the barrel against the doorpost, and fired.

The encounter that followed had fair to be a repetition of that which had gone before, the negroes setting up a fierce howl of rage and rushing forward once more as the newcomers reached the platform; but Deffard's pistol flashed twice in defense of his friend, and at each shot a man fell.

Meanwhile Saintone, who had swung up, seized Aubé and dragged her from Genie, sending the priestess staggering with a blow from his pistol, and he was making his way down, burdened with his load, when Genie snatched a knife from her waist and sprang at him, but only to fall down with a bullet from his revolver through her brain.

There was a pause.

Another furious howl arose as the people recovered from their astonishment. The shots had dazed them for the moment, and they had shrunk from the deadly weapons, but as they saw their two leaders fall, and the victim again about to be snatched from their hands, about a score rushed forward.

Shot followed shot rapidly, and others fell, but there were fifty men and raging furies ready to take their places; and as Aubé fell back upon the platform the last chambers of the revolvers were emptied, and Saintone and Deffard were surrounded by a howling throng, who fought and struck at them, striving to drag them down in spite of their brave resistance.

Another minute and they would have been torn to pieces where they fought for dear life, but a shriek of horror arose, and the whole mob, as if moved by one impulse, rushed for the door, bearing their breathless and panting victims in their midst.

It was none too soon, for the temple of their obscene rites was doomed.

The thrown down lamp had remained unextinguished, and the smoke had veiled what had been taking place, till, as if with a bond, a great pillar of flame had shot up one side of the brushwood walls and leaped along the rafters and the dry leafy thatch, which roared and crackled as it burst into flame, casting down a lurid glare through the smoke upon where Aubé lay, white and still, apparently doomed to die a purer death than that designed—a burnt sacrifice in the serpent's name.

"Creep now, and carry her right back. No; not yet."

Paul was checked in the act of rushing towards Aubé, and he saw what was being done.

His appearance might have made some of the fierce spirits rush in beneath the falling fragments of the burning roof, and to screen their movements from those outside by the door, Nousie, deep in the craft and mysteries of the place, and being invisible to the watching throng, seized the red curtain and ran across the opening, partly screening the platform and its dead priest and priestess, while a yell of horror rose from outside at what seemed a miracle to the wretched crew.

But a bright keen knife was at work behind the great red curtain on one side, and Nousie whispered as she cut Paul's and Bart's bonds:

"Draw your revolver, man," whispered Bart; "I had forgotten mine and used my fists," as Paul now stepped forward, raised the deeply drugged victim and bore her behind the screen at the back, Nousie guiding him to where a narrow entrance helped the priest in his mystic journey to his miserable disciples.

It was none too soon, for as Bart came back and passed through, a portion of the burning roof fell, and the sides of the building tottered in the furious blaze.

But this opening backed on to the forest, and the escaping party passed in at once among the trees, the burning building being between them and the now hushed crowd—hushed save in one part—where some half-dozen held Saintone and Deffard, the former still straggling feebly and calling upon the people to rescue Aubé.

One or two made a step or two forward, but turned back, shrieking with dread, for through the open doorway, gleaming now with the golden light of the blazing timbers which were rapidly turning the interior into a furnace, something was seen to move rapidly.

It was the great god of the burning temple forsaking his high priest and priestess, leaving them to their funeral pyre. For the serpent, still unharmed, had crept from his hiding-place beneath the platform which had sheltered it, and was making rapidly for freedom in the dark undergrowth of its native wild.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

From the shelter of the dense forest the fugitives watched the reflection of the blazing building, Nousie crouching on her knees with Aubé's head in her lap. They had watched the flames as they leaped up above the trees, and still gazed

"What?"

"And the house was burning as I came away."

"Thank heaven, we are out of that dreadful place," thought Paul, as he stopped by Aubé's cabin for Nousie to enter, but she held his arm tightly.

"Come, too," she said; and he walked with her into the cabin, where she whispered a few words to the lady watching, and then went to the cot and kissed her sleeping child.

"Take me away," she whispered to Paul. "I cannot bear it. I am very weak. It might hurt her."

He led her back on deck, and she sank into one of the cane reclining chairs with a heavy sigh.

"You are completely overcome," said Paul, tenderly. "Let me get you some wine."

"No; don't leave me, dear," she said. "It is getting so dark. Tell me once more that you love me, Aubé."

"Love her!" cried Paul.

"Ah, yes, you do love her, and will be kind to her. It is better so. Kiss dear Luce when you get home, and tell her always to be a sister to my child."

"Madame Dulan," cried Paul, in alarm, "you are ill. Let me fetch Durham."

"No, no," she sighed; "don't leave me. They struck me twice. It is too late. It is better so. Come closer. Kiss me, dear. Ah," she sighed, as he bent down, passed his arm about her, and pressed his lips to hers, while she feebly clasped his neck, "my darling's husband. Good-by, dear Paul. I shall not disgrace you now—good—"

She did not finish the sentence, for her head sank down on Paul Lowther's breast.

The last victim of the Voudoux was dead, with two deadly wounds above the heart.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Aubé Dulan had been back in the calm seclusion of the pension trying to forget her griefs in the companionship of Luce, some six months before a fresh sorrow came to her in the parting, for with her brother's full consent Luce left France for the country town where Doctor Durham had taken his new degree and the practice that was to be his.

The wedding was quiet, and there was no honeymoon, for the Doctor was too busy making friends with his new patients. But it was none the less a happy watch, and the wedding-trip money came in very useful in other ways.

Nearly a year more had passed before, during a visit to her friend, Aubé could be brought to say the word for which Paul Lowther prayed. He had long enough before given into her charge the packet confided to him by Nousie, the contents being the warrants for a large sum invested in England and France.

It was one evening that Paul at last dragged forth the reluctant words.

"It was 'her wish,' he had whispered to her again. 'Alas, her last words, Aubé—my darling's husband,' and she kissed me, dearest, as her son."

Aubé shrank from him for the moment, then yielded herself to his embrace.

"My husband," she said softly; and no other word was uttered then, for Paul Lowther's lips sealed that which had been said.

"I am very glad, my dear. It is quite right," wrote back the old Superior, when Aubé sent her the reason why she would not return. "Tell Mr. Lowther we all thank him for the picture, so like the dear child we loved. God bless you both!"

(The end.)

RACCOONS IN LOUISIANA.

Hundreds of Them Trapped Weekly for Their Skins.

The redemption of the alluvial lands along the Mississippi from overflow by the construction of levees, which has been going on so actively for the last few years, is having the effect of filling up the swamp lands and marshes along the Gulf with immense quantities of game, driven out from above. A few years ago the woods or swamps back of the plantations on the Mississippi, which seldom extend more than two miles from the river, were filled with raccoons, possums and other game to such an extent as to prove a serious nuisance, the animals playing havoc with corn and other food crops. These raccoons have been growing fewer in that section for the last eight or ten years, but wholly by emigration. They seem to have pushed further south toward the Gulf of Mexico, and the hunters in the interior settlements or brules, in Lafourche, Terrebonne and other parishes containing a large amount of sea marsh, declare that their country is overrun with raccoons. There have always been some there, but the numbers have increased there in a manner impossible to account for in any natural way.

While the 'coons have proved rather troublesome in the matter of clearing out cornfields, they are just at present yielding the hunters and trappers a rich harvest, and have made up for the ruin of the alligator business. The bayous of Southern Louisiana were alive with alligators twenty years ago, but the demand for their skins was so great and so large a price was paid for them that the alligators have been well-nigh exterminated. The 'coons now take their place and are proving even more profitable.

The business of trapping and killing 'coons has reached phenomenal proportions this season, and several hundred tons of these animals are brought into Thibodeaux and other towns weekly from each of the surrounding brules or bayous. The skins sell for from 15 to 50 cents apiece, in proportion to the size and quality of their fur, and are readily sold to Northern dealers engaged in the fur trade, while the negroes purchase the skinned bodies at from 5 to 10 cents. The trappers make a very handsome living out of the business, which lasts only during the winter—enough to support them throughout the year.

The 'coons are said to support themselves principally upon the corn they steal from the fields and the crawfish, choupique and other fishes with which the streams of Southern Louisiana abound, the 'coon being an expert fisher. The 'coon trapping has almost doubled the receipts of pelts at New Orleans this year since the hunting season began.—New York Sun.

There can be no high civility without a deep morality.—Emerson.

TO BUILD A NEW CITY.

OLD WAR VETERANS GOING TO THE SOUTH.

A Grand Army Colony in Georgia Which Promises to Be a Big Success—Emigrants Flocking In with a Western Rush.

The First Town.

A Fitzgerald, Ga., correspondent, writing of the new G. A. R. colony being founded there, says: The men who followed Sherman to the sea are once more "marching through Georgia." But the people of this State do not look upon the present invasion with such consternation as they did on that of over thirty years ago, for this is one of peace—the invaders have come to live with the invaded. The movement to colonize members of the G. A. R. in the South has made a fine start and already Fitzgerald, the "metropolis" of the colony, has a population of several thousand.

Fitzgerald is in Irwin County and not five miles distant from the spot where Jefferson Davis was captured. The original plan of this colony was to provide a home in a milder climate for the veterans of the Federal armies. The project started with Philip Fitzgerald, a pension attorney and wealthy property owner of Indianapolis. At least 4,000 veterans have put their money into this co-operative

movement and decided to come South. These old soldiers and their families make a total of about 10,000 persons. It was at first intended to defer the opening of the colony until next spring, but the immigrants could not hold back and they are now coming by hundreds and thousands from all over the country north of the Ohio river, and between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, fleeing from the rigors of Northern winter. The immigration is a reminder of the rush to the West before the day of railroads. Wagon trains are climbing the mountains and crossing the valleys. Of the 3,000 settlers who have arrived at Fitzgerald in the last thirty days a large proportion came overland by wagon. There are immigrants who drove all the way from the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, and one family was six months on the journey from the State of Washington. These people drove every mile from the far northwestern corner of the country to the extreme southeastern corner.

