

Read  
Every advertisement.  
They will interest you.

# The Chelsea Standard.

Save  
Dollars by trading with  
men who advertise.

VOL. VIII. NO. 2.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER 386

## GINGHAM SALE

## GINGHAM SALE

We have just received several cases of  
**FINEST AMERICAN GINGHAMS**, that we  
bought exceptionally cheap and to clean  
them right out, shall offer them as follows:

50 pieces very best American made ging-  
hams, the same goods we have always sold  
at 12 1-2c, your choice for **9c**

100 pieces of same gingham as above in  
ten to fifteen yard lengths, your choice for  
one-half regular price or **6c**

These items are exceptionally cheap.

We would be pleased to show you some of  
the newest things in spring and summer  
wash goods.

One case of best cotton crash at 6 1-4 yards  
for 25c.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

### CONVENTION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

An Interesting Meeting of Enthusiastic  
Workers in this Cause—Another In-  
stallation of John E. Musick's Letters  
From Hawaii.

**Sunday School Convention.**  
The ninth annual convention of the  
Washtenaw Sunday-school Association  
held its first session at the Congregational  
church at this place Tuesday evening.  
A large audience was present. The open-  
ing exercises were in charge of Dr. Thos.  
Holmes, after which Rev. J. H. Girdwood  
delivered the address of welcome, which  
was responded to by Prof. F. C. Wagner  
of Ann Arbor.

The event of the evening was the ad-  
dress by Rev. E. W. Ryan of Ypsilanti  
descriptive of a trip from "Joppa to Jeri-  
cho," which was delivered in a pleasing  
manner and was attentively listened to  
by the large audience from the begin-  
ning to the close, notwithstanding that it  
was nearly 10 o'clock when the address  
was completed.

Wednesday morning the meeting was  
opened by Rev. C. L. Adams.

Rev. Carl Zedler of Sylvan, vice presi-  
dent of the Association, presided at this  
meeting in the absence of the president,  
Prof. F. C. Wagner of Ann Arbor.

The reports of the various officers were  
read, and the committees appointed.

Rev. W. H. Walker read a very in-  
teresting paper at this session.

The meeting then adjourned for dinner.

At the afternoon session, the nomi-  
nating committee announced the names  
chosen, and the following officers were  
elected:

President—W. J. Canfield.  
Vice President—Rev. W. H. Walker.  
Secretary—S. C. Newcomb.  
Treasurer—E. E. Calkins.

**Executive Committee**—The officers  
named above, and Wm. Wood, Rev. Shan-  
non, S. R. Crittenden, A. B. Sears.

This was followed by a paper by Mrs.  
A. B. Stevens of Ann Arbor, on "To secure  
Qualified Teachers."

A paper by Mrs. C. E. Stimson on "To  
Gather and Hold the Scholars."

This was followed by an address by E.  
A. Hough of Jackson on "To promote  
County and State Work."

After some discussion on the above sub-  
ject Miss M. M. Warner of Ypsilanti read  
paper.

The question drawer was taken charge  
of by E. A. Hough.

Wednesday evening Hon. E. P. Allen  
of Ypsilanti gave an address on "Moral  
Forces in Popular Government."

### HAWAII, THE PEARL OF THE PACIFIC

The Tenth of a Series of Letters by John  
E. Musick.

(Copyright, 1896, by Funk & Wagnalls Co. N. Y.)

The feeling is still too bitter between  
the Republicans or P. G.'s as they are  
contemptuously called by their enemies,  
and the Royalists for the exact truth as  
to the overthrow of the monarchy to be  
obtained. The political feeling is at  
about the same heat it was in the United  
States in 1866. The Royalists still call  
the government "Provisional" and refuse  
to recognize it.

To understand the cause of the over-  
throw of monarchy one must have some  
knowledge of the history of Hawaii. In  
the latter part of the 18th century a pow-  
erful chief of Hawaii, known as Kame-  
hameha, captured two American sailors  
named Davis and Young. The latter  
was a boatswain on the Boston frigate  
Eleonor, the former on a little sloop, the  
Fair American. The latter vessel was  
seized, its captain and crew, with the ex-  
ception of Davis, killed, and its cannon  
taken on shore. Young and Davis being  
expert gunners, were spared to manage  
the artillery for Kamehameha, who at  
once began the conquest of the whole  
group of islands. The two Americans  
were his generals, they married the  
daughters of chiefs or princes, and were  
given high offices.

After several years of war all the Sand-  
wich Islands were conquered, and Kame-  
hameha declared king over all. He was  
succeeded by four direct descendants  
known as Kamehameha II, III, IV, V.  
The natives having abolished idolatry,  
in the year 1820 the missionaries sent  
by the American Board of Missions came  
to convert them. They were kindly re-  
ceived by the natives, but by this time  
the islands had become a rendezvous for  
whaling vessels, whose officers and crews  
were lewd, lawless men, and they ob-  
jected to the restraints of religion and  
decency.

The missionaries, however, had come  
to stay, and, in an earnest manner, be-  
gan the conversion of the heathen. They  
were often threatened by the lawless  
sailors, who regarded their upright lives  
as a standing rebuke to their own im-

morality. But, in spite of all threats and  
danger, the missionaries held their  
ground. They had the respect and con-  
fidence of the kings, who remained their  
friends, and the cause of Christianity ad-  
vanced until all of the islands were  
brought under its sway. Missionaries  
who came to the islands young men,  
raised families of children, grew old and  
died. Children born on the islands grew  
up, died, and left children, natural born  
Hawaiians, the same as any American  
citizen to-day is an American.

The business interests of the islands  
soon began to attract the attention of  
the world. Americans came to engage in  
agriculture or mercantile pursuits.  
These dots on the face of the globe as-  
sumed great importance, and the Eng-  
lish, always jealous of any advance of  
Americans in the acquisition of territory  
began to turn their attention toward the  
islands.

As the American Congregationalists  
and Presbyterians had succeeded so well,  
the church of England, from purely po-  
litical motives it is claimed, began a re-  
ligious conquest of the islands. From this  
time on there was a struggle between  
Americans and English to control the  
ruling monarchs.

Kamehameha III gave the people the  
first liberal constitution. All the Kame-  
hamehas seem to have been friendly to  
the Americans, as they were probably  
under the influence of Young and Davis  
and their descendants.

The anti-missionary party in time be-  
came the anti-American party. History  
shows how England has sought in the  
past to get control of the islands, and  
how she objected to the annexation of  
them to the United States during the  
Forties, as the trade at that time with  
the United States was increasing in pro-  
portions that alarm her.

The direct line of Kamehameha ended  
with Kamehameha V. After one or two  
short reigns, David Kalakaua was elected  
king. Though a dissolute man, with  
many weaknesses, he seems to have had  
an idea of justice and right. But he  
tried to please all parties, and, of course,  
failed.

By this time sugar and rice plantations  
had become a source of great wealth in  
the islands, and Americans with pluck  
and energy were peopling the country  
and getting the cream of its industries.

The lands had previously been divided  
among the common people in a way that  
was equitable to all, the assertions made  
on the floors of the American Congress  
to the contrary notwithstanding. Under  
the old kings all land was invested in  
their name, as lands originally were in  
Great Britain. These kings distributed  
them somewhat according to the feudal  
system, to chiefs, reserving great tracts  
of what are still called crown lands. At  
the suggestion of the missionaries large  
quantities of lands were set apart for the  
common people, and these lands, though  
small in acreage, composed nearly all  
the very best soil on the islands. They  
were the taro patches and rice fields,  
some of which are to-day worth five hun-  
dred dollars per acre while there are vast  
tracts of lava strewn mountain land not  
worth one dollar for five hundred acres.

Among the many American emigrants  
to the islands were shrewd business men,  
who procured long leases on sugar lands  
and bought large tracts from the king.  
British influence was brought to bear  
upon King Kalakaua. He was told to  
be "a real king and have a great army  
and navy." Public improvements were  
neglected, roads became almost impass-  
able, while the king secured a large loan  
from England, and squandered vast sums  
of the revenue in loans and on Hula  
dancing girls.

Kalakaua was not a bad man. He was  
a weak, vain man, and easily influenced  
by bad surroundings. He was constant-  
ly in need of money, though his annuity  
was greater than the salary of the presi-  
dent of the United States. He found  
himself hampered by the constitution  
which limited his power, and declared  
his intention of giving the people another  
constitution which was in reality a  
return to absolute monarchy.

Great excitement prevailed, and a re-  
volution was threatened by the people  
whose liberties were endangered, until,  
bowing to the popular will, Kalakaua  
permitted the constitution to stand.

It is said that at this time the  
king's sister, Princess Liliuokalani,  
was in England, a guest of Queen Vic-  
toria, studying royal life. She was very  
indignant at her brother yielding to the  
wishes of the American Hawaiians, and  
on her return to Honolulu a revolution  
was precipitated by some of her friends  
to depose the king and place her on the  
throne. The American settlers on the  
islands went to the rescue of the king,  
and the rebellion was put down.

King Kalakaua died January 20, 1891,  
and was succeeded by his sister, Liliuoka-  
lani, as queen. The queen was thor-  
oughly English in education and sym-  
pathy. From the first she displayed in-  
tense hatred for the American mis-  
sionaries. Left alone she might have made

an excellent monarch, for those who  
know her say she possesses many good  
qualities; even her political enemies de-  
ny the slanders against her personal  
character. But the queen was ill-advised.  
Her race prejudices were aroused  
by interested persons. The American  
missionary was held up in the light of a  
moral pirate, who had left his conscience  
at Cape Horn, and come to rob and plun-  
der the natives as the Spaniards had done  
in America, and all under the guise of  
religion.

In various ways she kept her subjects  
alarmed by threats to deprive them of  
their constitutional liberties. Though  
her salary and income from crown lands  
exceeded the salary of the United States  
by nearly twenty thousand dollars, she  
was not satisfied. She was advised to be  
a queen in splendor as well as name. A  
crowd of evil designing friends were  
constantly about her advising her to do  
what they should have known to be her  
ruin. There were nearly two thousand  
Americans and over one thousand Ger-  
mans, as well as many English, at this  
time living on the islands, who did not  
believe in the divine rights of kings.  
Many of these had, by thrift and honest  
toil, accumulated property amounting to  
millions. With them it was a business  
proposition. Should they, in order to  
maintain a tradition born in the dark  
days of barbarism, and cradled in igno-  
rance and superstition, yield up the hard  
earnings of their lifetimes?

Continued next week.



Parish Minister—Do you know it is  
an awful sin catching fish on the Sab-  
bath?  
Boy—Who's a-catching fish? We  
haven't 'ad a bite all day.—Sketch.

### BARE LEGS AS BAIT.

How Leeches Are Caught for the Medi-  
cine Men.

The leech is a strange, unlovely crea-  
ture. Fortunately it has gone out of  
fashion. But thirty or forty years ago,  
when medical men had a pleasant habit  
of bleeding every patient who fell un-  
der their hands, the little blood suckers  
used to be in great demand. Even  
now the trade in leeches is considera-  
ble.

Leech fishing is not a pleasant occu-  
pation. It condemns the fisher to fog-  
gy mists, foul, muddy waters and most  
fetid odors. And, worse than this, the  
fisher has himself to be the bait. Blood  
for blood is the motto of these sangui-  
nary beasts, and nothing but a pair of  
plump and naked legs will tempt them  
from their stagnant pools.

The leech lives a semi-aquatic exist-  
ence; it must have plenty of air and  
plenty of water, and it likes them foul.  
They are caught in the spring and early  
summer. The men turn up their trou-  
sers and wade knee-deep into the water.  
The sight of the legs acts like a mag-  
net on the leeches. They make a rush  
for them, cling on and begin to suck.

The men pick them off as fast as they  
can and put them into bags which they  
carry fastened around their waists. They  
do not lose any time, for the little  
black creatures will swallow five times  
their own weight in the blood of a vic-  
tim in no time, and cause much to flow  
away. Toward the end of the season  
the leeches retire into deep water, and  
then their pursuers are compelled to  
wade up to their chins. An alternative  
to this plan is to take a raft out and  
dangle arms and legs in the water.

An expert catches many just as they  
are fastening on, and so saves a certain  
amount of blood. This is an important  
item.

It is a funny, almost uncanny, sight  
to see the unhealthy looking men wad-  
ing through marshes and swamps and  
dirty streams, their arms and legs bare,  
poking about among the rushes and  
turning the mossy pebbles over with  
their toes in the hope of stirring up  
some colony of leeches.

Every now and then they stop, and  
you see them raise one black, bespeckled  
leg and pick away until the furious  
sucking on the other causes them to  
bring that up hastily for inspection,  
while the former takes its place as bait.

Found—Bag containing floor. Own-  
er can get same at this office.

## A WELL BEATEN PATH

Is one that leads to the

## Bank Drug Store

It is constantly trodden by hun-  
dreds of people who appreciate first  
class goods, low prices and our

### CONSTANT EFFORTS TO PLEASE THEM

Are you going to hang any Wall  
Paper this season? Give us an  
opportunity of showing you  
the prettiest patterns that have  
been turned out this season.  
We will make you the lowest  
prices of any firm in this vicinity.  
You will soon be using

### Paints and Oils.

and of course want to buy them  
at the lowest figures. We can  
help you in this matter come in  
and see. We carry a full line of

Paint Brushes, Tinting  
Colors, Decorative  
Paints, Varnishes, Stains  
Alabastine,  
Etc., Etc.

### You can't afford

to guess at the time of day when  
you can buy a first class watch at  
the prices we are making at the  
Bank Drug Store. It places them  
within the reach of everybody.  
Call and see us.

### A Good Cup of Coffee

Costs no more than a poor one  
and you are always sure of having  
it if you trade with us. Our 28c  
coffee and 30c tea are making us  
customers every day.

Every one who tries our 25c New  
Orleans Molasses is pleased with  
it. It is a splendid baker. Try it.  
Boston Baking Powder continues  
to take the lead and only costs  
you 20c per lb.

Pure Spices and Extracts are the  
only kind worth buying. We can  
guarantee ours to be absolutely  
pure. Try our Poultry Powder.  
It will save you many times its  
costs before spring is over.

### We are selling at present

18 lbs granulated sugar for \$1.  
8-lb pails family white fish 45c  
5 lbs choice rice for 25c.  
50 lbs sulphur for \$1.00.  
6 lbs best crackers for 25c.  
7 cans sardines for 25c  
25 boxes matches for 25c  
Large cucumber pickles 5c per doz.  
No. 1 lamp chimney 3c each  
All 25c pills and plasters for 13c  
Kirkoline for washing 20c per pkg  
Large fresh lemons 20c per doz.  
Fresh ginger snaps 5c per lb.  
Pure kettle rendered lard 8c per lb.  
Come to us for pure spices and extracts  
Pure epsom salts 2c per lb.  
Good Alaska salmon 10c per can.  
Warren's Columbia salmon 15c per can.  
A fine New Orleans molasses 25c gal.  
Choice olives in bulk 20c per qt.  
10 lbs best rolled oats for 25c.  
Large choice navel oranges two for 5c  
Try our light table syrup 25c per gal.  
New scaled herring 13c per box.  
4 lbs fresh California prunes for 25c.  
Choice Georgia Bank cod fish 9c per lb.  
Fairbank's best cottolene 7c per lb.  
Choice honey strained and in the comb  
15c per lb.  
All dollar patent medicines from 58c  
to 75c.  
6 doz clothes pins for 3c.  
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c.  
Good canned corn 5c per can.  
Good tomatoes 7c per can.  
Kerosene oil 10c per gal.