The movement has gone far beyond the Grand Army and thousands of young men and a great many men who pioneered in the West have joined it. But old soldiers are in the majority. The pension dis-



THE G. A. R. COLONY AT FITZGERALD, GA.

bursements at the colony will exceed \$50,000 a month. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri are represented by a class of sturdy young men who have come to farm. They say that the farms in their native States have been cut up so small that their fathers cannot afford to further subdivide. The boys, upon coming of age, have to strike out for themselves. Hitherto they have set their faces toward the land beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, but they prefer a more genial climate.

The colony has bought 35,000 acres and has options on 65,000 more. The shareholders in the co-operative company get their land at cost, which, however, includes the outlay for surveying and grading the entire tract, city lots and all. Ex-Gov. William J. Northern, of Georgia, sold the land to the colony at \$5.50 an acre, although some of it cost him a great deal more. One thousand acres were laid off for a city site.

Like an Oklahoma Town.

At present the town site resembles Oklahoma City or Guthrie thirty days after the public lands were thrown open. While most of the little pine board shacks are grouped in one corner of the reservation, they are found straggling through the forest for two miles. At night the woods are illuminated by huge bonfires of pine logs around which the settlers assemble to discuss the future of the colony.

The tract of land upon which the colony is located is a high, rolling ridge about twenty-five miles wide and 150 miles long, extending through half a dozen counties in Georgia to the Gulf coast in Florida. It is thickly wooded with the long-leaf pine. The turpentine manufacturer has worked some of the forest, but not all of it. The lumberman has not yet made an impression on it. The soil is not of the sandy character so common in south Georgia, but is dark, somewhat resembling the prairie soil, except that this has an iron pebble, which indicates a fine fruit soil. That the land will raise splendid fruit has been shown by the success of some Connecticut men, the Tifts, and a colony of Pennsylvanians who have settled on the western edge of the ridge.

All who were at the colony believe firmly in its future. There are 54,000 men, women and children already in the movement. Every train brings fresh arrivals and the population is growing at the rate of from 50 to 200 a day. Next month a railroad will be completed to the colony, and by spring there will be another. The soil is unquestionably fine and the climate healthful. Artesian wells strike water at a depth of 150 feet. The settlers say when the success of the colony is demonstrated there will be a great movement from the Northwest.

The three men who floated away from Cleveland on an ice floe in Lake Erie are believed to have been lost.

BLOW TO THE G. A. R.

Western Railroads Refuse to Grant Traffic Concessions.

The next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic may go to Buffalo. St. Paul was the prize winner at last year's national encampment, but the Western Passenger Association will not make a rate satisfactory to the Grand Army of the Republic, which fact may change the place of meeting. A delegation from St. Paul was in Chicago to try to "argue it out," and they brought the Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic with them, but the Western Passenger Association was obdurate and held out for a high rate of fare. So Commander-in-chief Walker will call a council of war to determine where the next encampment shall be held.

At last encampment, which was held in Louisville, it was voted that the next encampment should be held in St. Paul. A stipulation, however, was made that it should go there only in case a satisfactory rate could be obtained from the railroads. The Western roads bid for the patronage of the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul by authorizing a rate of 1 cent per mile for the round trip, with a seven-day limit. At the same time a rate of one fare for the round trip to the Knights of Pythias convalescent, to be held in the same city in August, was granted and a thirty-day limit authorized. Commander-in-chief Walker and prominent citizens of St. Paul immediately took issue over the seven-day limit placed on the G. A. R. excursion tickets, and every effort has been made to get the Western Association to reconsider its action and deal as fairly with the G. A. R. as with the Knights of Pythias.

With one exception the tickets to all the Grand Army of the Republic reunions held during the past ten years have been based on a thirty-day limit. The exception was the reunion held in Milwaukee. A similar dispute took place at that time, the Western roads refusing to deal liberally with the veterans. Only one excuse is put forward by the railroads for the decided stand taken on the question. This is that the thirty-day limit, if granted, means a complete demoralization of rates in Western territory and a rich harvest for the scalpers.

CUBANS IN THE SEA.

The Filibustering Steamer J. W. Hawkins Sinks Off Long Island.

The steamer J. W. Hawkins, bound from New York to Cuba on a filibustering expedition, was abandoned at sea off Long Island Sunday night in a terrific gale, and 176 men on board only 113 are accounted for. Ten are known to have been drowned, and it is believed fifty-three others met a like fate.

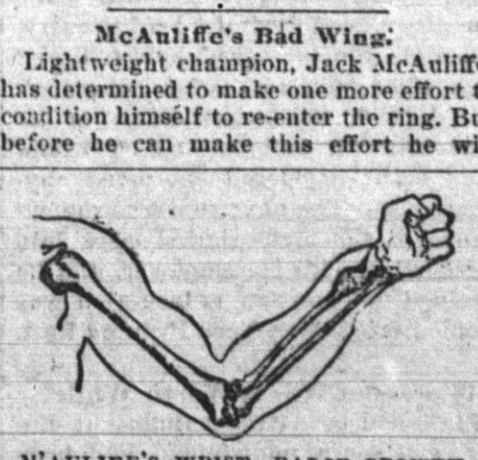
The Hawkins was of 125 tons net, and was built at Kennebunk, Me., in 1880. She was for years engaged in the fishing business, but as she had proved unprofitable she had for a long time lain idle in Baltimore harbor. Two weeks ago a man representing himself as a Mr. Tinsley approached the owners with an offer, saying he wished to buy the craft for a Mr. Smith of New York. There was no haggling over the price, and it did not take him long to become the owner of the steamer. There was an old account of the crew hanging fire, but he at once paid it. Then a local ship yard came forward

with a bill, which was also paid on the spot. Obstacles seemed to melt away before his haste, for when two firms threatened to bring libel suits against the steamer their claims were paid in full as soon as a figure was named. She was at once taken to New York, where a little band of men was gathered in readiness to get on board, their intention being to join the Cuban army and fight in the ranks.

In spite of the vigilance of the Spanish emissaries a brass cannon worth \$5,000, ammunition that cost \$25,000 and 176 men were taken safely on board. Sunday night she sailed from that port, commanded by a Capt. Woodrow. Unfortunately, however, the boat was unfit for sea, and the hasty preparations had allowed no time for a thorough examination of her bottom, for she had proceeded only as far as the eastern end of Long Island when she sprung a dangerous leak and began to settle in the water. In spite of all the crew could do the leak gained with fearful rapidity, and within twenty minutes all had to take to the five small boats.

McAuliffe's Bad Wing.

Lightweight champion, Jack McAuliffe, has determined to make one more effort to condition himself to re-enter the ring. But before he can make this effort he will



McAULIFFE'S WHIST—FALSE GROWTH.

have to undergo a course of rigorous training to get his physical condition into such shape that a surgical operation may be performed, that may restore to McAuliffe the use of his left arm, or may leave it a useless cripple. The lightweight champion broke his arm in a fight with Owen Zeigler, and as now known it was a transverse fracture of the radius and was improperly treated. Calculi have formed around the fracture, owing, it is



McAULIFFE'S WHIST—RESET.

said, to the rapid gait at which McAuliffe has been traveling of late, and these make the case more complicated. McAuliffe has been plainly told what he would be compelled to undergo, and has accepted the chance.

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 Feb. 9.

Golden Text.—Why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?—Luke 6: 46.

The sermon on the mount is the subject of this lesson, which is found in Luke 6: 41-49. "In all thy getting, get wisdom." And here surely is wisdom. "Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life." Treasure up these words of Christ, they are heavy with wealth, they are freighted with blessing. O men of the world, "wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not?" We have heard of a company of sailors who, cast upon a certain island, discovered that it had mines containing gold and silver, and forthwith fell to digging and delving. They spent the whole of the precious springtime seeking madly for wealth, when they should have been planting seed corn for grain. When the harvest time came they had gold but no bread, and they miserably died. Are men of this world less foolish? "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near?"

Lesson Hints.

"Cornfield chapter" we have called this, for convenience, because it begins with the account of Christ and the disciples going through the cornfields and rubbing off the grain between their hands as they went. There is corn in this field for you if you will take it, only we must thresh it for ourselves. Hand-threshed wheat tastes the best.

"Why beholdest thou the mote?" not catching a glimpse of it, but looking at it intently, i. e., criticism. Be careful how you use your eyes. "Judge not that ye be not judged." The example of the Pharisee probably suggests this admonition.

The word "perceive" means to take account of. It suggests humble consideration. "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone." Christ uses here in the mote and the beam a strong figure of speech. To think oneself able to prescribe as an oculist for others when your own eye is wholly incapacitated, has, as it were, a stick of timber in it, seems utterly foolish. There is just a touch of ridicule here and some humor. Our Lord is here speaking to his disciples, taking the Pharisee for his text. He is soliciting that the spirit of Phariseism be kept out of the church. To that end he uses on this occasion forceful similes, three in all, viz.: the beam and the mote, the tree or vine, and the house on the rock and on the sand. This may give us our division for the full study of the lesson.

Illustrations.

The Sermon on the Mount, if rightly observed, the Man of the mount kept close in the midst, would settle all disputes. There is "one Mediator," and but one. One for all the world and for all earth's differences and disaffections. His name is Christ. Arbitration is good, but mediation is better. Arbitration has to do with things, mediation with persons; arbitration quiets disputes, mediation unites disputants. The strike is not going to settle our industrial troubles. It is at the best but a method of protest and in its ordinary form nothing better than a mode of retaliation. Reprisals suggest reprisals; they do not make for peace. Neither does counter-organization help the matter much. It is but a menace for temporary restraint. We can expect no happiness in the family circle while members of the family hold cocked pistols at each others' heads. The man of peace must intervene and bring warring factors into one, making them to see their interests identical. The beam of selfishness must be cast out of the eye both of labor and capital, and each be made to look upon the things of another. Mutual concession and consideration is the solvent of all social difficulties. He is the "one Mediator" who said, for the staying of all strife foreign and domestic, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Christ is the Man of love. As such he comes to bring a new principle into the world, and by that sign to conquer.

This morning for our before-breakfast reading we pressed our way through the second epistle of St. John. It made no impression upon us, save of something strongly and fervently written. It had been passed that way several times before. This will not do, we said, and we went back to read more thoughtfully. Then the richness of the word began to reveal itself. It is an epistle not simply of "truth," though that seems to be the principal word, but of love. It links the two, and makes them as it were, to catch step together. John is writing to a household of believers that seem to have been great for the truth, but are not speaking or holding that truth in love. The two must go together, he says, and he hath not "the doctrine of Christ, which is love, hath not God" (the truth). Let the Jew observe. Let us all be admonished, and so keep the Heavenly Father in the midst by holding the Christ in the heart.

The hatefullest thing in this universe is selfishness. "To be carnally-minded (to mind the things of self) is death," and since "that which is born of the flesh is flesh," just to go on in the ways of flesh and self, "looking out," as they say, "for number one," is a process of moral suicide, and it means death. Get up out of this, unto Christ's high thinking. Get up into the high uplands of Christian living. "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free." Ah, brother, the air is better up here. Let us stay.

Next Lesson—"The Great Helper."—Luke 7: 2-16.

Never Without Help.

We are never without help. We have no right to say of any kind of work, it is too hard for me to do, or of any sorrow, it is too hard for me to bear, or of any sinful habit, it is too hard for me to overcome.—Elizabeth Charles.

Postal Cards.

An idea of the number of postal cards used in the United States may be gleaned from the official announcement that it takes 921 tons of paper a year to make them.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

BY C. T. HOOVER.
Terms—\$1.00 per year in advance.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.
Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

CHELSEA, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1896.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Unadilla.

Nora Dergie was the guest of Janie May last week.

The Ladies' Aid held their last meeting at Griffen Farmer's last week.

Elder Dunning filled the Presbyterian pulpit last Sunday evening.

Miss Kittie Livermore has returned home from her visit in the northern part of the state.

Nora Dergie, Florence Palmer, Eugene Wilcox, and Bert Goodwin were visitors at school Friday.

Lima.

Mrs. Stabler is in Ann Arbor having her eyes treated.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Beach spent Sunday in Ann Arbor.

Miss Amy Gilbert of Sylvan is spending this week here.

J. Stierly has three children sick with inflammation of the lungs.

Twenty-five couples attended the Leap Year Dance Friday night.

Miss L. Lightball of Chelsea spent Saturday and Sunday with May Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Paul entertained a company of twenty Monday night. Mrs. Paul furnished an excellent lunch consisting of ice cream and cake.

Waterloo.

Mrs. Koelz is on the sick list.

Archie Gorton of Howell is visiting relatives here.

Irank Edworth and wife of Jackson are visiting relatives here.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alred Musbach, January 30, 1896, a son.

Charles Beeman of Danville called on old friends here last Saturday.

Bert Hubbard and wife of Grass Lake are spending the week at the home of Mr. Hubbard's parents.

The neighbors of Mr. Eisenbier contributed quite liberally to help them get started again. One liberal hearted person gave him \$5.00 besides other things. The insurance agent came out Tuesday to adjust the insurance.

Sylvan.

Mrs. Jas. Riggs is quite ill.

Mrs. W. F. Fisher is on the sick list.

W. F. Fisher is spending this week at Detroit.

Miss Amy Gilbert is spending a few days at Lima.

C. I. Cushman, and M. B. Millsbaugh, have traded farms.

Gus Boose of Jackson is spending a few days with his mother.

Mrs. Wm. Eisenbier who has been very ill is now convalescent.

It is rumored that the Sylvan church will soon be lighted by electricity or some more modern form of illumination.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gray spent Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Avery Downer of Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Downer accompanied them home and remained until Saturday.

School Reports.

Report of School District No. 10 frac., Lima and Sylvan for month ending January 31, 1896. 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.

Ray Cook	Warren Spalding
Laura Heiber	Cora Widmayer
Tema Heiber	Arthur Widmayer
Reuben Heiber	George Wacker
Christ Prinzing	Ida Wacker
Fred Prinzing	Christina Prinzing

N. A. LOWRY, Teacher.

School report of school district, No. 11, Sylvan for the month ending January 24th. The following are the names of those whose standings in deportment and scholarship have been 90 or above for the month. The star indicates that the pupil has not been tardy.

Herman Oesterle	Mary Goetz
Maggie Goetz	May Denmore
Lillie Blach	Lizzie Blach
Andrew Oesterle	Katie Frey
Gottlieb Sager	

The following pupils have not missed a word in written spelling during the month: Lena Goetz, David Mohrlock and Herman Oesterle.

M. C. ALLYN, Teacher.

For sale—High Grade Bicycle ridden last season. Fine condition.
R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

ANGLING FOR DEVILFISH.

A Dangerous Sport Attended by Much Trickery.

Any one who has seen the devilfish reposing in a museum or in a tank at some aquarium probably recalls a tangle of feelers, and in the center a small body like a knot in a snarl of ropes. By more critical examination he will discover in the center of the slimy, rubbery body a big, black beak, not unlike that of an owl and nearly as hard. This is the mouth, and a more cruel one never closed on helpless victims. It is this pair of strong jaws that close on the fisherman's bait and make angling a possibility. The octopus fishers go out in a strongly built, good sized yawl boat, built to stand severe usage. The tackle used is simple and strong. A big triple hook, hung on a light chain snood four or five feet long, is fastened to a big, braided linen line. No bait is used, the lure being a white rag wound around the hooks loosely, so as to nearly conceal the barbs. Lowering the rig in from four to six fathoms of water, the white tempter is kept dancing before the rocky cleft where the monster is supposed to have his lair.

It is interesting to watch the movements of the octopus as the white rag descends. He at once takes it to be alive, and therefore a desirable victim, but pretends not to see it at all. Gradually he edges his ugly head over toward the rag, and the fisherman, moving it away uneasily, excites the rascal's appetite, and at last with a forward lunge of the parrot-like beak, swifter than thought itself, he strikes. Once its keen, savage jaws close on the cloth it will never let go, not even if the hooks fail to secure it. With every feeler gripping a rocky ledge like grim death, it will drag down on its supposed prey and resist every attempt to haul it upward. Once the big villain is dislodged and started toward the top the pulling is easier, but the men have to be on the alert to guard against his seizing the bottom or sides of the boat with his disk-like suckers. Once he fastens them no pulling will get him loose, the hook will pull out, and he will settle back to bite no more for the present. As he is drawn toward the top the fishers keep him poked away with long poles until, as a favorable opportunity presents itself, he is dexterously yanked on board.

Freight by Trolley Cars.

A move has been made in Newark, N. J., which is significant in view of the present changing condition of general freight service. A bread bakery which runs out fifty delivery wagons daily to points within fourteen miles of the city finds that it can do much of its freight delivery in a simpler and better and cheaper way. Eighteen of its wagons are sent to Jersey City in the morning, loaded with hot bread, which is delivered to the locked boxes in front of the grocery stores before the stores are open. To save a drive of from fourteen to twenty miles a day for each of these wagons, the firm has made a contract with the local electric car company to run trolley freight cars from the bakery to a new delivery depot in Jersey City. The cars will be run at an hour of the night when they will not interfere in any way with passenger traffic. If the venture is successful the firm proposes to run cars to more distant cities. On the other hand, the traction company is now seeking to make similar contracts with the brewers of the city, who now deliver large quantities of beer in Hudson County and New York by wagons. It is but natural that the strongest pressure should be brought against this innovation, but under its franchise the company has the right to run freight cars. Should the night trolley freight service become general it will readily be seen what an important modification of city and suburban delivery traffic will follow.

Discovered "Jim" Fisk.

The newspaper biographers of the late Eben D. Jordan, the Boston dry goods merchant, have overlooked one of his claims to fame. It was he who "discovered" James Fisk, Jr. Mr. Jordan was first attracted to Fisk when the latter came to his store as a peddler, to replenish stock. The rich merchant was so impressed with the young man's shrewdness that he engaged him as a clerk. In a little while the very qualities of character which brought Fisk to his benefactor's notice made him also a good deal of a load to carry. Demands for increased pay followed each other fast, and before long Fisk was drawing the largest salary in the establishment, and one which would have been considered enormous anywhere else. The next step was the entrance of the high-salaried clerk into partnership with his employer, and he retained this position as long as it was deemed safe.—New York Evening Post.

Wondered Was It Worth While. Janie had been very naughty at dinner, and for a punishment had been sent out of the room.

When pudding was served, mamma told the servant to tell the child that if she would behave she could return.

After a few minutes the servant returned.

"Well, Annie, what did Miss Janie say?"

"Please, mum, she wants to know what kind of pudding it is!"—Answers.

They Write Most Letters in English. Two-thirds of all the letters which pass through the postoffices of the world are written by and sent to people who speak English.