## Glazier & Stimson

## L. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

To use a slang expression,

## THAT DON'T CUT ANY ICE

But Frank Staffan & Son do, and have cut about 250 tons of Cavanaugh and  
Oscar Lake ice. We have made a contract with a large refrigerator manu-  
facturer, and are enabled to furnish a first-class, hardwood, dry air, zinc lined,  
refrigerator, and keep it filled with ice during the hot weather or ice season,  
and in case you want to make ice cream will furnish you with extra pieces.

### HOW MUCH WILL IT COST?

Fifty cents a week for five months, or the ice season, will pay for it, and at  
the end of that time the refrigerator is your property. For further informa-  
tion call at our office.

## FRANK STAFFAN & SON.

## THE BEST - THE REST

There are two kinds of groceries.  
the best--and the rest. Go to

## J. S. Cummings

For the best. It will pay.

## 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.

## Ann - Arbor - Electric - Granite - Works.

Designers and Builders of

Artistic Granite and Marble Memorials.

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

JOHN BAUMGARDNER, Prop., Ann Arbor.

## IRONY THAT STINGS.

## COMMANDER HARRIS READS A LECTURE TO RAILROADS.

Demand as Much Consideration for G. A. R. Veterans as is Given to Thugs, Thieves, Gamblers, and Bull-Dozing the Exclusion Act.

Most Recent of Passenger Agents. Commander Harris, of the G. A. R., recently requested the railroad companies of Kansas to grant a half-fare concession to the annual encampment held in Beloit April 21, in accordance with the usual custom. In reply the railroad companies were willing to concede only a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Adjutant General Harrison, in reply to this offer, sent a letter to all of the general passenger agents of all of the roads interested, in which he said: "If the railroads adhere to the position they have taken as regards rates, and will not crawl down off their thrones and concede that the Grand Army is as good and entitled to the same respect, the same recognition, and the same rate that they have, as readily granted gamblers, thieves, and bullies to see a prize-fight or a bull-fight, and that we are at least entitled to the same rate granted readily to low-down, bawling gamblers on Sunday excursions to get drunk, knock out car windows, and make night hideous with their drunken orgies, then I am of the opinion that there will be no State encampment at Beloit, Topeka, Leavenworth, or anywhere else."

Solons in an Uproar. The Rains liquor tax bill passed the Assembly in Albany Thursday night. Seventeen Republicans voted with the Democrats against the bill. The scene in the Assembly during the passage of the bill was one of almost riot, and was certainly the most disorderly seen in the House for years. The doors were locked to prevent the opponents from breaking a quorum, and the sergeant-at-arms was frequently called upon to preserve order. This bill will become a law as soon as signed by Gov. Morton. It is certainly the most vicious excise legislation New York has ever known, but even its most bitter enemies admit that it will close nineteen out of twenty of the class of saloons that are frequented by the criminal and degraded.

Importing Chinamen. The first move has been made to break up an alleged big scheme to smuggle Chinamen into the United States by the arrest of Thomas Burns, of New York. He is accused of swindling a Chinaman to cross the Canadian border into Vermont on the alleged grounds that the Chinaman was engaged in business in Newark. Burns was sent to jail in default of \$500 bail, pending a hearing. It is the belief of the Government officials that a gang of Chinese with shrewd allies is doing an extensive business in bogus passports. The headquarters are in Newark.

Booth Will Not Go. Ex-Commander Booth has not yet answered the cablegram he received from his father asking him to go to England and see the General. When asked if he would go to the other side, the Commander said: "I will not go. In a few days I will make a statement in which I will make known the name of the new organization which I have started." A prominent New York Salvationist said the refusal of Mr. Booth to go to England by invitation of his father might cause the General to come to this country in a very short time.

Death to Many Miners. At the Central coal works, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway in the New River valley, Thursday evening thirteen miners boarded a car at the pit mouth to ride down the incline to the tipple. The rope broke and seven men were killed, three fatally hurt and three badly injured.

## BREVITIES.

A fire started from a defective flue in the store of the Cooper-Hugus Furniture Company, at Denver, Colo., and caused damage to the stock and building estimated at \$45,000, the greater portion of the loss being on the stock. It was fully insured.

The tobacco warehouse occupied by C. W. Kendig at Lancaster, Pa., was destroyed by fire, together with between 700 and 800 cases of tobacco. There is an insurance of \$35,000 on the tobacco, which will fully cover the loss. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The entire volunteer fire department of Plattsmouth, Neb., including the president and foremen of the different companies, has resigned in a body and declares it will not respond to a call until the matter in dispute has been settled. A young man applied for reinstatement in the organization, but was refused, as he had declined to pay a fine assessed against him while previously a member. The matter was carried to the City Council, which admitted him, hence the trouble.

Ohio Republicans in convention at Columbus enthusiastically declared for McKinley and protection. Governor Bushnell, Senator-elect Foraker, Congressman Grosvenor and Mark A. Hanna were chosen delegates-at-large from Ohio to the State Officers convention. Nominations for State Officers resulted as follows: For Secretary of State, Doty, 206; Kinney, 427; Wickoff, 217; necessary to choice, 428. Kinney's nomination was made unanimous. Marshall J. Williams was renominated for Supreme Judge by acclamation.

The total number of deaths on board the Italian cruiser *Lombardi* from yellow fever at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is 104. Seventy-six of the crew are still sick.

The Anglo-German loan for China of 100,000,000 taels has been issued at 94, with interest at 5 per cent. The contract stipulates that the customs administration is to remain unchanged.

Fire at Mobile destroyed Mobile and Ohio Railroad warehouses and sheds, causing a loss of \$200,000.

The Greater New York bill has passed the New York Assembly and only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law.

## EASTERN.

Don Talbott's Sons, New York, one of the largest houses in the rice trade, has made an assignment to J. G. Giff, with preference of \$14,000. The creditors number about seventy. The assignment is understood to be largely due to the low price of rice, which has been brought about by the heavy competition in trade. The founder of the firm died twenty years ago.

The general fund of Yale University will be increased by \$200,000, the amount set aside in the will of the late Thomas R. Shuman, of New York. Mr. Shuman left his property to Yale on condition that should he marry again the property would revert to Yale. The announcement of her engagement to Mr. Barclay, and that the wedding will occur in April, will deprive her of the use of the property.

The new woman is clearly exemplified in the wife of the Rev. Dr. Henry Wheeler, of the First Methodist Church of Media, Pa. The preacher withdrew at home with acute rheumatism. He had written a sermon that pleased him, and it was to be his farewell. Mrs. Wheeler took the sermon, mounted the pulpit, delivered it in eloquent style, prayed for her husband's recovery, to which there were loud "amens," and made a pleasing farewell address.

Chief Justice Charles Doe, of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, was stricken with paralysis in the depot at Rollinsford Monday, and died almost immediately. Judge Doe was 66 years of age, and was considered one of the ablest jurists in the United States. He enjoyed the distinction of having been the only New England judge ever quoted by the British courts. At the time of his death he was on his way to Concord to attend the law term of the Supreme Court.

William Edinger, an outlaw living at Woodward, Pa., while resisting arrest, killed two constables, and then, after attempting to murder his wife and children, who were barricaded with him, he committed suicide in full view of his captors, standing on the threshold of his blaring house. He held a posse at bay for two hours by hurling dynamite from the windows of his house. Mrs. Edinger and her two children were witnesses of the awful fate of the husband and father. Twice in the last two years Edinger almost clubbed three men to death, and he had shot four more in fights.

## WESTERN.

A futile attempt was made March 1 to rob the safe of the County Treasurer at Creede, Colo. Robbers worked the combination, but secured nothing, \$6,000 having been removed to the bank.

John R. Skinner, for fifteen years an Indian merchant and worth \$200,000, well known throughout the West, has been ejected from the Ogea Indian nation by the agent. His goods and property will be confiscated.

J. E. Archer, a well-to-do Kansas City business man, showed his sympathy for Cuba by publicly burning a Spanish flag. The act was loudly cheered by the mass of witnesses. Mr. Archer has a stock of Spanish flags and says he intends to burn one each night till it is exhausted.

Sam Foster, colored, and Peter Schmidt, who are under arrest at St. Louis, Mo., for the murder of Bertram A. Atwater, the Chicago artist, in Webster Grove several months ago, were arraigned in the St. Louis County Circuit Court at Clayton. Foster's trial was set for April 6, John Schmidt's for April 9 and Peter Schmidt's for March 31.

Four persons were fatally hurt and twenty-five others seriously injured by a collision between electric cars at St. Louis. The four who will die are Motor-men J. O. Aiken and Samuel Smith, Richard Longan, insurance agent, and J. L. Jones, claim agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Disobedience of orders caused the disaster.

Winter wheat in central and eastern Kansas was never in better condition at this season of the year than at present. The ground has been thoroughly moistened and the plant is growing splendidly. The only danger feared by the farmers is severe cold weather may come and kill the growing grain, which is now tender. The acreage is much less than usual.

The wife of Bert McConnell, of Seville, O., took a bundle of bills, notes and securities amounting to \$3,900 with her while she went calling. On her return she gathered up some loose paper in the yard, and entering the house thrust the entire bundle into the stove. The valuable represented the savings of a lifetime, which McConnell wouldn't trust to the banks.

Nearly one-half of the large plant of the E. C. Atkins Company, saw manufacturers at Indianapolis, was burned Tuesday morning. The loss will be between \$75,000 and \$100,000, with insurance of \$56,750 on the portion burned. The company has branches in Memphis, Chattanooga and Minneapolis. The fire will in no way cripple the concern and new buildings will replace the ones destroyed.

Simon Thomas, of Lancaster, O., found his house on fire and rushed into the street in his night clothes to give the alarm. The firemen saw no fire and found him dancing about in the freezing atmosphere in a frenzy of excitement. Supposing him to be drunk and delirious, they forced him into the hose wagon and took him to jail. Meanwhile the house burned down. It was fully insured.

Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court, Saturday night issued an order in the case of Joseph R. Dunlop, of Chicago, convicted of sending obscene newspapers through the United States mails. Justice Brown's order makes Judge Grosscup's certification to Attorney Forrest's bill of exceptions operate as a supersedeas and Justice Brown commands Dunlop to appear before him in thirty days to show cause why the supersedeas should be made permanent.

Charles G. Gridley, general agent for the Hocking Valley Railway, died at Toledo, O. His death was the result of blood poisoning, caused by a slight cut made by the razor while being shaved some time ago. Nothing was thought of the injury for a time, and Mr. Gridley kept on with his routine business until a few days ago. He was only 57 years old, but ranked high in railroad circles. He has been in the business continually since 1870.

A too eager quest for free fuel at Chicago caused the serious injury of five persons Tuesday, one of whom is probably fatally hurt, while 100 others had narrow escapes. The accident was due to the collapse of the rear portion of the abandoned ash and door factory of the Kalad Manufacturing Company. The collapse of the building occurred as nearly 100 men, women and children were struggling

to secure possession of wood from the structure. It had been abandoned by the owners, and was of poor poles at once began to crack it for fire wood.

Tuesday morning fire was discovered in the sub-basement of the five-story warehouse and distillery of Milwaukee, Fletcher & Co., at Cincinnati. The entire front part of the structure was destroyed, with its contents, and the Pearl Street Methodist Church, adjoining, was damaged. The loss is estimated at \$100,000 on liquor, \$30,000 on buildings and \$25,000 on machinery. A neat building containing a large quantity of liquor was badly damaged, making the total loss \$200,000, fully insured. The fire spread so rapidly that the employees, numbering about seventy-five, had great difficulty in escaping, but so far as known no one was injured or lost.

Canon C. M. Davis, of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, Mo., with two assistant clergymen and two members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, recently appeared on Twelfth street, surprised and unexpecting. Forming a hollow square, with the Canon in the center, holding aloft a processional cross, they held a brief service, patterned after that of the Salvation army. Canon Davis and the two brothers of St. Andrew lifted their voices in song. The crowd was then invited to follow to the chapel, and with the young and handsome Canon in the lead a procession was formed that marched to the cathedral. About twenty-five sinners, steeped in all degrees of sin, brought up the rear. Canon Davis explained that this was the inauguration of Lenten services he intended to hold, with the assistance of the St. Andrew Brotherhood.

James H. McVicker, the veteran actor and manager, died at his home, Chicago, Saturday afternoon. Mr. McVicker was stricken with paralysis four weeks ago while sitting in a chair at home. He was compelled to keep his house, and the gradual failure of his powers became apparent. His critical condition was not made known to the general public. For the last week he was under the almost constant influence of opiates. The profession generally loved him, and he was known as the "grand old man" of the drama, from coast to coast. His English friends were also legion. Mr. McVicker often proved a good Samaritan to stranded actors, prompted by recollections of his own early struggles. At the time of his death he was a wealthy man and owned considerable realty in Chicago and vicinity. His business investments, aside from ownership of McVicker's Theater, were largely in real estate.

Three years ago Peter Wilborg left his home in California for Cook's Inlet, Alaska. For nearly three years he worked incessantly in the gold regions. Last November he came back to the States on a visit, bringing with him \$48,000 in gold dust and nuggets. After banking \$35,000 in San Francisco, he started out to have a good time on the remaining \$13,000. He spent four months in the Eastern and Southern cities, spending the larger part of his pocket money. The other night he left Port Townsend, Wash., on the steamer City of Topeka on his return to the Alaskan gold fields. While the steamer was lying at the wharf he amused himself by throwing double handfuls of silver dollars at the boys on the wharf. Every boy who could hit the eccentric Alaska miner with a snowball received a handful of coin in return. Wilborg appeared to enjoy the sport as much as the boys. As the boat pulled out from the wharf he pelted the boys with money.

## SOUTHERN.

The handsome high school building at Chattanooga, Tenn., costing over \$75,000, has been destroyed by fire, nothing but the bare walls being left; insurance, \$12,500.

When attacked by fifteen or twenty white caps at Tampa, Fla., Bowen Sykes fired his Winchester rifle so effectively that four men are dead or dying and six others seriously wounded.

For the second time the grim angel of death has entered the Kentucky Legislature and taken a hand in the contest for United States Senator. Senator Roscoe Weissinger died of pneumonia at 11:30 Monday morning. He had been ill for several days with a bad cold, which changed into pneumonia. He was made much worse by the excitement of Saturday, when he was told that Blackburn had been elected.