It Is a Close Race. For every 286 of the people of the United States there is one schoolhouse, and one saloon for every 278.

Derivation of Arkansas. The Arkansas River was named from a nation of Indians; also called Quap-pas.

JIM FISK'S RELIEF.

The Trainload of Cooked "Grub" Which He Sent to Chicago.

Capt. James B. Johnson, who had charge of the trainload of provisions sent by "Jim" Fisk from New York to the survivors of the great Chicago fire, recently related the circumstances which led to Fisk's famous gift.

Jim Fisk and three or four others and I were having supper at Delmonico's, in New York," said the captain, "when the news of the true condition of things in Chicago was brought in there. People in New York had been getting up loads of vegetables and flour and that sort of stuff, but Fisk saw at a glance that that wasn't what was needed. 'What they want out there is cooked grub,' says, he leaning back in his chair and slapping his leg. 'Raw wheat ain't any good to 'em. If they are burned out of house and home their cook stoves are burned, too. They haven't got anything to fry meat or bake flour with. What they want is cooked grub and I'll give it to 'em.'"

"Jim was the sort of a fellow to act impulsively, anyway. He sent a messenger over to the Erie road to have a freight train made up at once and held in readiness on the Hoboken. Then he sent messengers to all the big restaurants to have all the food they could get their hands on cooked up nice and loaded into that train. That was in the evening. Next morning that train started out with a clear track ahead of her. We made the run in twenty-eight hours, which was pretty fast going for a freight train. Jim had put me in charge of the train and told me to give out the food wherever I found people hungry. He didn't want any red tape about it. He wanted to reach the hungry people, he said, not the Relief Committee."

"We went in over the Illinois Central," continued the captain, "and about six or eight miles out from the depot, I guess, we came on a camp of hungry-looking people out on the prairie. I stopped the train and shouted over that anybody who was hungry could walk up there and get all the food they wanted. They came in droves and we began to throw out the stuff to them. They got as much as we thought they ought to have and the train started on again. But we frequently stopped before we got in town and had given away the biggest part of our provisions before we reached the station. I turned the rest of it over to a relief committee and took a receipt for it. That train load of stuff and getting it out here cost Fisk \$100,000, but Fisk didn't hesitate about it any more than though it had cost only 10 cents. He did everything that way. It was make or break and big game with everything he touched."

King of the Moonshiners Captured.

The king of the North Alabama moonshiners, Fred Walker, was captured by revenue officers a few nights ago near Stevenson, Ala. For fifteen years Walker has been a fugitive from justice, and during that time he has defeated dozens of attempts to capture him, and has defied and taunted the officers, though he has lived in one place all the time. The marshal who headed the posse which finally captured him had previously made twenty-five unsuccessful attempts. Walker was exceedingly popular among mountain folk, and they gave him every assistance in evading arrest. His cabin was on a cliff commanding a view of the country for fifteen miles around, and either he saw the officers or was warned by signals from friends of their approach. The officers finally discovered the route by which he usually retreated, and while one party went openly to his cabin the other lay in ambush along his path and took him unawares. All the mountaineers fully believe he will soon escape from the authorities.

How Railway Stopped the Tramp Evil.

The city of Rahway, N. J., has been trying a new experiment with tramps, and from all accounts it seems to work to a charm. The knights of the road became so numerous in the town a few months ago that it was determined to get rid of the pest. So an ordinance was passed that any tramp caught within the city limits would be compelled to work in the streets one day with a large ball and chain attached to one of his legs. A dozen balls and chains were bought for the purpose and the city suddenly became free from tramp intrusion. Not until a few days ago was the ordinance carried into effect, when an unlucky knight fell into the clutches of the mayor. The residents were accordingly surprised the next day to see a poorly-dressed stranger with a ball and chain attached to his right leg, hoeing mud on one of the principal streets. Then they recalled the tramp ordinance.

Good Season for Sauerkraut.

This has been one of the best sauerkraut seasons that Northern Ohio has had since it became the established center of the sauerkraut industry. The crop of cabbage heads was tremendous all through the State, and especially so in the country adjacent to the Black Swamp. One small town shipped 250 cars of cabbage. Two sauerkraut factories in the town made a little more than 2,000 tons of kraut. They called one brand McKinley kraut and the other Foraker kraut. The number of tons of cabbage raised in that particular county was about 7,500. It averaged \$5 a ton to the grower, and the farmers are \$37,500 better off because they raised cabbage.

The Japs Don't Use Nails.

Japanese houses in the larger cities are of one general shape, two stories high, and put together with a curious method of mortising, at which these people are adepts, not one nail being used throughout the construction of the building.

A Self Made Man.



Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

Miss Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and that she has also used it for lame back with great success. For sale at the Bank Drug Store.

O. W. O. Hardman, sheriff of Tyler county, W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says, "It gave me prompt relief. I find it invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale at the Bank Drug Store.



Tourist—Are people ever drowned in this lake?
Boatmen—Oh, yes—but only strangers.—Flickende Blatter.

A Des Moines woman who has been troubled with frequent colds, concluded to try an old remedy in a new way, and accordingly took a tablespoonful, (four times the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy just before going to bed. The next morning she found that her cold had almost entirely disappeared. During the day she took a few doses of the remedy (one teaspoonful at a time) and at night again took a tablespoon before going to bed, and on the following morning awoke free from all symptoms of the cold. Since then she has on several occasions used this remedy in like manner with the same good results, and is much elated over her discovery of so quick a way of curing a cold. For sale at the Bank Drug Store.

Condensed Testimony.

Chas. B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a Cough Remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a Cough of two years standing, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs. Hemming, 222 E. 25th St., Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of Croup, because it instantly relieves. Free Trials Bottles at F. P. Glazier & Co's. Drug Store.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the estate of Orman Clark, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said probate court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of George W. Turnbull, in the village of Chelsea, in said county, on the seventeenth day of April and on the seventeenth day of July next, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.
Dated Jan. 17, 1896.
J. H. AMES, PROBATE COMMISSIONER.
NATHAN PIERCE, Commissioners.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think things to patent? I have some simple ideas for you. Write JOHN WEDDEBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer.

VALENTINES!

The dictionary says:—

- Valentines—[1] A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's Day.
[2] A letter containing professions of love or affection sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's Day.

The first is no business of ours, the second is, because we have some of the daintiest productions of the kind referred to, which say what you want to say in just the right way. Don't fail to see our stock before the 14th.

R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.



THIS is the season when many of our merchants are selling goods at one quarter off. We have no goods to sell, but have cut our prices to more than

1/4 OFF

on plain

Laundry Work

And until further notice we will call for your family washing, wash it thoroughly, starch all necessary garments, dry it and return to your house for only 3 cents per pound. In this way you may know just what your work will cost. Remember we wash our clothes.

Chelsea Steam Laundry

Sized Up.



Codin—Can't imagine how it is these fellows know we're English.
Short—Must be our physique.

Electrical

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

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

Pay the printer!

For Sale—The Bauer farm containing 149 acres, about one and one-half miles west of Chelsea. Inquire on premises.

Funk & Wagnalls' STANDARD DICTIONARY

is everywhere acknowledged by Educators, Scholars, the Press, and the Public to be

THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES.

It is the Latest and Most Complete.

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Never has a dictionary been welcomed with such unanimous and unqualified praise, the great universities, and by educators and critics throughout the English speaking world. Americans are proud of it. Englishmen admire it.

The London Times says: "The merits of the Standard Dictionary should be the pride of literary America, as it is the admiration of literary England." Sold by Subscription Only. Agents Wanted.

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Descriptive Circulars will be sent on application.

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.

For sale—A fine bunch of ewes, 27 in number, in first class order. Apply at this office.

LOCAL BRIEVES.

Our dry goods merchants have withdrawn their advertisements for a few weeks during invoicing time.

Mrs. Patrick Lavey, who lives near Dexter, gave birth on Wednesday, to boy triplets, combined weight 2 3/4 pounds.

Rev. L. P. Davis, D. D. preached at the Methodist church last Sunday at the quarterly meeting services. He went to Dexter for the evening.

Any one bringing their birthday offering to the party February 11th, at the opera house, will be given tickets for the lecture otherwise tickets will be 10 cents each.

The social given by the B. Y. P. U. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Rookwell, south of town, Tuesday evening was a success and added a neat sum to the treasury of the society.

German-American day will be celebrated in Ann Arbor early in August. Preparations are already being inaugurated for the event by the nine German organizations of that city.

In order to secure the services of Capt. E. P. Allen the W. R. C. have changed the date of their birthday party to February 11th, instead of February 12th, as announced last week.

Rev. W. E. Strong, pastor of the Congregational church of Jackson, will give the address before the Lyceum next Monday night at eight o'clock. All are invited. Admission five cents.

The play "Hard and Glove" was presented by the Chelsea and Columbia Dramatic companies, at the opera house last week in a first class manner, every member acting his part to perfection. About \$50 were netted by the show, which amount will be used for charitable purposes.

Sunday was "Ground Hog day," and the little fellow couldn't fail to see his shadow as he emerged from his hole early in the morning. The coal dealers have laid in an extra supply of coal, as the promise is for six weeks of hard winter weather, provided, of course, that the "g. h." don't lie.

The Wilde Family Orchestra and Concert Co. will give entertainment at the Congregational church, Monday evening, February 10th, under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. Admission, 25 cents; children, 10 cents. This company comes well recommended and should have a large audience.

Sunday evening, about 6:30 o'clock the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Swarthout was burned. The family had been away from the house but a short time when the alarm was given, but it was too late to save any of the contents. The fire is thought to have been caused by a lamp exploding. There was a small insurance.