Warehouse No. 3, of the Union Warehouse Company, was destroyed by fire early Monday morning, together with its contents. The building was filled with merchandise, consisting mainly of cotton, tobacco, lumber, farming implements, hay, etc. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a passing freight engine. J. L. Gardiner, secretary and treasurer of the company, estimates the loss at about \$250,000, if not more. He says the building was worth \$30,000, insured for about \$20,000. Warehouses 1, 2 and 4, adjoining, loaded with goods valued at several million dollars, were protected by fire walls.

## WASHINGTON.

Congressman Woodman, of Chicago, says Washington on Sunday is the duller town in America. He said: "I've tried Washington Sunday after Sunday and there is absolutely no place to go to. So I tried a trip to Alexandria for change. Do you know over there there was nothing open but the graveyard, so I put in the afternoon looking at the headstones."

Gen. Wesley Merritt may be sent by President Cleveland to Cuba to report on the real condition of affairs there. At army headquarters in Chicago no member of Gen. Merritt's staff is willing to be quoted in the matter, as the secrecy that is being observed at Washington enjoins silence, but it was said that the President contemplates sending a commission to the island, with Gen. Merritt at its head. This idea of a commission is such a favorite method with the President out of just such difficulties as the Cuban affair that it would surprise few if he adopted it. He took this course when there was a question of the true status of affairs in Hawaii by sending Commissioner Blount to that island, and he recently obtained the appointment of the Venezuelan boundary commission.

The President said to a representative of the Associated Press Friday: "I see that it is assumed in certain quarters that a deliverance published a few days ago on the Cuban question may be taken as on that subject. I wish you would say that I never said the statement nor heard of it until I read it in the newspapers, and even then neglected to read all of it, than a newspaper guess. I do not know how it originated nor by whom it was constructed or inspired, but I do know that I am in no manner responsible for it nor in any way related to it. I only de-

sire to say in addition that I do not know whether the publication referred to represents the views of the administration on the Cuban question or not, and that I never have found any difficulty in communicating with the people in a manner which leaves no doubt of the authenticity of any statement which purports to represent my views."

## FOREIGN.

Inquiries at the United States embassy in London confirm the report that the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir Matthew White Ridley, has refused to reopen the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American sentenced to imprisonment for life after having been convicted of poisoning her husband.

The Tribune of Rome denies that King Humbert has expressed his intention to abdicate. The Tribune also publishes an anti-French article headed, "Indecency and Insolence," in which it protests against French interference in Italian affairs, and declares that France is actuated by implacable hatred of Italy.

Spain's attitude toward the United States in connection with the Cuban question is regarded as a ridiculous. The London correspondent of the London Times telegraphs that the attitude of the Spanish Government in regard to the Cuban difficulty is unanimously approved in Portugal, and he quotes the *Commercio de Lisbon* as saying: "The proceedings of the United States are unique and unexampled in history, and will cause a complete disturbance of international rights unless all the nations of Europe rise and join Spain."

President Crespo, of Venezuela, has been thanked by both houses of the Venezuelan Congress for his vigorous message, for his firmness in suppressing the revolution and for his attitude on the Guiana boundary question. He has also been congratulated on having the aid of the United States during his administration. A letter of appreciation of his assistance is being drafted to be sent to President Cleveland. A London cable dispatch says the publication of documents from Spain sustain the English side of the boundary dispute.

The new Italian cabinet, as finally decided upon, is as follows: Premier and minister of the interior, the Marquis di Rudini; minister of war, Gen. Ricotti; minister of marine, Admiral Brin; minister of foreign affairs, the Duke of Sermoneta; minister of justice, Senator Costa; minister of finance, Sig. Banca; minister of the treasury, Sig. Colombo; minister of public works, Sig. Perazzi; minister of education, Sig. Giannuccio; minister of agriculture, Sig. Guicciardini; minister of posts and telegraphs, Sig. Carmine. The new ministers took the oath of office Tuesday and the chambers were summoned.

Isabel Montero, leader of the Autonomist home-rule party in Cuba, a brilliant lawyer, a Cuban devoted to the interests of the island and a man of exalted character, in an interview at Havana, said: "I am amazed at the speeches in the United States Senate. That body has a right to declare sympathy for the Cuban rebellion if it chooses, but that great statesman should employ the language he did pass upon his comprehension. I recall nothing published from any reliable or responsible authority proving the frightful allegations against Gen. Weyler made in the Senate and throughout the United States. Neither have I ever heard the stories seriously narrated as facts by any responsible person. I have heard all manner of rumors on the subject, but never anything to lead me to accept them as true. I do not believe the charges."

Senor Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, is in hot water both in Congress and at the State Department, and it is strongly intimated that before long he will either be recalled by Spain or requested by this Government to retire. His recent statements criticizing debates in Congress have aroused intense antagonism to him in the Senate, and it is said that if nothing worse results his usefulness as a minister has practically disappeared. Last year Minister Thurston of Hawaii was given his walking papers in a peremptory fashion by Secretary Gresham, acting under the direct instructions of President Cleveland, and yet Thurston did not do a tenth part of the offensive acts committed by the Spanish minister. The Hawaiian representative, in fact, was guilty only of furnishing to the press extracts from certain newspapers and official letters of his home government, which were supposed to reflect on the administration. The Spanish minister, on the other hand, has gone out of his way to criticize savagely the Senators who spoke in behalf of Cuba. It is one of the unwritten laws of this country that there shall be no interference with the action of Congress by the executive department except on written request for information.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 64c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 40c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, per bushel, 15c to 25c; broom corn, 2c to 4c per pound for poor to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 1 white, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 31c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 43c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; rye, 38c to 40c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c; clover seed, \$4.45 to \$4.55.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 3, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 32c to \$3.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 1 hard, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 1c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 27c; butter, creamery, 15c to 22c; eggs, Western, 11c to 12c.

## KAISER ITALY'S ALLY.

## WILLIAM TO MEET HUMBERT AT GENOA.

Queen Margherita Approves the New Cabinet—Burgling Burglars Wreck an Ohio Bank—Fatal Accident at a Burlington Crossing Near Chicago.

Two Kings to Meet. Rome dispatch: The German Emperor will have an interview with General Launa in order to arrange a meeting with King Humbert, who will accompany the royal yacht *Hohenzoellern*. Queen Margherita completely approves of the Ricotti-Rudini cabinet and the proposal to take a safe middle course in regard to the war in Africa. She promised to give the new ministry her most energetic support. General Barattieri is preparing a statement in which he will show that Crispi was largely responsible for the recent disaster in Abyssinia. The ex-premier, who desires to go abroad, is preparing a violent press campaign against Sig. Rudini. The new Prime Minister will at once lay an important project relative to the African policy before the chamber in order that it may be discussed before the prorogation of parliament. A general amnesty for political offenses has been decided upon. General Ricotti, as minister of war, has been extremely well received by the army, as he means to complete the break with the dangerous policy pursued by Mocenni.

Hurled to Eternity. A terrible misfortune has fallen upon the Blackman family, the well-known operators on the Chicago Board of Trade, when the children of Willis L. Blackman were run into by an express train at Hinsdale Tuesday. One son was killed outright, the other son is terribly mangled and can not live, while the daughter may recover. The coachman also was killed. The accident took place at 11 o'clock Tuesday night at the crossing of the C. B. & Q. Road. It is said that the gates were not down, and there was no sign of the approaching train. The coachman started to drive across. The carriage reached the middle of the tracks, when suddenly the headlight of the express shot out of the gloom. Before the frightened coachman could whip up his horses the engine struck the carriage full and square. The coach was smashed into kindling wood and scattered for fifty yards along the track. The coachman was hurled from his seat and killed. Both of the boys were badly mangled, and the youngest one was dead when picked up. The other was still alive, but was so terribly injured that the physicians say he can not recover. The little girl alone escaped with her life. But even she was badly bruised and shaken up, besides having one leg broken. Both of the horses were also killed.

Bear Looks Aakane. At St. Petersburg interest is acute in the Italian situation. It is admitted that Napoleon himself could not have continued the war under the present circumstances. The *Viedomosti* seems to suspect the presence of the Austrian Minister in Berlin. It says that if Germany and Austria wish to intervene it will be a signal for action by those powers that do not approve the course of Italy in Abyssinia. It says there is no reason why Italy should not leave the bad course taken and join the alliance, which guarantees peace. The fetes in Nice should indicate to Italy the policy to follow.

Green Cracksmen Use Heavy Charge. An attempt to rob the First National Bank at Germantown, O., was made Wednesday morning. The robbers were evidently green at the business, and used so much giant powder that the bank was wrecked. The town was aroused and the robbers fled. The door of the vault, weighing 800 pounds, was thrown thirty feet. The vault contained \$70,000 in cash and many valuable bonds and other securities. The greatest mystery is how the robbers escaped being blown to pieces, the wreck of the banking room being so complete.

John Bull Yields. Washington dispatch: A settlement of the Venezuelan question has been reached. It will be announced at an early day. Of this satisfactory conclusion of the controversy the President has had knowledge for two days past. Great Britain has acted with a magnanimity which commends her to severe critics. She concedes so much that there will be little left to arbitrate should arbitration be necessary. It is not improbable that the entire matter may now be settled outside the Venezuelan commission by the President and Lord Salisbury.

Hoist Allison's Banner. The Iowa Republican State convention at Des Moines was an Allison mass meeting. Two thousand delegates, representing every section of Iowa, mingled cheers with those of 2,000 spectators at the mention of Allison's name. Every faction, local and State, got together to start the Allison boom, and all delegates to the national convention were pledged for him.

NEWS NUGGETS. The Pacific Mail steamship *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco, is overdue at Yokohama. She had on board four cabin and forty-two steerage passengers, a crew of thirty whites and seventy-nine Chinese and a cargo valued at \$1,000,000.

A freight elevator in the saddlery and carriage-house of W. S. Bruce & Sons at Memphis fell sixty feet, the cables breaking. Four men were injured. The Republican City Council of Baltimore, Md., deprived the ultra-reform Mayor of his power of making appointments. All city officers are to be elected by the Council.

The radicals and socialists of Paris are angry that the Cross of the Legion of Honor should have been bestowed upon Prince Henry of Orleans, and the matter will be debated in the chamber of deputies at the earliest opportunity.

A general assignment was filed by Rothschild, Baum & Stern, one of the largest clothing manufacturing firms of Rochester, N. Y. The liabilities are estimated at \$400,000, largely in New York and Rochester. The investment in "The Sterling," a large retail store in Chicago, caused the loss.

## THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

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

Lawmakers at Labor. The House Thursday wrangled for four hours over the salaries of United States marshals and the other features of the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States attorneys and marshals. Salaries of the marshals fixed were identical with those of the district attorneys, fixed Wednesday, except in the following districts: Indiana, \$2,500; eastern district of Louisiana, \$2,500; Maine, \$2,000; Nevada, \$2,000; New Jersey, \$2,500; northern district of New York, \$5,000; southern district of New York, \$5,000. Under the fee system both district attorneys and marshals were allowed fees, not to exceed \$6,000, and mileage, which, in some cases, swelled the compensation to as high as \$8,000 and \$10,000. Instead of mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile each way, the amendment allows attorneys and marshals their actual traveling expenses. It fixed the fees of United States commissioners considerably below the present schedule. The Senate passed the following bills and resolutions: To pay the heirs of the late John Roach \$48,853 on the construction of the gunboat *Dolphin*; to incorporate the supreme council of the thirty-third degree of Scottish rite Masonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States; establishing an additional land office in Montana. The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Samuel Comfort, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Bombay, India; George S. Wilson, to be postmaster at Malvern, Iowa; Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, to be rear admiral in the navy. Also a number of promotions in the army and navy.

The House passed the legislative appropriation bill Friday. Most of the time, however, was consumed in the consideration of the amendment to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States attorneys and marshals. This amendment was perfected and adopted. A bill was passed to abolish the cash payment of pensions, the purpose of which was to protect veterans who squandered or were swindled out of the pensions on quarterly pay days. Mr. Hull asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to relieve Gen. Carlin of liability for \$1,180 expended by Capt. J. M. Clyde in the rescue of a party of students who were snowbound in the Bitter Root mountains in 1883. Mr. Wilson objected, saying that the party had deserted a citizen of Idaho and had left him to die. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

The House Saturday entered upon the consideration of the eighth of the thirteen regular appropriation bills, that providing for the postal service. It is the largest of the supply bills, carrying over \$91,000,000. A series of attempts were made to increase the compensation of fourth-class postmasters, but they went before points of order. The controverted items in the bill relate to postoffice inspectors and special mail facilities. Mr. Dockery (Dem.) of Missouri, opened the annual fight against the appropriation of \$190,000 for special facilities on the trunk lines from New York to New Orleans. Similar appropriations for this special service have been carried since 1877. The bill also carries \$1,000 for special service from Kansas City to Newton, Kan., and \$100,000 for service from Chicago to Council Bluffs. This compensation was, Mr. Dockery declared, in addition to the regular compensation.

District of Columbia business consumed the major portion of Monday in the House. Among the bills passed was one to decrease the cost of gas from \$1.50 to \$1 a thousand. This was the outcome of a long fight against the gas company. The consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was continued, but no important amendments were adopted. The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) of Kentucky to the Banking and Currency Committee. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of war for estimates of the cost of repairing the breakwater at Cleveland, O. A bill was passed to change the times for holding court in the northern district of California. The House then took up District of Columbia matters. Pending the consideration of these it adjourned.

The House Wednesday passed the post-office bill. The feature of the debate was the attack on the "spy system" in connection with letter carriers. The salaries of the special inspectors have been paid under the current law out of a fund at the disposal of the first assistant postmaster general. This fund was cut off by the present bill, but provision was made for the employment of thirty additional regular inspectors under the fourth assistant postmaster general, increasing the appropriation from \$170,000 to \$212,000. Mr. Quigg, of New York, led the fight against this increase and after a protracted debate his amendment to reduce the appropriation to \$170,000 prevailed by a vote of 70 to 57. Nothing of importance was accomplished in the Senate.

Friend of John Brown. Rev. Dr. William H. Furness, who died in Philadelphia, was an ardent abolitionist for thirty years before the war, and publicly declared his opinions on the subject in many of his sermons. He took a leading part in the public prayer meeting held in Philadelphia on the day of John Brown's execution, and afterward, with two or three others, went to receive the body when it was brought back from the gallows. He was the oldest living graduate of Harvard College and the last surviving member of the class of 1820.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

Salmon for England. Fresh Columbia salmon are soon to be shipped from British Columbia to England and Australia in steamships fitted with refrigerators. Experimental shipments have proved a success, and a company has been formed, with British capital, to undertake the enterprise on a large scale. The company is building a large cold storage warehouse at Vancouver for storing the fish while awaiting shipment. The company expects to make more profit than is made by the salmon cannery.—*Montreal Star*.

## TOPICS FOR FARMERS

### A DEPARTMENT PREPARED FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

**Relative Tests of the Relative Value of the Four Popular Methods of Preserving Corn Fodder—Tight Baled to Cause Disease.**

**Preserving Fodder Corn.** In the eighth annual report of the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station is given an instructive account of the results gained in testing four ways of preserving corn fodder, viz.: 1. Ensiling the entire crop, "ears and all" (whole ensilage). 2. Picking the ears, ensiling the stalks and husks (stover ensilage and meal). 3. Stooking in large shocks (corn fodder). 4. Husking, cribbing, drying and grinding the ears and feeding the meal together with the stovered stalks (corn stover and meal).

Each of the four methods of preservation saved about four-fifths of the dry matter as harvested, and, judged by this alone, were of practically equal efficiency, the figures being: Stover ensilage and meal, 18 per cent loss of dry matter; whole ensilage, corn fodder and corn stover and meal, 20 per cent loss of dry matter each. These figures are almost identical with those obtained in similar tests previously made at this station. The character of the losses in food ingredients is much the same in each case.

The stooked fodders, while stooked, lost more and more dry matter as the winter went on. After cutting they lost considerable dry matter, but less as the winter grew longer. The losses in gross weight and dry matter in the silos were found to be parallel, the latter, however, exceeding the former. The ears in the silo lost more of their food value than those handled in other ways, the reverse of the result in the 1902-03 experiments. The relative cost of placing the same amount of dry matter in the manger was greatly in favor of the whole ensilage. The time and money spent in husking and grinding the ears were wasted, since better results were obtained when the ears were left on the stalk.

In this experiment the ensilages were relished much better than the dry fodders, and the cows did better upon them. The same quantities of milk and butter were made by feeding whole ensilage and stover ensilage and meal; the milk was not changed in quality, but the cows ate less dry matter from whole ensilage to produce the same amounts of milk and butter. There were but ninety-one or ninety-two pounds of milk and butter produced by a given amount of dry matter in the stover ensilage and meal ration to 100 pounds produced by the same amount of dry matter in the whole ensilage ration.

The whole ensilage lasted longest, and would, consequently, make the most milk and butter. An acre of corn made into whole ensilage yielded as much as 1,000 acres made into stover ensilage. The results of this experiment as a whole are in entire accord with those obtained in the similar trial at this station in 1902-03.

#### Tight Barns and Disease.

It is my belief that tight barns are the cause of our having so much tuberculosis, and until farmers are taught, yes, and compelled, to properly ventilate their barns, we shall have tuberculosis as a writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman. The Amherst barn was a good illustration of this. A new one appeared as soon as they got rid of the old one. Do we wonder why these cows were better in summer than in winter? Did you ever hear of a horse having tuberculosis? Why? Because it has a good ventilation through the feeding chute right by his nose. Then he is taken out and driven, causing him to expel all dead air and fill his place with life-giving air. Did any one ever hear of a Texas or prairie horse having this disease? Why? Because they are always breathing life-giving instead of the death-giving air of our nice tight barns. About the year 1880 I had two cows that developed tuberculosis during the winter, and in the spring I put them under the ground. About this time a conversation of physicians met in Paris and discussed this matter and decided that it was the same in man and animal. I then knew what to do. Since then I always visit my barn an hour after my cows have left, and invariably have to change the ventilation, and since then I have not had any tuberculosis excepting the cow I bought.

#### Marking Apples by Sunlight.

An apple grower in Western New York some years ago decided that he would mark his apples so that each barrel could be identified wherever it went. To do this he prepared slips of colored paper cut out so as to form his name, which about two or three weeks before picking time, while the apples were coloring, he fastened on specimens of fruit, of course shutting the sunlight off from the portions of fruit thus covered. The result was that the name was printed by the sunlight on the colored fruit, on several hundred specimens of fruit. One of these was placed in the top of each barrel, wrapped in tissue paper, and on the outside of the barrel he wrote the letters, "Look for the name." As he was careful only to put up good fruit, the brand of "name apples" secured a high reputation, and is now much sought for.

#### Straw Covers for Hotbeds.

Cheap covers for hotbeds may be made from the loose wheat straw or refuse, and will answer as well as the more expensive mat made from rye straw and carefully tied with tarred twine. These mats can be quickly made by almost any farm hand after little practice. The covers should be

3 1/2 feet long to lap over at the ends and a little over two feet in width. Take three pieces of inch pine 3 1/2 feet long; lay down two of these as far apart as the width of the ash, and the third piece midway between the two; nail cross-pieces three inches in width to these at each end. Now turn this frame over and fill in with straw. When full tack three strips opposite the strips on the first side. Some gardeners place a gunnysack over this straw side and hold the sacking in place with four strands of tarred twine. After the pieces are sawed out six covers can be made in an hour by one hand. These mats should be used carefully, and when wet set up to dry. Have a low house to store mats in when not in use. If carefully handled, they will last two seasons. The straw can then be taken out and the frames refilled. If long rye straw can be had, tarred twine can be used instead of the strips to hold the straw in place.—The American.

#### Straight Post and Rail Fence.

Farmers whose rail fences are becoming dilapidated can with some labor and but little cost make them better than ever by taking down the worm fence and using the best rails to make one in a straight line. It will need stakes on each side at the ends of each rail driven into the ground, and fastened with one or more wires near the top. If only cattle and horses are to be kept in or out by the fence the bottom rails can be laid twelve or fifteen inches from the ground. In this position the rails will last longer than if resting on the ground or on a flat stone near it. Five or six rails, well secured by stout stakes, will make a fence that will keep most kinds of stock from getting over it, though it is best always to be sure. A barbed wire at the top will prevent most stock from making the attempt. The trouble with wire fences is that when strung on posts without rails, an animal that is playing or running cannot see the wires until it becomes entangled in them, and then its efforts to escape only make matters worse.

#### Drainage About Farm Dwellings.

The dwelling house ought always to be on a slight elevation, to allow drainage from the cellar and the speedy removal of waste slops from the house through underground conduits. It must not be supposed, however, that this is all the drainage that is required. A well-laid gravel walk from the house to the roadway, with underdraining reaching to it, will save an immense amount of work in the house from tracking in of mud. It is a mistake to make the drains either from the cellar or sink tight and closed at the joints, as sewer pipes in cities are laid. There is usually not a great amount of offensive matter carried off in these house drains, and they will be less likely to clog if the water drained from the soil is mixed with it. The water will dilute the slops and sewage, and enable the tiles to carry both off together.

#### Money from Potted Jonquils.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, the writer, is having at her home, in Boston, a sale of potted jonquils in bloom, the money therefrom to be used as a foundation of a fund for promoting the industry of raising bulbs by women who need to earn their living.

#### Debilitated Chicks.

For debility, feed the fowl in a warm dry place, feed meat, and give a piece of ginger daily.

#### Odds and Ends.

Coffee stains on white goods should be washed in warm water before placing in suds.

Coal will spend better, burn more evenly and there will be fewer clinkers if it is sprinkled with salt.

Try boiling new tins for several hours before food is put in them. Fill the tins with water and boil briskly over a hot fire.

Sweeten old lard or butter jars and meat crocks by filling them with very hot lime water, and leaving them until it is cold.

To secure a smooth and durable darn in woolen stockings make the first layer stout, coarse thread, and the cross layers of woolen yarn.

Try cooling a hot dish in a hurry by placing it in a vessel full of cold salty water. It will cool much more rapidly than if it stood in cold water free from salt.

Pink and blue ginghams of a washable make can be kept from fading by washing in a weak solution of vinegar and water. Rinse in the same way, and dry in the shade.

To prevent new paint brushes from shedding bristles turn handle down, open and spread the bristles, pour in a tablespoonful or less of good varnish and keep the brush in the same position until it dries.

When washing glassware do not put it in hot water bottom first, as it will be liable to crack from sudden expansion. Even delicate glass can be safely washed in very hot water if slipped in edgewise.

Try applying a little lard to the hands when bleaching of fir, varnish or anything of that nature is to be removed from them. After rubbing thoroughly with the lard, wash as usual with warm water and soap.

A mother who is an authority on foods advises mothers to give their children potatoes only twice a week, and then only those that are baked. Give them boiled rice the other five days and some delicate green vegetable every day.

The next time you get your shoes wet, if you will stand them up, pull them into shape and fill them with oats, such as horses eat, in a few hours all moisture will be drawn out of them and the leather will be soft and pliable. The same oats can be used over and over again.

## HIGHEST TRIBUNAL.

### DAY WITH A MEMBER OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

**Hard Work One of the Conditions of a Justice's Life—Immense Amount of Labor in Preparing Sound Legal Opinions.**

**His Round of Exacting Duties.**  
Washington correspondence:

NOW, those men have what I call an "easy time in life," remarked a young lawyer to his elderly companion on the avenue the other day, referring to a couple of justices of the United States Supreme Court, who were strolling westward in a leisurely manner, apparently enjoying the bracing air.

"Why do you think so?" inquired his companion, quizzically.

"Well, they hold life positions at the very front and head of an honorable profession, being the first lawyers of the land; they have nothing to do but render decisions upon cases argued before them, and they are certain of \$10,000 a year as long as they live."

"Your argument is all right as far as it goes," rejoined the elder, "but you have forgotten to state the principal proposition. As a matter of fact, there is not a more industrious body of professional men in this country than the United States Supreme Court, and there are few lawyers who have to work as hard and as continuously as the members of this court. Their lives are anything but easy, as any one who is informed upon the matter can tell you. Their duties are exceedingly responsible, to begin with, as immense business interests are often involved, as well as grave matters of state, and are practically continuous, requiring the most assiduous application, deep study and painstaking research."

"The question of the \$10,000 a year does not weigh in the matter at all, for any one of them could earn five times the sum in legal practice, which would not take one-twentieth the time he now devotes to his duty. The honor of the position, the pride they take in filling it conscientiously, and the realization of the service they perform for their country and the profession is doubtless compensatory to them, and furnishes sufficient inducement for retaining their positions, but do not for a moment delude yourself that their lives are easy ones."

#### In Gowns of Silk.

The old lawyer was right; very few people know, in fact, to what extent the duties of the members of the Supreme Court weigh them down with arduous and exacting details. The public only sees the grave and reverend seigniors, robed in gowns of silk, sitting soberly in the comfortable big chairs of the Supreme Court and listening to arguments being made before them. That, indeed, does not look

to be very hard work for the members of the court, not half so hard, apparently, as for the anxious and agitated member of the bar haranguing them. But this is only the smallest part of their daily life. The immense number of cases on the docket of the Supreme Court and under argument require them to work early and late out of court.

Promptly at 12 o'clock noon the business of the Supreme Court begins. The clerks rap for order, and the members of the bar and the visitors within the chamber rise to their feet as he announces the entry of the court. Slowly the members file in, with funeral tread, robed in their voluminous gowns of black silk, the chief justice at the head of the cortege. They take their places behind their chairs, and the clerk continues:

"Oyez, oyez, oyez, all persons having business before the Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save this honorable court."

With that the chief justice and his associates bow gravely to the bar, who in return make respectful obeisance, and all hands sit down, the visitors in the chamber hardly daring to draw breath, so impressed by the solemnity of all this greatness and the canopy of solemnity with which the officials festoon it. If there are any decisions to be rendered it is done, the justice having charge of the matter either pronouncing the decision extemporaneously, or, if it is a particular case, reading it from manuscript. New members of the bar are proposed for admission to practice and motions made for the disposal of business.

#### No Place for Oratory.

Then the case to be argued is called and the attorneys rise to address the court. Before any case is argued it is necessary to file a printed brief for the two parties at issue, setting forth the nature of the case and the grounds upon which it is brought before the court. Everything presented for the consideration of this tribunal is required to be in printed form. The arguments are usually very prosy. There is rarely any high-flown oratory attempted, for there is no jury to be influenced and the attorney must stick close to facts. After brief arguments on each side, or, perhaps, without argument, and by the submission of a brief, the case is rested with the court and the parties at issue must go home and await the rendition of a decision.

This is where the work of Mr. Justice

Blank begins. He is required to consider and digest the argument made by the attorney and to make up his mind on the questions presented for his decision. In his argument the attorney made numerous citations of law, of references and precedents, which Mr. Justice Blank must look up and verify, as he cannot afford to trust anything to the attorney's say so. It may have been a forced interpretation or application that the zealous attorney made of the citation, and this must be examined. Mr. Justice Blank feels also that he must be thoroughly posted on the subject when it comes up for discussion in the privacy of the consultation chamber, for it is a point of pride with him that he must know as much about it as any of his colleagues.

Mr. Justice Blank rises in the morning with the rest of the work-a-day world, and by 9:30 o'clock is ready for business. He has an office at his residence, with a reference library of standard legal works and law reports. The Government furnishes him a secretary, who must be an expert stenographer and who attends him at his house. For a couple of hours or so in the morning the work of examining citations proceeds, the details varying with the nature of the case. By noon Mr. Justice Blank is at the Capitol and ready to take up the routine in the court room. The court sits from 12 until 4 o'clock, from the second Monday in October until the middle or latter part of May, five days in the week.

**Work in the Evening.**  
After adjournment Mr. Justice Blank will more than likely walk home, given a pleasant day, for he feels the need of stretching his limbs after sitting four hours on the bench, or rather in a leather chair. In the evening he puts in his best work on the case in hand, and if it is an interesting one will probably keep at it until a late hour. Perhaps he has his sec-



ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

retary read him the cited passages or the provisions of the law, or the record of the lower court upon which the case was argued, while he ponders the matter from an easy chair and behind a cloud of cigar smoke. This is continued until Mr. Justice Blank has absorbed clear ideas of his own of what ought to be the decision in the case.

Every Saturday the members of the court meet at the Capitol for consultation. They assemble in a little room on the basement floor, used for that purpose alone. Up to this point the public has kept tolerably well posted on the movements in the case, but here the court parts company with the public and the rest can only be surmised. The consultation chamber is the holy of holies where profane folk dare not tread, curious eye may not rest, and more than all, where no inquisitive ear can listen. What goes on within these walls is a secret locked in the breasts of the members themselves and they never tell. It is surmised, however, that in this room and at this time the members of the court express their individual opinion upon the case at issue and reach a conclusion on it. The chief justice thereupon designates one of his associates to prepare the opinion of the court to be delivered at some future day.

Mr. Justice Blank, having now received authorization to present the opinion of the court upon the case, proceeds to draw it up, and this is a matter requiring care and deliberation, with rare choice of phrase in laying down the law. He knows that this opinion will be read by every lawyer in the country; will be criticised and scrutinized with keen eye and discriminating mind, and he must make it proof against assault for his own pride's sake. Moreover, this is to be the law of the land henceforth upon this particular subject, and he would like to have it stand as a monument to his ability, so that in the next century the decision of Mr. Justice Blank in the year 1896 will be cited in all similar cases.