Under date of February 27th and March 3d, Rev. C. E. Hulbert of Detroit, formerly adjutant of the 94th N. Y. Inf., will give two lectures on reminiscences of the late war. Mr. Hulbert is an able speaker and capable of entertaining his audience at all times. All veterans of the war should come out and help to make a large audience. At Sylvan church, tickets 10 cents each.

Remember February 12th is the birthday of Lincoln the greatest American. The W. R. C. take pleasure in announcing that Capt. Allen will give his lecture at the Chelsea Opera House, February 11th, for the monument fund. Subject, The Greatest American. He delivers the same lecture at Ann Arbor Monday and at Kalamazoo Wednesday evening.

A delightful social gathering was that held at the Congregational church, Monday evening, February 3. It was a reception to the Baptist Young People's Union and the Epworth League given by the Christian Endeavor society. The social part was interspersed with choice musical selections, words of welcome and responses. Light refreshments were served. All had a good time. Why not have such gatherings more frequently?

The Men's meeting held Sunday afternoon in the Congregational church was well attended. About 125 of our citizens were present to listen to the sermon by Rev. C. L. Adams who spoke about Souls, How Wrecked and How Saved. He spoke plainly of some of the sins which ruin men, and then presented Jesus Christ as the deliverer from the power and love of sin. We understand these meetings for men only are to be continued.

Several around town are complaining with the grip.

Our Sharonville News has been lost in some manner this week, after arriving at this office.

Capt. Allen says in a communication that it affords him great pleasure to come here as no place can show a prouder roll than Chelsea and suggests that the admission to his lecture be made low that the young women and men in our schools can avail themselves of the opportunity.

The second of the series of men's meetings will be held next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 in the Baptist church. Rev. W. H. Walker of the Congregational church will speak on the "Manliness of being a Christian." It is hoped that the church will be crowded. Every man in town ought to attend these services. Admission will be by ticket which can be procured of any of the pastors interested or at the following places of business: J. S. Cummings, W. J. Knapp, F. P. Glazier & Co.

The W. R. C. will observe Abraham Lincoln's birthday by giving a party at the Opera House Tuesday afternoon and evening, February 11th. In the afternoon there will be given a literary and musical entertainment. In the evening Hon. E. P. Allen, so well known to all that he needs no introduction, will give one of his famous lectures on Abraham Lincoln. Music will be furnished by the orchestra. Lunch will be served both afternoon and evening. The proceeds of this entertainment will be used in the monument fund.

A conservative estimate by a learned gentleman places the value of the United States product of chewing gum at \$20,000,000. Where is all this gum consumed? Some of it goes to foreign countries, but most of it is employed in producing a kind of masochistic rickety-chick, to relieve the pauses between the words of an actor on the stage or a minister in the pulpit, in America. It keeps up the spirit of an actor and relieves the hollow echo of a half-filled church. The money expended for chewing gum in America is about four times that raised for foreign missions.—Ex.

The monthly union temperance meeting was held Sunday evening in the Congregational church. The house was filled. Rev. J. H. Girdwood of the Baptist church spoke on Chelsea Saloons and Morals. He charged the saloons with being a fruitful source of disease resulting in weakened bodies and minds. He showed that with scarce an exception all who have attained excellence in any department of science, literature, or philosophy have been born of pure and noble parentage. He charged the saloons with a fruitful source of crime and touched not lightly upon some flagrant evils in our own quiet little village and showed their relation more or less closely with our six saloons.

We don't know who was the author of the following, but its sentiment is all right:—Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares whether you have the earache, headache or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile."

The market has made a good advance on wheat and rye since one week ago. Wheat now brings 73c for red or white and rye 40c, oats 20c, barley 60c. Beans have moved some the past two weeks at 90c for 62 lbs, but there are indications of lower prices. Dealers expect them to go lower and are unable to place them now at a profit on the above figures. Clover-seed \$4.50, onions 20c, potatoes 15c, eggs 12c, butter 11c, chickens 6c, dressed hogs \$4. Fat sheep, cattle, and hogs are all somewhat lower since one week ago. Receipts have been free the past week. Wheat gamblers are talking higher prices, but there is a material set back coming when it reaches the top. The top may not be reached yet, but it is not going as high at present as many expect. It may go much higher or lower later on when the growing crop can be safely estimated. It is quite evident that those who have carried beans for higher prices are to meet with a disappointment, though they may advance some in the spring.

PERSONAL.

Jas. Gorman spent Monday in Ann Arbor.

S. A. Mapes visited Ann Arbor Monday.

D. B. Taylor visited Ann Arbor Friday last.

Bert Turnbull spent Saturday in Ann Arbor.

Aaron Burkhardt returned from Mason Monday.

Rev. W. H. Walker spent Monday in Ann Arbor.

H. M. Woods of Ann Arbor was in town Monday.

John Eisenman of Owosso was in town this week.

Bert Howlett spent Sunday with Jackson friends.

Henry Stimson and Roy Hill spent Sunday at home.

James Pottinger of Ann Arbor spent Sunday in town.

Edward McKane has been a Detroit visitor this week.

Theo. Swarthout and daughter spent Sunday in Albion.

A. W. Wilkinson was an Ann Arbor visitor Friday.

Miss Ella Morton visited friends in Ann Arbor Monday.

Miss Mary Smith is spending some time in Battle Creek.

Sam. Heeschwerdt has returned from his trip to California.

Frank Ives of Stockbridge was a Chelsea visitor Wednesday.

Miss Mae Wood was entertained by Ann Arbor friends Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Atkinson are visiting this week at Athens.

Miss May Sparks is spending some time with friends in Jackson.

Mrs. N. Flagler has been entertaining her sister from Grass Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Waltrous spent the first of the week in Jackson.

Miss Hattie Neary of Jackson was the guest of Miss Anna Conaty.

Harry Sparks and Harry Whitbeck of Jackson spent Friday in town.

Chas. Limpert has gone to Detroit where he has accepted a position.

Charles Winans spent a few days of this week in Albion and Lansing.

Miss Fannie Hoover is visiting friends in Salem and Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Alice Avery of Sumner is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bacon.

J. G. Webster is entertaining his father, J. T. Webster of Florence, Ont.

Mrs. Fannie Watkins of Grass Lake was the guest of Miss Kate Hooker Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McNamara spent Sunday last with friends in Jackson.

Mrs. D. E. Sparks and daughter Erma spent the first of the week in Jackson.

Mrs. Gilbert Martin and daughter spent the first of the week with friends in Jackson.

Chas. Martin of Webster spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster.

Dr. R. S. Armstrong left for Florida to-day. He expects to be gone about six weeks.

Mrs. Robert Hawley went to Bay City Monday where she expects to spend several months.

Miss Frances Neuberger who has been in Ann Arbor for some time returned home last Thursday.

Misses Louise Schlanderer, Anna Dieterle, Flora S. Krauss, Mattie Schleicher and Messrs. Burt Krauss, Henry C. Schlanderer, Edward Schlanderer, Earle B. Stewart and E. L. Schumacher of Ann Arbor were entertained by Miss Ida Schumacher last Sunday.

About 10:30 last evening Mrs. Chas. Merker suffered a stroke of paralysis. As we go to press, her condition is much improved, and hopes are entertained for a speedy recovery.

A special meeting of the W. R. C. will be held on Friday afternoon, February 7 at 2:30 o'clock. The president and executive committee wish every member to be present.

Remember the Epworth League business meeting to be held Friday evening, February 7, at 7:30. A musical program will be given after the business session. All are cordially invited.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that all persons holding tickets against our gallery at Chelsea for Photos, must present them before March 1st, as I positively will not accept this after date.

MICHIGAN PHOTO. CO.

Pay the printer!

Lost—An Epworth League pin. Finder please leave at this office.

For sale—A span of young heavy horses. Inquire of Arnold Prudden or Chas. Zamp.

Lost—January 22 in the eastern part of town, a dark green horse blanket. Finder please leave at W. J. Knapp's store and receive reward.

C. J. CHANDLER.

Lost or Stolen from my place in Lima—Monday, January 27, a large cinnamon colored dog. Reward offered for information of whereabouts of dog.

T. F. MORSE.

OLIVE LODGE NO 156, F. & A. M. Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No 156, F. & A. M. for 1896.

Jan. 18, Feb. 25, March 24, April 21, May 26, June 23, July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 20, Nov. 17. Annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 15th.

J. D. SCHNEITMAN.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Master Kenneth Mainight sustained a fall from a freight car which gave him such a shaking up that he has since been confined to his home at John Mainight's on Lake street.—Grass Lake News.

A baked beans canning factory in this village is talked of and may be established in the not remote future. To encourage the enterprise it should be granted immunity from municipal taxation for a period of five years.—Grass Lake News.

A young man drove to Marion township, Livingston Co., to see his best girl. Another other young man was there before him. The first young man's face was draped in mourning and the second young man paid for the privilege of decorating it.

If we get it straight the man who is canvassing this section of the country, obtaining a dollar on garments which he promises to bring in a few days and purports to sell them on the installment plan, is a fraud. He gets the dollar and presto change—ka-zip! he's like the Irishman's see—gone. Trade with home merchants.—Fowlerville Observer.

The eastern end of Columbia bridge still continues to settle, having dropped a distance of 70 feet since the attempt to fill up solid with earth was begun. Many theories are advanced as to the cause, some thinking a cavity or underground stream is lying under that spot, and the comparatively thin surface crust sinks under the weight of so much earth.—Bridgewater Cor. Manchester Enterprise.