Some of the opinions delivered by members of the court are at great length, going exhaustively into the subject and inextricating the court in a citadel of precedents and references. Of course it requires labor to do this. It takes delving and study, with reasoning and logic. It must be remembered also that just as soon as this case is disposed of there is another one pressing hot upon its heels, and so on, day after day and week after week, until the adjournment of the court in the summer.

This does not end the labors of Mr. Justice Blank, however, but only closes one branch of them. He must now go on his circuit and continue his judicial duties. The States of the Union are grouped into nine judicial districts, each one constituting a United States Circuit Court of Appeals and presided over by a justice of the United States Supreme Court. The circuit courts of appeals are often in session simultaneously with the United States Supreme Court, but there may be certain cases reserved for hearing before the Supreme Court justice. If the parties at issue are not satisfied with the judgment of that one member of the Supreme Court, the case may be appealed to the full Supreme Court and heard later. Members of the Supreme Court frequently spend the vacation months on circuit, and get back to Washington only in time to take up their larger duties here.

It took but one ballot by the jury in the trial of Mrs. Alice B. Lane at Detroit to convict her of manslaughter. Mrs. Lane was charged, jointly with Dr. D. J. Seaman, with responsibility for the death of Emily J. Hall, the girl who was brought for treatment from Birmingham, England, by her pastor, Rev. Jonathan Bell. Mrs. Lane was proprietor of the hospital in which Miss Hall died. Dr. Seaman, who attended her, was recently sentenced to ten years in State's prison for manslaughter in this case. Mrs. Lane has not yet been sentenced.

It was brought out last year.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

**Stirring Life of Centenarian Walter McKewin—R. G. Peters' Business Straightens Out Most Beautifully—Veteran Signs Check While Dying.**

**Sailed for Fifty Years.**  
A remarkable old man is Walter McKewin, of Coopersville, who Monday completed a century of life. By birth he is a Scot—a fact which is strongly emphasized by his accent. When 13 years old



WALTER M'KEWIN.

Walter went to sea on a merchant vessel. For more than fifty years he sailed on the Atlantic and between Scotland and the West Indies, and also on the great lakes of America. On one occasion, while he was in the West Indies, on the Isle of Jamaica, he was pressed into the British navy. For a long time he had charge of a powder magazine on that island, and was there at the time of Napoleon Bonaparte's defeat at Waterloo. On the first day of July, 1839, he was declared a citizen of the United States. His first presidential vote was cast for W. H. Harrison in 1840. In 1844 he moved to a farm in Ottawa County, and in 1865 he bought a home in Coopersville, where he has since resided. He has lost two wives. Mr. McKewin has used tobacco since 1813; his general health is very good, and he bids fair to live some time yet.

#### Michigan Masons Meet.

A meeting at Grand Rapids of prominent Masons called to consider the present and future support of the Masonic Home appointed as a committee to formulate plans: Past Grand Masters, J. J. Carson, Flint; E. L. Bowering, Grand Rapids; O. L. Spaulding, St. Johns; W. L. Weber, Saginaw, and John W. McGrath, Detroit. Grand Secretaries, J. S. Conover, Coldwater, and M. E. Shindler, Detroit. A reorganization of the home board of trustees is proposed with a view of giving other parts of the State a larger representation and efforts will be made to raise an endowment fund of \$200,000, the income from which will be ample for the support of the institution. Many letters were received pledging assistance toward the present maintenance, and it is thought many contributions will be received for the endowment in small sums, and that the full amount will be raised in four or five years. The committee is to report the second Tuesday in May at the session of the Michigan Grand Commandery.

#### Last Care Was for His Widow.

Richard Toneray, ex-postmaster and township clerk and a member of the Milford G. A. R., died at Novi. He was the youngest member of Company I, Twenty-second Michigan, enlisting at 16. A remarkable transaction characterized his last day on earth. His pension papers were signed by him at 5:30 Thursday morning. A comrade carried them to Detroit by horse and buggy, had the necessary routine carried out and the check for his pay sent him by train. The check arrived at 3 p. m., but Mr. Toneray had failed so rapidly that it was with great difficulty he made a mark for his signature, indorsing the check so that it might be available for his widow. He was already in the throes of death.

#### Splendid Record.

The Michigan Trust Co. of Grand Rapids, as trustee for the R. G. Peters Salt Lumber Co., reports receipts during the past year of \$1,118,968.43, of which \$120,122.60 was brought over from last year; \$336,921.95 from the sale of lumber; \$126,939.30 salt; \$141,136.42 merchandise, etc. The disbursements were \$921,967.90, of which \$225,000 was dividends. The company went down six years ago with liabilities of \$1,500,000, and R. G. Peters personally failed for \$1,000,000. All debts have since been paid, the company put on a firm basis, and Mr. Peters will have a substantial surplus.

#### Short State Items.

George Sands, whose home is near Coleman, was arrested at Midland on the charge of impersonating E. P. Hickox, an extensive lumber dealer, of Toledo, and getting money from a Toledo bank by signing Hickox's name to orders. Sands has worked for Hickox seven years. Sands is about 25 years old and quite a dude in appearance. In his grip he carried an Oxford Bible, Christian Endeavor hymn book and five or six books of a religious nature. He has confessed.

War has been declared in the Grand Rapids Board of Education against all married teachers in the public schools. Much talk has been indulged in at different times in the last few years upon the matter, many trustees claiming that when a teacher gets married, the action should be equivalent to her resignation, but no formal action has ever been taken. Ten per cent of the teachers at present are married, and the young women who are waiting as cadets, and those who are waiting for a chance to get to work, complain that they are not getting a fair show. It is probable that a resolution will be passed providing that teachers who have husbands to support them will not be put upon the pay roll for the next year.

It took but one ballot by the jury in the trial of Mrs. Alice B. Lane at Detroit to convict her of manslaughter. Mrs. Lane was charged, jointly with Dr. D. J. Seaman, with responsibility for the death of Emily J. Hall, the girl who was brought for treatment from Birmingham, England, by her pastor, Rev. Jonathan Bell. Mrs. Lane was proprietor of the hospital in which Miss Hall died. Dr. Seaman, who attended her, was recently sentenced to ten years in State's prison for manslaughter in this case. Mrs. Lane has not yet been sentenced.

It was brought out last year.

An Ionia township farmer, with a surplus of horses, recently traded a sound 4-year-old work horse for ten chickens.

Little Jake Bellman, of Saginaw, writes to Saginaw that he has sold out all his cripple Creek property at a net profit of \$62,000.

A saw mill, stove and hoop factory and two barrel factories are going up at Munising, Tim Nester's new town. They will employ 200 men altogether.

There is talk of contesting the local option election in Oscoda County, because in several townships registration took place on Feb. 22, a legal holiday. The official majority is 67.

Mrs. Theodore Rose locked her three little children in the house on a farm near Lambertville while she called upon her mother, distant about forty rods. The house was burned, and all three perished.

There are 72,040 acres of land in Chippewa County forfeited to the State for unpaid taxes. They will be opened for homestead entry as soon as the Supervisors can formally turn them over to the State.

Farmers Flint and Sly, of Novi, will probably fight no more over the payment of \$2 for the keep of a cow. Farmer Flint recently got a verdict for \$30. The lawyers' bill and costs in the case approximate \$600.

The village lockup at Vermontville is being fitted up with steel cages, so that hereafter tramps who wish to get out cannot, but will have to stay and live on the village and have a good time, whether they will or not.

Both county and city occupy the same building at Port Huron. County and city are now all at odds over the heating contract. City, which owns the building, has decided to shut off county's heat unless it signs a contract.

Fred J. Keyes, the absconding treasurer of Kalamazoo Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 270, who left there in January, is under arrest at Sedalia, Mo., where he has been sick in the railroad hospital. He will be taken back.

In affirming the conviction of Joseph H. Smith, of Detroit, the Supreme Court sustained the constitutionality of the law requiring employers of labor to maintain blowers over all dry emery wheels which are in continuous use.

J. C. Holland, a Burlington teacher, is charged with cruelly whipping Fred Lazarus, a pupil. The boy claims to have thirty-two marks on his shoulder, but the teacher says the boy deserved punishment, and that no violence was used.

A swiftly moving belt in the Michigan car works at Detroit caught Joseph Fischmann's hand while he was at work and drew him toward the pulleys. He wound one foot and his other arm around a brace and held on while he shrieked for help. Before assistance could reach him his arm had been torn from the socket at the shoulder. He was taken to Grace hospital and the doctors say that notwithstanding the shock and loss of blood, he will probably recover.

The Kent County superintendents of poor have decided to pay no attention to the State law requiring the bodies of paupers sent to the Ann Arbor pickling vat. A few years ago they complied with the law, but the unfortunate inmates were panic stricken, many old women crying daily and piteously begging that their bodies be decently buried. One of the superintendents says he doesn't believe a law will hold water that protects the grave of a rich man and consigns the body of a pauper to a pickling vat.

The Supreme Court decided that the election on the first Monday in April in this State is not a general election within the meaning of the statute, and the successors of certain circuit judges who were appointed to fill vacancies cannot be elected until the general election next November. The decision is important, as it upsets a long established custom of electing all judicial officers at the spring elections whenever possible, it having been the intent of the Legislature to eliminate the election of such officers from partisan politics.

There is a man in Detroit who claims to own a good slice of Muskegon territory. The man is James C. Erickson, and he has an eye to business. He writes that years ago he used to live in Muskegon, and claims to have an undivided interest in nearly all, if not all, of the real estate in what is known as "Nowell's enlarged and corrected plat," so far as it is embraced in the first ward. This interest, he asserts, he has never parted with, and wants to commence proceedings to assert his rights. The reason he has delayed so long in commencing suit is that he has not had the means until recently.

The freshmen of Hillsdale College lined out to chapel exercises Wednesday morning with new class caps and were attacked by sophomores. A fierce rush and scramble took place the instant the chapel was over and blood flowed from masculine noses in quarts. The sophomores cooed, enthused by the sight, went at it in dead earnest, and made one mad rush after another. At last one sophomore co-ed fairly ran a "fresh" girl to earth. The fugitive grasped her cap in one hand, swung around and faced her pursuer, fairly and squarely. Biff, biff, went her little fist, landing twice on the "soph's" nose. This is the first time Hillsdale class wars have tapped claret in just that way, and Hillsdale is shocked at the escapade.

The late John Kerr, of Bennington, was for many years afflicted with a most peculiar nervous disorder. During the twenty years or more of his residence at Pittsburg, as the proprietor of a small country store, his mind was full of the idea that some personal enemy was plotting to kill him. When not feeling as well as usual, he would tell his friends confidentially that "that fellow is working the machine on me again." As he grew older the "machine" troubled him more and more, until he was finally confined to his bed. It was considered dangerous for a stranger to be in the room with him, for he kept two heavy revolvers loaded, one under his pillow and the other on a convenient chair, declaring that the moment he got his eye on the man who was working the "machine" he would shoot him.

Mrs. Julius Radecke, a well-known resident of Grand Rapids, attempted to start a fire with kerosene, and the explosion which followed burned her so severely that she died, after a day of the most horrible agony. She leaves her husband and two little children.

A New York florist has paid \$10,000 for the sole right to the famous double carnation known as Murella. The flower has been raised and owned exclusively by a Grand Rapids firm operating a greenhouse at Reed's lake. The Murella is large and beautiful, of a bright red color. It was brought out last year.

## 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; 5 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents.  
 Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.  
 Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

CHELSEA, THURSDAY, MAR. 19, 1896.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

Sylvan.

Mrs. H. McNally is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Stephen Hadley is now convalescent.

Harry Beckwith is petting a large sized bull.

Mrs. W. F. Fisher was called to Chicago by the severe illness of her husband.

Great changes have taken place in this place in this community among the residents in the past month, and more are expected in the near future.

Waterloo.

Henry Gorton was in Horton several days last week.

Waterloo school is without a teacher for the spring term.

John Collins has just learned to master a new wheel.

Orson Beeman and mother are visiting in Ithica this week.

Kate Beeman is engaged to work for Mrs. Hubbard for the summer.

There will be a 10 cent social at Mr. Orson Beeman's Friday evening, March 27th. Everybody come and have a good time.

## COUNTY AND VICINITY.

There are now an even hundred prisoners serving life sentences in Jackson prison.

There are now sixty-three inmates in the county house. The number is usually in the neighborhood of eighty.

Supervisor Dancer may still remain on the board of supervisors as the democrats are talking of nominating him for the position from the third ward.—Ann Arbor Argus.

Pinckney is getting a splendid reputation among the "Weary Willies" as a haven of refuge. The village marshal, in preference to taking them to the lockup, takes them to the hotel, and the village foots the bill.

There are many fathers and mothers in this village who haven't the slightest idea that their son is smoking cigarettes. If they could be an unseen visitor at some of the young men's private card parties or dice shaking contests, they would be perfectly astonished. Such things do exist right here in Fowlerville, however.—Fowlerville Observer.

A little girl named Pearl Walker broke through the ice on the Dexter mill pond Monday afternoon of last week and would have drowned, but for Myrtle Bostwick, who threw her the end of her cloak and called for help. Some young men arrived, after several minutes' courageous work the two girls were brought ashore. It was a narrow escape for the little Walker girl, as she was sinking for the last time from exhaustion.

It was told to an Observer representative that two Fowlerville boys went over to Cola Marsh's dance one night last week, became drunk on hard cider, spit on the floor and made a holy show of themselves in general. Cola choked one until his tongue ran out, kicked the other one down the back steps and devoured an Isoco lad's ear for his supper. Apparently Cola runs his own ranch.—Fowlerville Observer.

Lost—A pocket book containing a sum of money. Finder leave at this office.

## U. S. Official Postal Guide, 1896.

Just issued. Very few of our business men know that the Post Office Department at Washington issues in January of each, a complete POSTAL GUIDE containing 1,000 pages, and complete lists of Post Offices in the U. S., arranged alphabetically, all rules and regulations, money order offices and rulings of department on postal matters, time of arrival and departure of foreign mails, and much valuable information for the public on postal matters.

The book is exceedingly valuable to those using the mails. It is the Guide for every Postmaster in the country and is sold to business men by the publisher, Geo. F. Lasher, 147 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa., in cloth cover, \$2.50 or paper cover, \$2.00. Can be ordered through our postmaster and every business man should secure a copy.

Holmes Mercantile Co. have some new gingham at astonishing prices, were bought in case lots.

## OUR SERVANTS ARE MASTERS.

What Max O'Rell Has to Say of the Petty Tyrants of America.

I say Jonathan is not a free man because he is not master in his own house, writes Max O'Rell in discussing in the North American "the petty tyrants of America. Whether he travels or stays at home, he is ruled and bullied and snubbed from morning till he goes to sleep. His disposition is that of an angel, and, whenever I am asked what struck me most in the course of my visits to the United States, I always answer: "I never once saw an American lose his temper."

The American is not a man of leisure. His mind is always on the alert. New schemes are forever trotting about his brains. He is full of business, and trifles do not concern him. Besides, he may happen to dwell at No. 3470 West 178th street, and he must try to remember where he lives. So he pockets snubs and kicks, and forgets. To lodge a complaint against a rude conductor or an uncivil porter would mean a letter to write or a visit to pay; too much waste of time. "Bother it!" he exclaims, "let him be hanged by somebody else!" He is also a prince of good fellows, and a complaint may mean the discharge of a man with a wife and children.

But this is not the principal reason. The Americans, like the French, have no initiative to lack public spirit. The English are the only people who are served by their servants, let the servants be the ministers of the crown, the directors of public companies, or mere railway porters. To every one to whom John Bull pays a salary he says: "Please to remember that you are the servant of the public." When the English appoint a new official, high or low, it is a new servant that they add to their household. When the French and the Americans appoint a new official, it is a new master that they give to themselves to snub them and to bully them.

## POLAR POKES.

Dr. Nansen can now go on the stage.—Danforth Herald.

If we have discovered the north pole what are we going to do about it?—Boston Journal.

Down in Georgia they will use the north pole to knock persimmons off the trees, if Dr. Nansen will lend it to them.—Sparta Herald-Advertiser.

Nansen can't bring the pole home. He's humped by ice. It's nonsense to ask why he doesn't use the axis of the earth to cut it.—Philadelphia Times.

Possibly Nansen changed the combination while at the pole, and that may account for the American weather bureau's persistent miscalculation of meteorological phenomena.—Keokuk Gate City.

The north pole's discovery is doubtless of great importance to humanity, but humanity doesn't fully realize the great work that will have been accomplished when the pole is safely secured and lodged in the Vatican or the Smithsonian Institution or the British Museum.—Des Moines Leader.

## Bare-Necked Girls on Skates.

Americans are accustomed to see women bundled up in furs as they glide over the ice; to witness a woman's race in Holland would give us a greater chill than to meet a ghost at midnight. A foreign correspondent, in mentioning a contest on skates, describes it as follows: "It was snowing slightly, but in every available moment between the races troops of men were told off to clear the course. At a given signal six women started for the first race. They were dressed in very short skirts and transparent-looking blouses, low necked, with no sleeves at all. We are told they were from among the lower peasant people, and that the shop classes never entered the lists at all. The speed they went at was quite wonderful, and especially remarkable at the corners. For the most part they raced with their arms behind them, but the girl who won the prize, £2, skated with hers folded in front."—New York Sun.

## Destroyed by Silence.

The City of Amyclae, near Sparta, in what is now called the Morea, is the only city on record that can be said to have perished through the silence of its people. The story is told by two or three of the early commentators on Virgil, and according to their version is this: The Amyclaeans were much afraid of the Spartans, but having been often alarmed by false reports of the coming of their enemies, passed a law that no one, on pain of death, should spread such a rumor. The Spartan army finally came, but those who first learned the fact were afraid to tell it, and the city gates were occupied and held by the enemy before the citizens were aroused. The story is probably apocryphal, but the ruins of the city are still to be seen in the Morea.

## A Long Journey on Skis.

About two years ago a Frenchman made a bet that he would walk from Paris to Berlin and back again on stilts, the stipulation being that he should not once, while on the actual journey, get down from his pedestal. He took his food and his sleep leaning up against the walls of churches and of houses, and, strange to tell, he won his bet.

## Japan's Taxes.

Japan's new importance as a warlike power has increased taxation 70 per cent, the amount to be raised this year reaching \$120,000,000. But with a population of 45,000,000 and the rank of fifth in this respect, Japan will not find this excessive. A large part of the revenue will be invested in new ships and in maintaining an army of 200,000 men.

## ATCHISON CLOSE SIGHTS.

Quit eating ham; the packing houses have spoiled them. A hog is now only good for lard, side meat, and feet.

Every time we get shaved, and the barber bothers us about a hair cut, it occurs to us that it is very easy to be too enterprising.

It is claimed that no young man can write a letter to a girl without saying something which he would not want his steady to see.

A man's first shock as a husband is the discovery that his wife has stubborn opinions on subjects which she has always assumed ignorance of.

It is impossible to find after marriage how the courtship was conducted; she says he threw himself at her feet, and he says she threw herself at his head.

If the women are to be credited, every married woman finally dies of a broken heart, and every old bachelor has had his heart for years buried in a grave.

There are societies for righting the wrongs of women, young men, Armenians, and pretty much everything else, but it still seems to be all right to impose on old men.

It is said that modern children are spoiled, and that modern women are worse spoiled than the children, but modern men seem to find it necessary to get up as early and work as hard as ever.

The general decision seems to be that any girl, no matter how forlorn and friendless, classes herself among the big fools of the earth if she gives up a salary as high as \$20 a month to marry the best man that ever stepped.

How long should a broken heart remain broken? There was a time when a girl disappointed in love moped around for three or four months, but of late years an empty heart seems to be as easily relieved as an empty stomach.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

In Natal alone there are 477,000 Zulus, as well as 41,000 Indians.

The annual profits of the Suez Canal amount to \$8,000,000, and the ships using it save \$10,000,000 a year after paying the tolls.

Dimnick, the great elephant catcher, is authority for the statement that but twenty-four white elephants have been caught since the commencement of the Christian era.

A stick of timber 119 feet long and 22 inches square, without a knot or blemish, was cut in a mill at Hoquiam, Wash., last week. It is the largest piece of timber ever cut in that neighborhood, and the most nearly perfect any of the old lumbermen there have ever seen.

The timidity of fish afforded one of many interesting discussions at a recent reunion of the Boston Piscatorial Society. It was remarked that big gun practice on the sea coast, while it would cause lobsters out of sheer fright to cast one of their claws, would drive millions of fish into other waters.

The California Indian's bow is made from the white or sap wood of the cedar, the outside of the tree being also the outside of the bow. The stick is scraped and polished with the sharp pieces of obsidian, roasted in ashes and bent into shape. Their arrows are made of button willow twigs, of the buckeye and cane.

Capt. Kidd's quadrant, or one of his quadrants, or at least an ancient quadrant bearing his name, is in the possession of a family at Rockland, Me. It is more than 200 years old, and bears the name and address of the London maker. Part of it is of ivory, now dark brown with age. The name "Captain Kidd" is engraved on the metal part of the instrument.

## CURIOS FACTS.

A watch has 157,680,000 ticks a year. It takes twelve thousand microbes to form a procession an inch long.

The word "facetious" contains all the vowels in their regular order.

People, as a rule, hear better with their right than with their left ear.

If human dwellings were constructed on the same proportionate scale as the ant hill in Africa, private residences would be a mile high.

The capital "A" occurs 3,791 times in the New Testament and 14,020 times in the Old Testament. The capital letter "Q" will be found but twice in the Old Testament and three times in the New.

The longest artificial water course in the world is the Bengal Canal, nine hundred miles; the next is Erie, 363. Each cost nearly \$10,000,000.

Every American President has had from three to thirty-two towns named for him. There are thirty cities and towns named after Alexander Hamilton, thirty Clintons, twenty-four Websters, nineteen Quincys, twenty-one Douglasses and twenty Blaines.

Indians furnished a great many tall men for the army. Out of 118,234 men whose descriptions were taken at the time of enlisting 11,392 were six feet in height or more. There were 2,614 six feet one inch, 1,857 six feet two inches, 406 six feet three inches, and 308 over six feet three inches.

## He Rides Upon the Wind.

Like the sea serpent, the inventor of the dirigible balloon travels eastward, ho! He is now in Canton, China. L'Indépendance Belge reports that an extra smart mandarin, Ti Lien Fou, lately invented a really dirigible balloon, and that he has been seen traveling through the air at various heights and in every direction, "even during terrific storms." It is constructed wholly of steel. Ti Lien Fou, it is said, will shortly come eastward, ho! to sea Edison at Menlo Park in regard to further "improvements" of this aerostatic wonder.

I want to place some loans on sums of \$1,000 or over at 5 percent on gilt edge security.

ARCHIE W. WILKINSON.

To Rent For Cash.

A 120 acre farm. Also two farms for sale of 120 acres and 200 acres each. Terms that are right.

W. B. COLLINS, Gregory, Mich.

Pay the printer!

Halls' Vegetable Scallion Hair Renewer has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases.

A magnificent lot of top and open buggies and double surreys to be seen at C. Steinbach's. Before purchasing, take a look at them.

Pay the printer!

## Cure for Headaches.

As a remedy for all forms of headache electric bitters has proved to be the best. It effects a perfect cure and most dreaded habitual headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Glazier & Stinson's drug store.

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

Have you seen those beautiful Newman Bros. organs that have just arrived at C. Steinbach's?

Why don't you pay the printer?

## The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Collinette, druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with la grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I couldn't live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it. Get a free trial at Glazier & Stinson's drug store."

## A Great Chance to Make Money

I want to tell you of my wonderful success. Being a poor girl and needing money badly, I tried the Dish Washer business and have cleared \$200 every month. It is more money than I ever had before, and can't help telling about it, for I believe any person can do as well as I have if they only try. I sell from 5 to 15 machines a day. My business is increasing and am going to keep right on till I make \$10,000. There is no excuse to be poor when so much money can be made selling dish washers. The Washers sell on sight; every lady wants one. The Mound City Dish Washer does splendid work; you can wash and dry the dishes in two or three minutes without putting your hands in the water at all. Try this business and let us know how you succeed. The Mound City Dish Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo., will give you all necessary instructions so you can begin work at once.

## \$1,000 in Prizes

To be distributed absolutely free. Use the letters contained in the text: "Monon Seeds Grow," and form as many words as you can, using letters either backward or forward, but don't use any letter in same word more times than it appears in "Monon Seeds Grow." For example the words: see, on, none, weeds, etc. The person forming the greatest number of words, using the letters in the text, will receive One Hundred Dollars in cash. For the next largest list we will give \$75 in cash, for the next \$25 cash, and for each of the next ten largest lists we will give \$10 in gold. If you are good at word making you can secure a valuable prize, as The Monon Seed Co. intend giving many hundred special prizes to persons sending them lists containing over twenty-five words.

Write your name on list of words (numbered) and enclose the same postpaid with 12 two-cent stamps for a combination package of Monon Seeds That Grow, which includes 12 packets of the latest and most popular flowers of different varieties, also particulars and rules of distribution of prizes. This word contest will be carefully and conscientiously conducted, and is solely for the purpose of further introducing our seeds in new localities. You will receive the Biggest value in flower seeds ever offered, and besides if you are able to make a good list of words and answer promptly you will stand an equal opportunity to secure a valuable prize. We intend spending a large amount of money in the distribution of prizes, in this contest. We assure you that your trial order with us will be most gratifying. Write your name plainly and send list as early as possible.

Address, Monon Seed Co., Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

# Our New Wall Paper

Would look well on your walls, as pretty as any you have ever seen. Great changes in patterns and colors. Would be pleased to show them. Papers at all prices, sides, ceilings and borders to match.

Why suffer with headache when a 10c package of our headache powder will cure you? They are warranted to cure or no pay.

R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

## Why don't you pay the printer?

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.

FOOT-LIGHTS Illustrated: Weekly, Clever Short Stories, Gossip about Actors and Actresses and Musical Matters. Criticism of the new plays. Letters from London, Paris and Rome. All about new books. \$1.00 a year. Send for sample copy.

FOOT-LIGHTS, Philadelphia, Pa.

## 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. SCHNITTMAN, Sec.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, s. s. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 24 day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Lydia A. Letts deceased. David B. Taylor and Stephen O. Hadley, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such executors. Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the 27th day of March, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account and that the devisees, legatees and heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered that said executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. Wm. Dorris, Probate Register.

## Stop Borrowing

Your Neighbor's

Chelsea Standard.

You can get it

Three months

For 25 cents.

Cheaper

Than Borrowing.

Try it.

WE put new neck bands on old shirts and make them nearly as good as new for only 10c each

Chelsea Steam Laundry.

Dr. Miller's Nerve Plasters cure RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, MIGRAINE, ALL DRUGS GUARANTEED. Dr. Miller's PILLS to stop Headaches. "One cent a dose."

Dr. Miller's Nerve Plasters Etc. at all drug stores. Every woman needs Dr. Miller's Pain Pills. All druggists sell Dr. Miller's Nerve Plasters.

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

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some way of saving your money? Write JOHN W. DORR, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer.

Funk & Wagnall's 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. Contains 801,875 words, many thousands more than any other dictionary published. More than \$900,000 expended in its production. 247 specialists and editors were engaged in preparation.

Its Definitions are Clear and Exact. President Milne, of New York Normal College, says its definitions are best to be found anywhere. Scores of critics say the same.

Its Etymologies are Sound. They are especially commended by the Atlantic Monthly, Boston, the Westminster Gazette, London, Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, and scores of others.

It is a Government Authority. It is in use in all departments of the United States Government at Washington, and all the departments of the Dominion of Canada. Government reports give it the preference on all disputed points.

It is Adopted in the Public Schools. of New York City and elsewhere. Its new educational features are extremely valuable in training pupils to a correct use of words, capitals, hyphens, etc. Its illustrations are superb. Its tables of coins, weights, and measures, plants, animals, etc., are exhaustive and cannot be found elsewhere.

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

The London Times says: "The merit of the Standard Dictionary are indisputable and are abundantly attested by large number of unimpeachable authorities."

The New York Herald says: "The Standard Dictionary is a triumph in the art of publication. It is the most satisfactory and most complete dictionary yet printed."

St. James's Budget (Gazette, London) says: "The Standard Dictionary should be the pride of literary America, as it is the admiration of literary England."

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If no Agent is in your town send your subscription to

FUNK & WAGNALL CO., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Descriptive Circulars will be sent on application.

## LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

Born March 13, 1896 to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Howe, a son.

W. J. Knapp has had the interior of his hardware store repainted.

Remember the tree east; offering at the Town Hall to-morrow evening.

R. A. Snyder and family have moved into their new home on Folk street.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leach, Jr., have moved into the Charles Chandler house.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Lowry are now at home in the Steinbach house on Middle street, west.

J. G. Webster, the tailor, has been making some improvements in the show windows of his shop.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter No. 108, O. E. S. will be held Wednesday evening, March 25th.

Geo. Spiegelberg and family have moved back on their farm in Dexter township after a year's residence in this village.

The common council met last evening, and appointed the various committees for the coming year. They adjourned until this evening.

It is reported that a new house will soon be erected on the Standard Oil Co.'s land. The girl who gets to be mistress of it will be a Sharp woman.

The Spare Minute Circle recently presented Mrs. C. E. Stimson with a beautiful volume of Shakespeare's works, in remembrance of her birthday.

About thirty residents of Chelsea went out to the home of Mrs. Mary Baldwin northwest of the village, Friday evening and proceeded to make themselves at home. The affair was a surprise to Mrs. Baldwin.