Last Saturday L. W. Price was bothered by people standing on the grating above the east window of his barber shop, he being in the basement of the Commercial hotel; an auction sale called the crowd, which cut off his light. He stood it as long as possible and then placed a pan of coals, covered with cayenne pepper underneath the grating. There was sneezing, coughing and laughter profuse, but no one obstructed the window.—Fowlerville Observer.

The new paraphernalia for the Michigan Condensed Milk Company works, is on the ground. When the work is completed it will be the largest in the west, if not in the Union, for the purpose of manufacturing condensed milk. Their product has an ever increasing sale and an addition to the plant is a necessity, both to furnish the supply for the growing market, and to adequately take care of the increase of the milk product of its numerous patrons. Mowell is justly proud of the plant.—Livingston Herald.

The Anneke Jans Bogardus estate of New York City, of which so much has been published, has several heirs in this vicinity, viz: L. L. Davis, D. H. Davis, Mrs. B. O. Randall, Mrs. P. C. Smith, C. H. Thompson and the VanHusen's, all of whom are descendants. The first three have their lineage traced back to William, son of Rev. Everardus Bogardus and his wife Anneke. If this matter is ever settled up it will add considerable wealth to our village.—Clinton Local.

If any of the Clinton heirs to the above estate are offered fifteen cents for their claim, they had better to accept it, as it is more than they will ever realize from the matter in any other way. There has not been a case in the supreme court of New York for upwards of twenty years, by which the status of this case has been in any way called into question or determined, and there is not now pending in any court of that state, any case which has for its purpose the adjudication of this matter. The whole thing as it now stands is a fake, pure and simple, and is only kept stirred by unscrupulous attorneys who thereby gain fat fees.

Pay the printer!

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J. D. SCHNEITMAN.

GOOD QUALITY

Speaks more forcibly than words. To have your confidence is our aim and that we have it is proven daily by the increase in business. Only eight months in business, yet we have done as much as it takes some firms to do in one year, because the public saw fit to place confidence enough in us from the start to send one order, which gave such satisfaction, that they sent for more and keep sending, which increase we shall do our utmost to maintain. Since we began our business, we have had very few complaints of dissatisfaction against our goods, but have had numerous complaints of approval upon the Good Quality. If you have not as yet tried us, why don't you? We do not need to tell you that it will be to your interest to deal with a firm that will sell you goods that will please you and give you satisfaction. You know the consequences of receiving unsatisfactory goods it is the loss of time and money to both. We advise you to try us. We guarantee satisfaction.

FREEMAN'S.

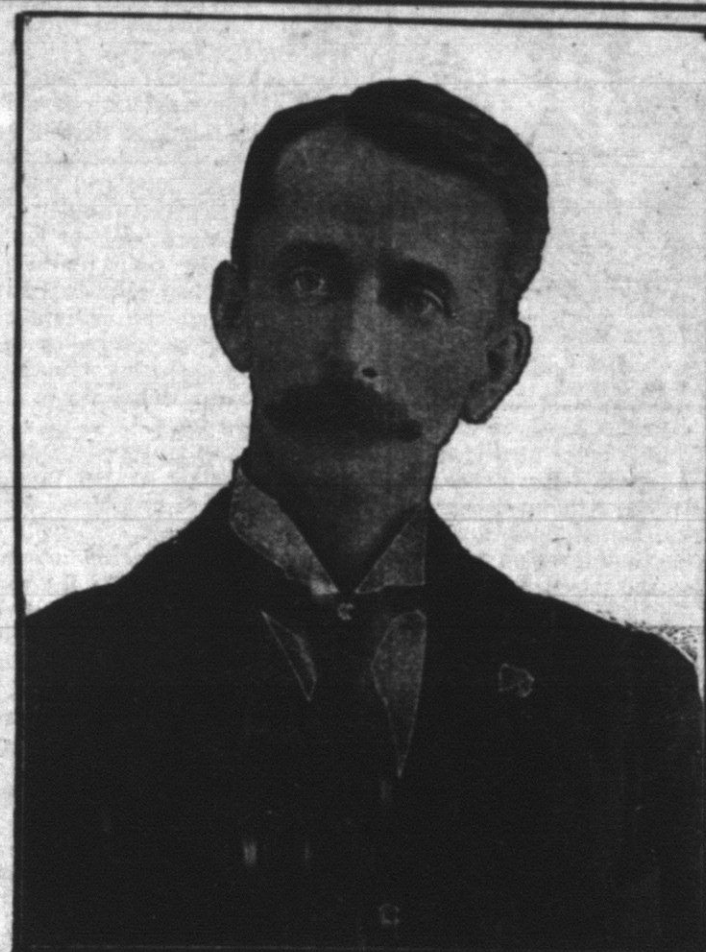
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Designers and Builders of

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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.



Willard Hagadorn,

Graduate of the Detroit Optical Institute and Instructor and Operator in Ophthalmic Optics.

Is now in this city for a few days. He will cure 80 per cent. of the cases of Defective Vision, and the Headaches, Nervousness, and Inflamed and Watery Eyes due to Eye Strain. He will prevent and cure nearly every case of Cross Eyes in young people. He will remove the necessity of wearing those ugly-looking and injurious colored glasses. He will give his patients clear, restful vision, and enable them to use their eyes continuously for hours for the most exacting work, without the least pain or fatigue.

Defects of the Eye.

Eye strain often exists unsuspected by the patient, especially in young people, they being able to see unusually well but unconsciously strain their eyes in so doing. This strain is the fruitful cause of Headaches, Nervousness, Inflamed and Watery Eyes, Cross Eyes, Cataracts, Styes, etc. All these evil results of Eye Strain can be cured or prevented simply with glasses ground especially for each difficult case. But it takes skill to do this work—skill born of hard study and constant practice. Prof. Hagadorn is not only a graduate and an instructor in his profession, but he does nothing else the year round but examine eyes and correct their defects, succeeding in many cases where the most eminent eye specialists, connected with the medical colleges of Chicago, Detroit, Ann Arbor and other prominent cities, have failed. (See testimonials in his possession.)

The following well known men are among the hundreds who recommend him:—Detroit, Mich.—John S. Owen, M. D., Eye and Ear Specialist. Howell, Mich.—W. J. Mills, M. D.; J. L. Pettibone, Attorney at Law; H. C. Briggs, Jeweler. Brighton, Mich.—W. J. McHenry, M. D.; W. C. Brown, M. D. South Lyon, Mich.—M. G. Millman, M. D.; Rev. L. N. Moon. Fowlerville, Mich.—Byron Defendorf, M. D. Corunna, Mich.—John Babington, M. D. Dexter, Mich.—R. B. Honey, M. D.; L. D. Alley; Isaac Terry. Plymouth, Mich.—Chas. Draper, Jeweler.

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THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For durability and for cheapness this preparation is truly unrivalled.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH is the best for general cleaning of stoves.

THE SUN PASTE POLISH for a quick after-dinner shine, applied and polished with a cloth.

Home Bros. Props., Canton, Mass., U. S. A.



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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 adopting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

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

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

REDDY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Cold, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lameness, Inflammation,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Prosthetics, Chilblains, Toothache, Headache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Croup, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by REDDY'S READY RELIEF, as quickly as Reddy's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

THE AEROMETER CO. does half the world's work because it has reduced the cost of weighing to 1/10 what it was. It has many branches, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Hoisting, Steel, Galvanized-iron, Copper, and Zinc Steel Towers, Steel Buss Bars, Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until at 1/10 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

RIPAN'S TABULES

Mr. J. C. Oeanner, of 1611 Wyom-ing street, Kansas City, Mo., under date of June 17, 1905, says: "I have been much benefited by the use of Ripan's Tabules, which I have been taking for liver and kidney trouble, from which I have suffered a great deal, sometimes to such an extent that I would have to stop working for a week at a time. One week my doctor's and medicine bill was \$17, and I received only temporary relief. I have not quite finished the second box of Ripan's Tabules and am feeling like a new man; no more trouble with either my liver or kidneys."

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

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CHIEF WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Don't cough, sneeze, or spit blood. Use it in time. Sold by Druggists.

C. K. U. No. 6-90

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Be Sure

'Tis pure Cocoa, and not made by the so-called "Dutch Process."

Walter Baker & Co.'s Break-fast Cocoa is absolutely pure — no chemicals.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

A great many men throughout the country, including plenty of really swell fellows, have got it into their heads, rightly or wrongly—and we are by no means sure that it isn't rightly—that there is no reason why any man should pay more than \$3.00 to \$5.00 for a pair of shoes, and, to say the least, the idea has this foundation in reason, that excellent shoes are now made for \$3. To pay \$8 to \$12 for a pair of shoes is simply throwing away money, and in many cases this is done to gratify a mistaken notion that none but your favorite shoemaker is worthy to adorn your feet. The recent improvements in shoe machinery make it possible, as shown by the well-known W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe, to produce a shoe to-day that will compare favorably in style, wearing qualities and comfort with those offered at \$6, \$8 and \$10 per pair.

Her Dearest Friend.

First Debutante—My cheeks are all on fire.

Second Debutante—I thought there was a smell of burning paint.—Town and Country Journal.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

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

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D., 1895.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Never.

A servant girl living in Gloucester When told what to do simply touchest her head. 'Twas her way.

None, we must say, As far as we knew, ever boucester, —Detroit Tribune.

The Genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are sold only in boxes. They are wonderfully effective for coughs and throat troubles.

Father—My son, no man ever accomplished much who talked about his work. Son—How about a lawyer, dad? —Amusing Journal.

The Queen and Crescent is the only line operating a through sleeper to Florida via Asheville, N. C. Three car lines daily to Florida. Unequaled service.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kehler, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95.