Miss Edith Foster closed a very successful term of school in district No. 6, Dexter township, Friday last. The pupils showed their appreciation of the excellent work of Miss Foster by presenting her with a gold pen and holder.

A start on the organization of a Piogree Club was made Saturday evening in the basement of the Town Hall. Several committees were appointed and the meeting adjourned until this evening to meet at the same place.

Next Monday evening, at eight o'clock, Prof. F. C. Wagner, of the University will give a talk at the Reading Room on the history of the steam engine. It will doubtless be one of the most interesting addresses of the course. All are invited.

It is with a feeling of sadness that we announce the death of Charles Baldwin, after an illness of about one week. Death came at 6 o'clock this morning. He was about 29 years of age and leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

The latest proposal for compromise in the case of embezzlement against Paul G. Sney, ex-county treasurer, is that the bondholders pay each \$160 to make up the deficiency, added to what Sney produced. It is likely that the case will be settled before its prosecution is reached, though it has been set for next Monday on the circuit court calendar.

Henceforward Chelsea citizens will rejoice in the fact that they have as much light on the subject of who will be our next president, as well as Ypsilanti aldermen, for example. And all because of the new electric lights which have just commenced a campaign against Chelsea darkness.—Ypsilanti. The Ypsilanti is a little "off" as Chelsea has enjoyed the privilege of electric lights for more than four years.

The market continues on the downward road. Wheat is now worth 65c for red or white, rye 35c barley nominal at 65c per hundred. A large quantity of beans have been bought here the past week at 75c for 62 lbs, but there will go lower. Dressed hogs \$4.75, clover seed \$4.50, potatoes 15c. Onions continue to be shipped and are worth 25c, live hogs \$4.25, chickens 6c, eggs 9c, butter 13c. Arrivals have been light the past week on account of declining prices. Business is dull in town and will be for several weeks yet. The outlook is very far from what farmers expected this spring and many are still holding produce with very little hope of better prices. Speculating is extremely uncertain business. There is more money lost than made at it.

The grocery store of J. S. Cummings has been greatly improved with new paper and paint.

There will be an auction sale of stock and farm implements, Friday, March 20th, at Milo Updike's on the BeGole farm.

Subjects at the Congregational church next Sunday: morning, Our Sunday School; evening, The German Hymns.

The chorus for the cantata "Queen Esther" are making good progress, and will soon be ready to present it in first class shape.

The Standard is indebted to Commissioner Charles H. Morse of the State Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics for the thirteenth annual report from his bureau, being for the year ending February 1, 1896.

Mrs. Nettie Skinner Davis has recently sketched a design for a baptismal font, for one of the Episcopal churches of Detroit, which has been accepted, and on which work has been commenced, to be done in white marble.

E. Everett Howe, author of "Chronicles of Break o' Day," the story that broke new ground in fiction and gave the writer, a poor Ingham county boy a big boost up the ladder of fame and a prominent place in the ranks of successful novelists, has written another book along entirely different lines, that will be ready for the publishers in about two weeks. Mr. Howe spent a week in the state library at Lansing reading up on some reference.

Almost everybody is interested in "grip." Here is the latest: O, the grip! the horrible grip; that comes unawares and gives you a nip; that weakens your legs and makes your head feel so queer, and attacks you in front and in flank and in rear; that makes your back ache and your eye to see stars till you think you are run over by forty-one cars that—good gracious! that pain—how it throbs how it thrills! quick, bring me a barrel of the favorite pills.

George Hilsendegen of Detroit has received a bamboo wheel which he recently imported, and it is about the only one in America. It looks strange to see the diamond frames of bamboo with the forks of the same material. It is claimed for the wheel that time has shown bamboo to be stronger than steel of equal weight and in the eastern lands finds way into the construction of bridges and other structures. The wheel is built of bamboo, aluminum and steel, a combination said to be nearer perfection than anything else yet attempted. The wheels attracted greater attention at the English shows and the cycling press of that country devoted considerable space to them.

If you lose your hat in the street, don't run after it. The wisest thing to do is to turn and follow the direction it has taken in a calm and dignified manner. The reason is a very simple one. The average man the moment he sees his neighbor's head gear scurrying along with bumps and bounds is immediately excited to give it chase. He prods at the hat with his umbrella, jumps at it with both feet, spreads out both arms to capture it, and, in fact, works very hard. Why deprive the public of a little amusement by running after the thing yourself? Of course, after your neighbor has captured the hat it may be in a dilapidated condition. But you have preserved your dignity, a result worth more than the price of a new hat.—Ex.

A striking illustration of how easily some people are duped into parting with their cash for the benefit of some professional swindler, came to the notice of the Times recently, and we relate for the benefit of our readers who may be tempted by a similar bait. It is the practice of a certain publication of mediocre standing to flood the mails with type-written circulars offering a year's subscription for a dollar, with a beautiful set of china dishes as a special inducement to add their name to the subscription list. A lady not a thousand miles from here answered one of their confidential circulars by sending a dollar and patiently awaited the coveted china. In due time a good sized box arrived, upon which she paid 75 cents charges, only to find that the box contained a mass of fill and three diminutive dishes of inferior ware. The experience cost her \$1.75, but just as long as people will bite at the tempting bait of "something for nothing," they deserve to be swindled.—Milford Times.

## PERSONAL.

Will Freer was in Detroit the first of the week.

Miss Mary Negus is visiting friends in Ypsilanti.

Walter Woods of Ann Arbor was in town Saturday.

Miss Nellie Maroney is spending a few days in Cleveland.

Thos. James and Jenn Miles of Dexter was in town Saturday.

Miss Kate Moran is spending a few days with Jackson friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Everett are visiting friends in Battle Creek.

A. W. Wilkinson spent the latter part of last week in Detroit.

Mrs. Wm. Judson has been spending a few days with friends here.

Miss Lizzie Treat of Grass Lake is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Self.

Miss Zoe BeGole was a guest of Detroit friends the latter part of last week.

E. L. Schumacher of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

Otmar Andrus of Jackson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. McCarter Sunday.

Miss Agnes McKune of Detroit is quite ill at the home of her parents at this place.

Miss Pearl M. Davis is spending a short time with friends and relatives in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Newton of Jackson spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Monroe.

Miss Maude Fervis and A. Good-year of Jackson was guest of Miss May Sparks Sunday.

Chas. E. Paul of Battle Creek has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. M. Boyd.

Miss Nettie Gorton of LeRoy has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. R. Green.

Mrs. Wm. Wagner of Ann Arbor has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Israel Vogel.

Mrs. Jay Wood of Ann Arbor has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barthel.

Mrs. Fannie Watkins of Grass Lake and Mrs. Arthur Watkins of Duluth, Minn., have been spending a few days with Miss Kate Hooker.

S. A. Mapes spent Saturday in Ann Arbor.

John Bagge of Detroit was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. D. E. Sparks spent Tuesday in Jackson.

Albert Hindelang spent Monday at Ann Arbor.

G. S. Laird was an Ann Arbor visitor Monday.

Ed. McKune spent Saturday with Dexter friends.

Chauncey Staffan visited Ann Arbor friends Monday.

Miss Josie McGuire of Ypsilanti is the guest of Miss Katie Staffan.

Miss Mabel Oliver has returned from a week's visit with friends in Lima.

Geo. North of Grand Rapids is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lighthall.

Miss Ethel Mae White of Ann Arbor spent Sunday with Miss Willetta Ward.

Miss Jessie Everett of Stockbridge has been spending a few days with her parents at this place.

Mrs. E. Gallagher and Miss Maggie Hayes of Adrian spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. McKune.

Mrs. Geo. Morehouse of North Adams has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Cummings.

Paul A. Tarr and Harry Pratt of Ann Arbor were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ward last Monday.

## Paper Hanging.

If you want your rooms decorated in an artistic manner at reasonable prices, give us a trial. Orders left at the Standard office will receive prompt attention. R. J. & G. D. Beckwith.

Why don't you pay the printer?

## MILLINERY

Miss Nellie C. Maroney's new Millinery Parlors will be open after Tuesday, March 24th. She would respectfully invite the ladies of Chelsea and vicinity to call and examine the new spring goods, pattern hats, etc.

**NELLIE C. MARONEY**

Rooms over Holmes Mercantile Co's store.

## Price and Quality

NOT

## Quantity and Price

### Tell the Tale.

There must be a reason for the increase of the number of customers that come to our store, and

Here it is.

People are on to the fact that

**The Best is the Cheapest.**

And that

## Pure Fresh Wholesome Food

Is conducive to **Health and Happiness** and will not be misled by tempting prices, which are offered to push the sale of inferior goods. We have made it a point from the start to handle the best the market affords, and at prices that are ever low, taking into consideration the quality. In that way we have managed to touch in harmony the

### Palate and the Pocketbook

We have just received a large shipment of Fancy Valencia Oranges which we will sell at 20 cents per dozen.

### Fruits.

Highland Budded Navel oranges  
Choice Persian Dates  
Giant Figs  
Finest flavored Lemons  
Large yellow bananas.

### Candies.

We have the choicest line of confections in the city and when you want a handsome package of delicious Chocolate Bon Bons, try ours we guarantee them to please.

### Flour.

Jackson Gem, Warranted,  
Chelsea O. K.  
Kyor Milling Co's Ann Arbor, Roller King,  
Washburne Crosby Co's Gold Medal.  
Entire Wheat Flour the only flour contains all the nutriment of the grain.

For the finest

**Teas, Coffees and Spices**

we are headquarters.

**FREEMAN'S.**

## Everything

About our Bakery is neat and clean. Our goods are fresh baked and palatable, our effort is to please the public. Give us a call.

**Neckel Bros.**

Opposite Town Hall.

## GREAT BARGAINS IN

## Hardware and Furniture

Having purchased the balance of the C. E. Whitaker stock at a large discount, we now offer bargains to buyers of hardware. Our stock is the most complete of any ever in Chelsea and consists of everything in this line. We solicit your business, because we can save you money.

Our line of Paints and Oils is the best and prices the lowest. Fence wire and nails at bottom prices. Our Furniture Department is complete. Special prices for March. If you care to save money don't buy until you inspect our stock.

## Hoag & Holmes.

N. B. New line of Baby Cabs just received.

## R.I.P.A.N.S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

## 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.  
Tried and True Novelties.  
Fuchsia double white Phenomenal Blackberry, The Rathbun.  
Tomato, Vick's Early Leader, The Earliest Tomato known.

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

Do You  
**FEEL SICK?**

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have LIVER COMPLAINT, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, TAKE **RIPANS TABULES**

**Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.**

**ONE EASY TO TAKE GIVES QUICK TO ACT RELIEF.**

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

## ADVERTISING DOES PAY

... If you doubt it ...

**TRY THE**



# DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:

"I cannot begin to tell you what your remedies have done for me. I suffered for years with falling and neuralgia of the womb, kidney trouble and hemorrhages in its worst form. There were times that I could not stand, was sick all over and in despair. I had not known a real well day for 15 years. I had tried physicians without receiving any lasting benefit. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Now, I have used 9 bottles; my weight has increased 25 lbs. I tell every one to whom and what I owe my recovery, and there are 15 of my friends taking the Compound after seeing what it has done for me. Oh, if I had known of it sooner, and saved all these years of misery. I can recommend it to every woman."—Mrs. Yoder, 408 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, O.

Should advice be required, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., who has the entire confidence of all intelligent American women. She will promptly tell what to do, free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is easily obtained at any druggist's, will restore any ailing woman to her normal condition quickly and permanently.



# Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the pleasant nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—pleasant efforts—pleasantly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of distress are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the only remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the system on which it acts. It is therefore important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

In the enjoyment of good health, the system is regular, then laxative or other remedies are not needed. Afflicted with any actual disease, one may be recommended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used gives most general satisfaction.

# RADWAY'S PILLS,

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# TRADE-MARKS.

# The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of poor flour.

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be put in before it can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in the label." ... Stop! There's one exception; one sarsaparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla argument when you get Ayer's.

Any doubt left? Get the "Carebook." It kills doubts but cures doctors. Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

# MARVELS DONE WITH A WHIP.

Austro-Hungarian Who Performs Wonders with a Lash.

A decided sensation has been created in Vienna by a man who probably stands alone in the world in his particular line of performance. This gentleman's name is Piskalug, and he is an Austro-Hungarian by birth. He is an expert—or rather a phenomenal artist—in the use of the gad-whip. Being something totally new in the way of entertainments his appearance has created a decided sensation, and packed houses are the order of the day. Mr. Piskalug is a thickset muscular little man, with very keen eyes and swarthy complexion. His wrists, from constant use of the whip, are marvels of strength. There are no frills or fussiness about this man. He has no use for a claw-hammer coat, but comes on the stage in a well-worn pea-jacket and, after making an unorthodox bow to the audience, goes right to work.

The first thing he does is to take a long-lashed, stout-handled whip in each hand, and with orchestra accompaniment proceeds to crack or snap them at a terrific rate. The sound made by his whips in this manner is graduated from a noise like a rifle report to the soft click of a billiard ball. It makes a curious sort of music, and serves to show how he can regulate the force of each stroke. More interest, however,



is evinced when he seizes a vicious-looking gad-whip with an abnormally long lash. It is provided with a very heavy handle of medium length, ending a crook. This is his favorite, and what he can do with it is really wonderful. He first gives an idea of what fearful force there lies in a whiplash in the hands of an expert. A large frame, over which is stretched a calf or sheep skin, is brought on the stage. This is marged with a large polka dots or red paint. The man with the whip steps up and, swinging the lash around his head, lets fly at the calfskin. With every blow he actually pulls a piece right out from the leather, leaving a clean-cut hole. These pieces are distributed among the audience to show that there is no trickery about the performance. After this he takes a frame with three shelves. On these there are a dozen or more of medium-sized apples lying very close together and provided with large numbers. Anyone in the audience may designate what apple he wishes struck and the unerring lash snatches it out like a flash. A still more difficult number is the snapping of coins from narrow necked wine bottles. A piece of silver about the size of half a dollar is put over the cork of the bottle which stands on the edge of the table. The whip artist, without even appearing to take any sort of aim, sends the long lash whizzing through the air and picks off the coin without jarring the bottle, much less breaking it. A very cruel and disgusting piece of business to most people is the killing of rats by a blow of this fearful whiplash. The squealing rats are brought on in a sort of low-wire tray fixed so as to prevent their escape. The man with the whip stands quite a distance from the tray, but every time he strikes the lash hits the victim and kills it instantaneously. Sometimes the head is actually torn from the body of the poor beast, so vicious is the blow and so unerring is the aim.

These are a few of the things that this gentleman does with the aid of his magic whip. He also uses it in the manner of a lasso, and can pick up small objects in an astonishing manner. Like everybody else in Europe this distinguished foreigner soon expects to start for America to, with the aid of his whip, gather in the mighty dollar.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, who has just purchased ex-Senator Edmunds' house in Washington for \$800,000, is a very young-looking woman for her age. Her hair is only slightly touched with gray. Her voice and manner are youthful, but her brow shows a few wrinkles. She is very energetic and business-like in her methods. It has always been her desire to end her days in Washington.