The New Orleans Limited, via the Queen and Crescent Route, makes the trip Cincinnati to New Orleans in 24 hours, 90 miles shortest line.

A wise man never tells a liar that he lies, for it would be a waste of strength to repeat what both know.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

Proud looks lose hearts, but courteous words win them.

Three through sleeping car lines to Florida daily via the Queen and Crescent Route.

Behind the shadow there is always a light.

The object of the manufacturers of Dobbin's Electric Soap has been for 31 years to make this soap of such superior quality that it will give universal satisfaction. Have they succeeded? Ask your grocer for it. Take no other.

FTT'S—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Hosts of people go to work in the wrong way to cure a

Sprain, Soreness, or Stiffness,

When **ST. JACOBS OIL** would cure in the right way, right off.

DROPSY TREATED FREE

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

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

ASTHMA

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC

Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One box sent postpaid on receipt of 50c. Its best results are obtained by using it before going to bed.

Address: JOHN W. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS

Successfully Prosecutes Claims for Pension, Bounty, and Gratuity. Late Francis Marion Morris, Pension Bureau, Syria in last war, is adjudicating claims, city since.

Write for FREE PAMPHLET. Price 10c. Sent by mail. Stowell & Co., Charleston, Mass.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES.

For relief of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, RHEUMATISM, SCURVY, STOMACHIC AFFECTIONS, and all other ailments of the digestive system.

Prepared by DR. J. H. KIDDER, Lowell, Mass.

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CUBA MAY BE FREE.

HOW SPAIN'S RECALL OF CAMPOS IS REGARDED.

The Veteran Spanish General Is Surprised by a Man Who Is Deeply Hated for His Former Cruelty on the Island.

Situation Is Serious.

Cuba may be free! The recall of Gen. Martinez Campos by the Spanish Government and his replacement by Gen. Weyler is a strong indication that the situation on the island is critical and that the insurgents are stronger than the Spanish authorities hitherto admitted.

On the outbreak of the revolution it was intimated by Spain that the disturbance was merely local and that a few months would see the end of the trouble. But the revolutionists gained strength every day, and then Spain decided to send her veteran and most experienced general, Campos, to take command of affairs on the island.

He was given absolute authority to call upon all the troops needed and ever since the bravest and the best of the soldiers of Spain have been sent to the unfortunate island. Gen. Campos announced that he would quell the rebellion in three months. He had subdued the former rebellion of ten years—1895-78—and his announcement was accordingly regarded as well founded. But the three months elapsed and Gen. Campos had made no progress. On the contrary the



GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

insurgents were making headway, forcing their way each week a little nearer to the political capital, Havana. Then Campos said that winter would see the end of the revolution. Winter in Cuba, which means the rainy season, has come, but the insurgents, instead of Campos, made progress. They forced their way over six strategic lines of defense established by Campos and a week ago appeared within striking distance of Havana. This startled the Spanish Government and it has just resolved upon a change of leaders. Gen. Campos is recalled and Gen. Weyler, a man who made himself notorious during the last rebellion in Cuba for his cruelty, is appointed to take his place and will sail from Spain today. Gen. Weyler says that he will not follow the more or less humanitarian tactics of Campos, but will meet warfare with warfare. With spies and persons aiding the insurgents he will be inexorable; to those who lay down their arms he will show clemency. He will at once endeavor so completely to blockade the



GEN. MAXIMILIANO GOMEZ.

coast as to prevent the further importation of arms and munitions. Gen. Weyler says emphatically that in his course he will be merciless, but just. He is of the opinion that two months ago it would have been easy to have dealt the rebellion a death blow; now he fears it will be more difficult owing to the strength the movement has gained and the losses suffered by the Spanish army. Spain is still sending reinforcements to Cuba, and soon 18,000 more men will leave Spain for the seat of war.

At first it was supposed that Gen. Campos had resigned, but it is now known that the Government removed him, purely, as Campos himself says, because he was not cruel enough and spoke of conciliating the rebels instead of butchering them. He now believes that Cuba is lost to Spain and all through the political parties in Spain, who thought to frame a policy for the island, ignorant of the conditions there existing. The politicians in Madrid wanted a butcher in the field and probably have secured one in the person of Gen. Weyler.

Over the change of generals the Cuban patriots rejoice, for they believe Campos to be an able commander than Weyler, while the cruelties of the latter will alienate those now friendly to the Spanish

cause. In any case it is not likely that Weyler will make any greater headway than Campos against the insurgents, led by the veteran warrior, Maximilian Gomez. The latter is one of the ablest military leaders of his time—a man of iron nerve and astute judgment. He has led the insurgents victoriously from one end of the island to the gates of Havana, 400 miles distant, and this in the face of a soldiery, greater in numbers and better equipped than the patriots. When Weyler meets him he will meet a veteran, acquainted not alone with the science of warfare, but with every pass and road and vantage point on the island.

BUNYON PASSES AWAY.

Heart Failure the Cause of His Sudden and Unexpected Death.

The Hon. Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany, expired in Berlin suddenly and unexpectedly at 1 o'clock Monday morning of heart failure. Mr. Runyon had been in somewhat feeble health for some time past, but no immediately fatal results were anticipated. No longer ago than last Tuesday evening he was present at a dinner given in his honor by ex-Empress Frederick, mother of Emperor William. Last summer he had planned to make an extended trip through Norway, but on the advice of his physician he abandoned this trip, and instead went to Carlsbad, where he took the cure. He subsequently went to Axenstein, in Switzerland, for the purpose of taking an after-cure. Since that time, however, he has manifested great activity in the discharge of the duties of his office, which have been more than usually onerous on account of the complications in European affairs, and have more or less

demanding the attention and care of the diplomatic representatives of all nations.

Theodore Runyon was born at Somerville, N. J., Oct. 25, 1822. He graduated from Yale College in 1842, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. In 1853 he was made city attorney, and in 1856 city councillor of Newark, N. J., a position he retained until 1864, when he became Mayor of the city. At the outbreak of the civil war he was placed in command of a New Jersey brigade of volunteers. In 1865 he was Democratic candidate for Governor of his State, but was not elected. In 1873 to 1887 he was chancellor of New Jersey. In March, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States minister to Germany, and shortly afterward was made ambassador.

HARD HIT AT TURKEY.

Hepburn Urges that the Minister of the Porte Be Given Passports.

The national House Monday, after an interesting four hours' debate, adopted the resolutions passed by the Senate last week calling on the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin to enforce the reforms in Turkey guaranteed to the Christian Armenians and pledging the support of Congress and the President in the most vigorous action he might take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey. The House committee had prepared some resolutions on the same subject, but it was deemed advisable after the Senate resolutions reached the House to substitute them for those prepared by the committee.

Mr. Quigg, of New York, who had charge of the resolutions, made an able presentation of the case. There was a disposition on the part of some of the members to go further than the resolutions did and Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, proposed to give the Turkish minister his passports and sever all diplomatic relations with Turkey. His remarks denouncing the Turkish outrages and charging that the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin were actuated from political and other considerations in maintaining the "balance of power" in eastern Europe were received with great enthusiasm and at one time it looked as if the House might be carried to his way of thinking. But the counsel of Mr. Hitt not to take rash action, in the course of which he pointed out the dire consequences that might result from a severance of diplomatic relations with a friendly power that had fulfilled her treaty obligations to us, prevailed, and the Hepburn proposition was overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. Bailey opposed the resolutions on the ground that it would be improper for us to "insult" the parties to the treaty of Berlin by intimating that they had not carried out their obligations. Mr. Turner of Georgia took a similar view and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio characterized the resolutions as "incomplete, inefficient and unworthy," and requested the committee to withdraw them. They were finally passed, however, by a vote of 143 to 26, after a motion of Mr. Bailey to send them to the committee had been defeated 55 to 103.

It was reported at Philadelphia that Gideon Marsh, ex-president of the defunct Keystone Bank, whose vast embezzlements wrecked that institution, is back in the city. He fled in 1891, when a price of \$5,000 was set upon him by the city. It was said Marsh has been in the Mills Eye hospital and is about to surrender himself.

The Benedict Paper Company, wholesale paper dealers at Kansas City, Mo., has failed, with liabilities of \$50,000 and assets about the same.

Dr. Parkhurst and Young Men

In twelve familiar "talks" Dr. Parkhurst, the great New York preacher and reformer, will address himself to young men. A feature that will continue through the year of 1896 in

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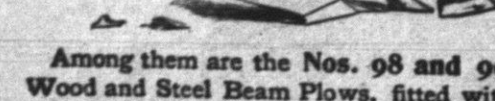
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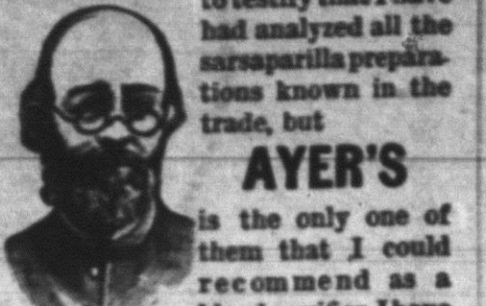
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GIRLS

MOTHERS

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but



given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—Wm. Copp, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

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LONG ENDURING CYPRESS.

The Trees Grow Slowly, but They Are Almost Indestructible.

The cypress is a notoriously slow-growing tree, and its wood is just as notoriously durable. It is capable of not only resisting the action of the weather in a manner totally different to all other woods, but is wholly uninfected by immersion in water over a long period of years. It has many curious chemical properties, which hold its fibers and other constituents together so indissolubly that the ordinary changes which break down the tissues of ordinary woods are in cypress wholly resisted.

Instances are known where the wood of the cypress has endured for more than 1,000 years, leaving it still in a solid condition, subject only to the attrition of the elements, such as the gradual wearing away one sees in exposed rocks. In the lower valley of the Mississippi a species of cypress is extremely abundant, and in New Orleans lately, while some men were excavating a trench, a cypress stockade was found which was erected in 1730 by the French as a protection against the Indians. Some of the pieces measured 21 inches in width, with a thickness of about 12 inches, and, though it had been buried for so many years, it was in perfect condition when exhumed, even the tool marks being still clearly visible.

By a series of experiments extending over many years, it has been found the cypress wood endures the varying conditions of greenhouses better than any other wood. Greenhouses exposed to all the vicissitudes of heat, moisture, and changes of temperature, show the cypress timber used in their construction to be practically unchanged after more than fifty years of use; and, being sufficiently tough for the purpose, it is probable it will come more generally into use for building where a wood of great resisting power is required. Many old doors made by the early Spaniards in America are still as serviceable as ever, although exposed to a most trying climate.

A RAISE, NIT.

The Clerk Was Not as Important as He Thought.

The following new story comes from the West: Mr. L., a good-natured German, was the prosperous proprietor of a considerable clothing business in a country town. He had in his employ one John B., whom he had advanced from cash boy to head clerk, and who had for many years been an attaché of the store. Since his promotion John had several times asked for a raise in his salary, and each time his request had been granted. One morning John again appeared at the old merchant's desk with another request for an increase of \$10 per month. "Vy, Shon," said Mr. L., "I think I bays you pooty vell already; vat for I bay you any more?"

"Well," replied John, confidently, "I am your principal help here; I have worked you up to a large trade; I know every detail of the business, and, indeed, I think you could not get along without me."

"Mein Gott! Shon, vot-wod I do suppose you vas to die?"

"Well," hesitated John, "I suppose you would have to get along without me then."

The "old man" took several whiffs from his big pipe and said nothing. At last he gravely remarked: "Vell, Shon, I guess you petter consider yourself dead."

Unc' Ephraim's Wisdom.

"Er man don't re'lly settle down ter git de mos' out ob life tell 'e's done kem ter de 'clushin' ut life ain't no howlin' barbecue o' 'yousness, no way 'e's min' ter fix hit."

"Hit am all berry well, my son, ter say us yo doesn't intind ter be lak de 'common herd,' but don' yo let de 'common herd' heah yo er-blowin' erbout hit."

"One fool tries ter please ebberbody; anuddah kin' o' fool tries ter please nobody; de wise man tries ter please ez many ez he kin wivout bein' less ob er man fo' hit."

"De man w'at plants jes' one leetle onjus' suspishin in er trustin' hea't hez mo' ter ansawah fo' 'n de man ut hez er 'tousan' histeks 'long o' 'tinkin' too well ob humanity."

"Hit am possibler ter hab so much 'relig'n' us yo wun't hab no manliness; but I nebba' knowed manliness ter crowd out real relig'n'."

"Yaas, women am er berry int'rustin' study, but yo'll lose de scientifical frame ob min' unless yo prosercuter de study fum er distance."

"I kaint' see on'y jes' one beauty erbout dis heah 'noo woman' business I heads tell erbout: All de strong-min'd women seems ter hab hung out de dangah-signal, an' de men am slow er dey don' keep out o' deir way."—Chicago Record.

Will Study Our Railroads.

A distinguished Russian engineer, O. A. Monkovsky, chief government engineer of the department of Eastern Siberia, arrived in San Francisco a few days ago with the object of studying certain features of American railroad engineering. He is first to make a comprehensive study of the snow-shed system in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and then make a general tour of the main railroad systems of the continent. His mission is said to be in connection with the proposed construction of a number of lines of railroad in Eastern Siberia.

TO CURE BODILY ILLS.

Curious Superstitions that Hold in Different Localities.

The number of superstitious cures is simply legion. For the cure or prevention of rheumatism some people carry an ordinary Irish potato in the pocket. In Michigan a double cedar knot is regarded as the proper charm, and in New Hampshire a gall from the stem of the golden rod. Hickory nuts, buckeyes, pebbles and horse chestnuts are carried in different localities. Some people wear a ring made of a potato, and in New Hampshire a potato worn in a stocking about the neck is regarded as a sure cure for sore throat. Many people wear a nutmeg pierced and suspended on a string about their neck, to prevent boils, crop and neuralgia. Just what effect a Connecticut wooden nutmeg would have is not known.

On the eastern shore of Maryland biliousness is cured by boring three holes in a carefully selected tree and walking three times around it, saying, "Go away, biliousness." It is of the utmost importance whether the person working the charm walks with or against the sun, but which is the proper direction no one seems to know.

Among the negroes the most striking remedies are to be found. To cure an aching tooth, the Southern negro goes into the swamp, chops around the root of a white oak, secures nine splinters, then cuts around the tooth, and dips the white oak splinters in the blood. The splinters are then buried at the foot of the tree, the operator repeating some kind of charm. This is called "conjuring the tooth." One of the negro cures for chills and fever is to take the skin from the inside of an egg shell, go to a young persimmon tree three days in succession, and tie a knot in the skin each day.

There are many curious superstitions relative to cures, which still find credence in England, that date from the days of that mysterious people, the Druids. Among the initiated it was only necessary to stop bleeding to place a piece of oak bark on the wound. An ancient Anglo-Saxon superstition for preventing bleeding at the nose was to wear next the skin a portion of "the moss from a dead man's skull," which, however, to be potent, must be brought from Ireland, a condition similar to that of the negroes' rabbit foot, which must be from the left hind leg of a graveyard rabbit killed at midnight.

Indian Shields.

Mr. Walter Hough, of the Department of Ethnology of the United States National Museum, presents in the last Smithsonian report a summary of the various shields of American Indians now in the museum at Washington. As an object of defense the shield must have come into use with early projectile weapons. The parrying stick could only have served when a direct blow was struck. The broad shield then must have been "the counter growth of the bow." The North American Indian shield was convex, the oval shield being exceptional. Rawhide—that of the buffalo and elk—was most general in use. Harlot describes the shields of the Virginia Indians as "targets made of bark." The Ceris and Chicoratos of New Mexico made shields of laths interwoven with cords. In Tobasco, tortoise shell, inlaid with silver and copper, was in use, and Mr. Hough notes the tortoise-shell shields of the Malays. George Catlin describes in detail how the Sioux brave made his shield by drying a buffalo hide and smearing it with glue. Captain John G. Bourke is satisfied that we have no Indians now who use shields. As a protection against a rifle ball, the Indian soon found how useless was a shield. The offense was stronger than the defense, and the fight of projectiles versus armor is going on to-day.

Making Gas from Sawdust.

A successful method of making illuminating gas from sawdust is now being employed. In Canada several large lumber mills are being lighted by gas made by this process. The sawdust is charged in retorts which are heated by a wood fire, the gas from the retorts passing into a series of coils and thence, into the purifiers, which are similar to those used for coal gas. Lime is the principal purifying agent employed. When the gas passes out of the retorts it has an odor much less disagreeable than that of ordinary lighting gas, and resembles somewhat that of the smoke from a fire of green wood or leaves. For a small plant turning out, say, 540 cubic meters of gas daily about two tons of sawdust will be used in twenty-four hours, and a man and a boy furnish all the labor needed. The gas in an ordinary burner gives an illumination of about 18 candle power. The best quality comes from resinous woods. A quantity of 100 kilograms of sawdust leaves a residue of 20 kilograms of charcoal.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Henri Rochefort's Erratic Career.

No one has known more ups and downs than Henri Rochefort, the French communist who is now an exile in England. Reared in the grandest houses of the noble faubourg of Paris, he has been condemned to death as an anarchist and as a leader of the commune. At one moment the idol of the people, the next day he would be almost lynched in the streets. Repeatedly exiled, imprisoned times without number, sentenced to penal servitude for life, escaping through a country infested by cannibals and subsequently in an open boat across the Pacific from New Caledonia to Australia, there is practically no limit to his experiences.

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

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. C. L. Adams, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 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. Considine. Services on Sunday—First Mass at 8:00 a. m.; high mass with sermon at 10:30 a. m. Evening prayers with congregational singing and Benediction at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school after high mass. Mass on week days at 8 a. m.

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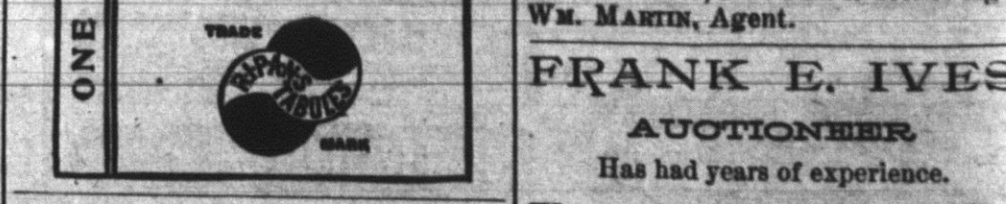


MRS. N. C. MILLER.

Of Fort Wayne, Ind., writes on Nov. 20, 1894: "I was afflicted for forty years with heart trouble and suffered untold agony. I had weak, hungry spells, and my heart would palpitate so hard, the pain would be so acute and torturing, that I became so weak and nervous I could not sleep. I was treated by several physicians without relief and gave up ever being well again. About two years ago I commenced using Dr. Miles' Remedies. One bottle of the Heart Cure stopped all heart troubles and the Restorative Nervine did the rest, and now I sleep soundly and attend to my household and social duties without any trouble. Sold by druggists. Book sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health."

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