# News of Minor Note.

Henry Irvin, collector at Presque Isle, Me., is reported missing, and his accounts are said to be short several thousand dollars.

Toronto tailors, who have been on strike for eleven weeks, have called out the entire membership of the union in that city, which is over 600.

Gov. Frederick H. Greenhalge's funeral was an imposing spectacle and a striking tribute of popular respect to the late executive of Massachusetts.

By a powder explosion in the convict coal mines at Durham Junction, Ga., Warren Crawford, Frank Eckles and John Morris, all convicts, lost their lives.

Mrs. Chauncey Ives Fuller, wife of the prominent Republican leader, died at St. Louis after an illness of one week of pneumonia. She was 65 years of age, the couple having celebrated their forty-first wedding anniversary.

# TWO BOOMS LAUNCHED

## OHIO AND IOWA PRESENT "FAVORITE SONS."

Ohioans Display Much Enthusiasm at the State Convention in Columbus—Solid Delegation Chosen at Des Moines for the Hawkeye Candidate.

Pledged to McKinley.

The gathering of Ohio Republicans in State convention at Columbus was auspicious for McKinley. The speech of Foraker was loyal in tone and the delegates were enthusiastic. Especial interest attaches to the platform adopted by the Ohio convention because it is supposed to represent what McKinley would like to have used as the model at St. Louis. Emphasis is laid on the importance of the tariff question. Following is the declaration on that subject:

"We are faithfully wedded to the great principle of protection by every tie of party fealty and affection, and it is dearer to us now than ever before. It has more devoted supporters among the great masses of the American people, irrespective of party, than at any previous period in our national history. It is everywhere



WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.

recognized and indorsed as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle—a key to our prosperity in business, the safest prop to the treasury of the United States and the bulwark of our national independence and financial honor."

The present tariff law is denounced as the product of ignorance and incompetence. The free-wool provision comes in for special denunciation, and reciprocity is approved. Gov. Bushnell, Senator-elect Foraker, Congressman Grosvenor and Mark A. Hanna were chosen delegates-at-large from Ohio to the St. Louis convention. Nominations for State offices resulted as follows: For Secretary of State, Doty, 206; Kinney, 427; Wickoff, 217; necessary to choice, 426. Kinney's nomination was made unanimous. Marshall J. Williams was renominated for Supreme Judge by acclamation.

## IOWA FOR ALLISON.

Solid Delegation Chosen at Des Moines for the Hawkeye Candidate.

While the Republicans in Ohio were giving the McKinley boom its official introduction to the world, their brothers in Iowa with no less enthusiasm were launching the boom of Mr. Allison. Both demonstrations were marked by sincerity, and it is evident that the Iowa leaders are determined not to let McKinley or any other outside candidate encroach upon their territory. Congressman Dolliver's opening speech indicates that while the



SENATOR ALLISON.

Iowa people are willing to concede the merits of other candidates they have a very distinct preference for Mr. Allison. "The need of these times," said Mr. Dolliver, "is not so much for a leader to rally the people to the Republican banner as for a master of the art of administration, a conservative and strong, able to hold the victory after it is won." The address was frequently interrupted by applause, which became tremendous at every reference to Allison. Four thousand people were present. The convention was the most enthusiastic in the history of the State. The platform is "Sound money and Allison."

# Free to Comrades.

The latest photograph of Hon. I. N. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Write to F. H. Lord, Quincy Building, Chicago, and you will receive one free.

If you would never have an evil deed spoken of in connection with you, don't do one.

# THE KING CURE OVER ALL FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA IS TRY OIL

# \$10,000 FOR WOMEN

\$1,000 FOR THE ONE WHO GUESSES BEST!

A YEAR AGO THE CHICAGO RECORD offered \$30,000 in cash prizes to authors for the best "stories of mystery." The stories were so called because it was required that a mystery should run through the entire story and be disclosed only in the last chapter, the purpose being to give CASH PRIZES to those readers of THE CHICAGO RECORD who should be able to solve the mystery, or come nearest to a correct solution of it, IN ADVANCE of the publication of the last chapter in the paper.

Stories from all parts of the English-speaking world, to the number of 816, were entered in the competition. Twelve Cash Prizes were offered for the best twelve stories. The first prize was \$10,000, and was won by Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, Ga. His story is entitled:

# "SONS AND FATHERS,"

AND ITS PUBLICATION WILL BEGIN IN THE CHICAGO RECORD ON MARCH 23, and continue in about thirty daily installments until completed. "SONS AND FATHERS" is beyond all question THE GREAT STORY OF THE YEAR. There will be an interval of a week or more between the publication of the last installment containing the explanation of the mystery and the immediately preceding chapter, during which period the guesses will be received by THE RECORD.

To still further promote popular interest in this remarkable story, THE CHICAGO RECORD offers \$10,000 in 889 cash prizes for the 889 guesses which shall come the nearest to being true and complete solutions of the mystery in the story.

# THE \$10,000 IS DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

To the reader from whom THE RECORD receives the most complete and correct solution in all its details of the entire mystery of the story, as it shall be disclosed in the last chapter when published.....	\$1,000
For the second best solution.....	500
For the third best solution.....	300
For the fourth best solution.....	200
For the next 5 nearest best solutions, \$100 each.....	500
For the next 10 nearest best solutions, 50 each.....	500
For the next 20 nearest best solutions, 25 each.....	500
For the next 30 nearest best solutions, 20 each.....	1,000
For the next 300 nearest best solutions, 10 each.....	3,000
For the next 500 nearest best solutions, 5 each.....	2,500
In all 889 prizes, amounting to.....	\$10,000

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SEND 10 CENTS AND GET THE RECORD 10 DAYS.

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THE RECORD will be sent to any address, post-paid, for 10 days, beginning with the first chapter of the story, FOR 10 CENTS, in coin or postage stamps. The story begins March 23, and it is desirable that subscriptions should be received as far in advance of that date as possible, but all subscriptions on this special offer received up to April 1 will be filled, but none after April 1.

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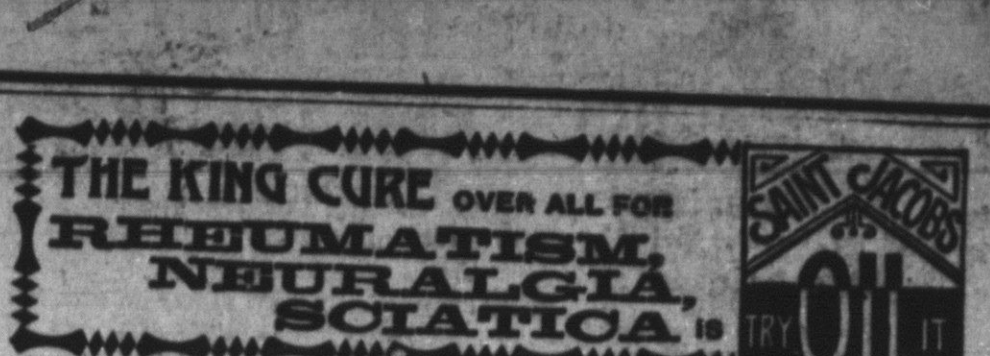


That's All.

# COCOA CAUTION

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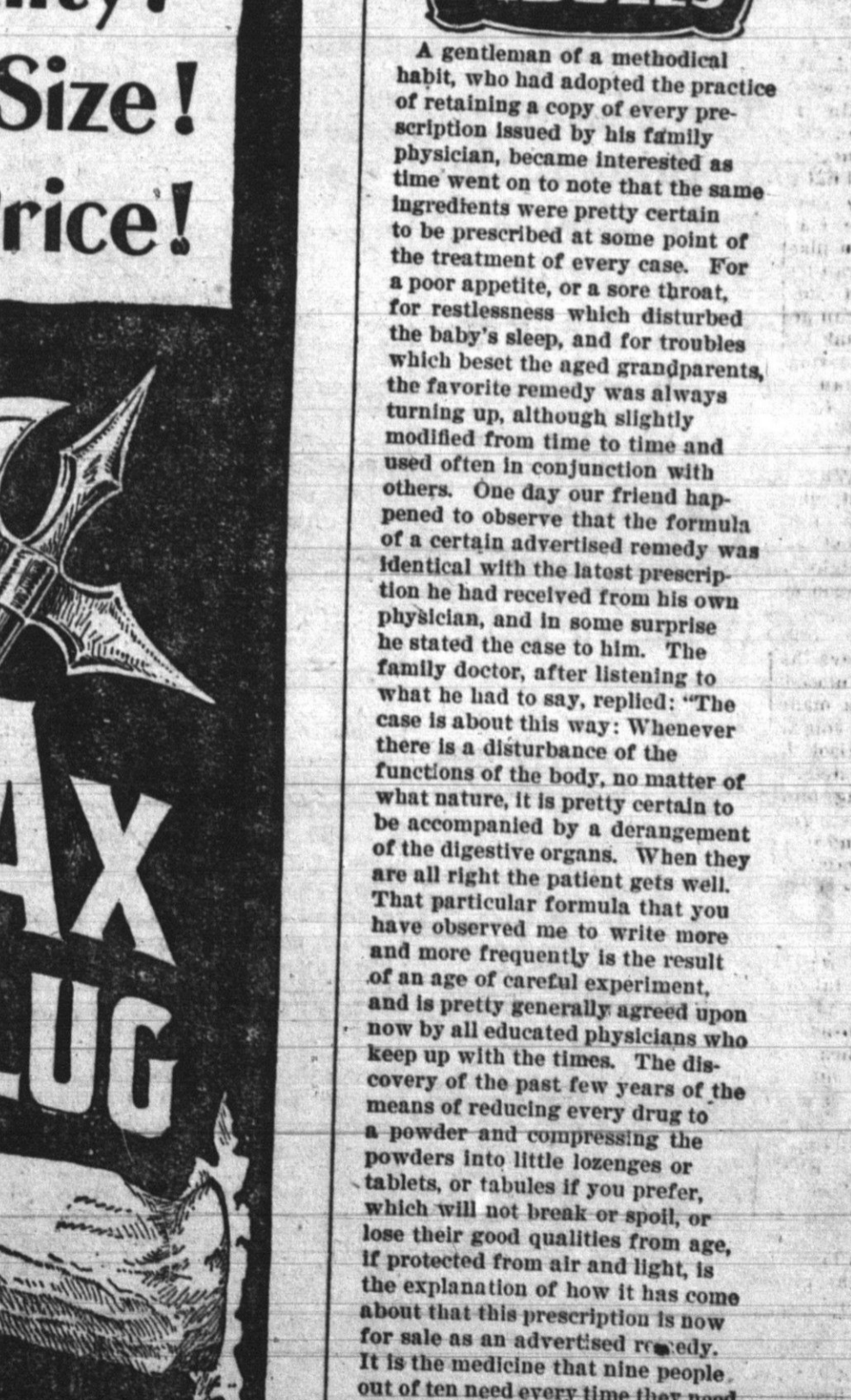
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**Are The Best On Earth.**

Among them are the Nos. 98 and 99, Wood and Steel Beam Plows, fitted with non-breakable steel standards. Also the celebrated No. 40 and similar patterns. Look out for imitations and buy only of The Regular OLIVER Agents.

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

**The Popular Girl**  
Does not snub her juniors.  
Does not backbite her associates.  
Does not indulge in cheap cynicism.  
Does not discourse in a frothy style.  
Does not dress to outshine her sisters.  
Does not converse in a pedagogic vein.  
Does not aim to have a world-worn air.  
Does not tell either girls or men of her powers as a "scalper."  
Does not try to be the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.  
Does not make such a fetish of frankness as to be rude and tactless.  
Does not seek to be witty at the expense of other people's feelings.  
Does not dress so badly that she brings the blush of mortified vanity to her escort's cheek.  
Does not hide her light under a bushel and refuse to contribute her share towards the general entertainment.  
Does not ever fail in generosity of word and deed, and falls as seldom as possible in generosity of thought.

**Prayer in War Time.**  
Editor F. W. Woolard, of the *Carnal* (Ill.) Times, was one of a group who were swapping stories at the Alhambra. The drift of the conversation was upon incidents which had impressed the narrators while here during and after the war. "I once heard a remarkable prayer from an old negro," said Editor Woolard. "It was at the time Sherman had pushed through Georgia, and everybody was 'cussing' him constantly. The old man had unconsciously absorbed the language of his master, although his sympathies were all the other way. He was in the midst of what the irreverent sometimes style a 'trash moyer,' a most earnest prayer at a 'big meetin' when he lifted his eyes to heaven and exclaimed as a grand finale, 'And now, Lawd, bless dem what dun freed de po' nigger—bless dem down Yankee.' He was in dead earnest, and saw nothing ludicrous in his words. It was what he always heard them called."—Atlanta Journal.

**A OLEVER POEM.**

It Had Two Very Different Readings When Studied.  
One of the cleverest political poems ever written is that by Arthur Conner, the friend of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and, like him, a prominent figure in the Irish rebellion of 1798. He was arrested at Margate when taking a secret message to France, and it was while going from Kilmainham jail to Fort George, Scotland, that he composed the following poem:  
The pomp of courts and pride of kings  
I prize above all earthly things;  
I love my country, but the King,  
Above all men his praise I sing;  
The royal banners are displayed,  
And may success the standard aid.

I faint would banish far from hence  
The "rights of man" and common sense;  
Confusion to his odious reign,  
That foe to princes, Thomas Paine!  
Defeat and ruin seize the cause  
Of France, its liberties and laws!  
The above sounds very loyal, but if the lines of the first and second verses are read alternately quite a different rendering is discovered:  
"The pomp of courts and pride of kings  
I faint would banish far from hence;  
I prize above all earthly things  
The 'rights of man' and 'common sense';  
I love my country, but the King—  
Confusion to his odious reign!  
Above all men his praise I sing,  
That foe to princes, Thomas Paine!  
The royal banners are displayed;  
Defeat and ruin seize the cause!  
And may success the standard aid  
Of France, its liberties and laws!"  
This brilliant Irishman made his escape to France in 1807, where he married the daughter of the Marquis de Condorcet. He entered the French army and became a general, dying at the age of 87.

**THE SULTAN'S PALACES.**

They Are All Magnificent, but He Favors but One.  
The Sultan has no confidence in any of his palaces except that of Yildiz, which he thinks he has so fortified that revolution cannot endanger him. He was frightened almost to death when the Czar Alexander II. of Russia was assassinated some years ago, and his life has been one of continuous unrest. He has, all told, from 30 to 40 palaces, a number of which are on the banks of the Bosphorus.  
Yildiz is situated on a hill, and its grounds contain acres of ravines, of forests and lakes, of parks and gardens. Not far from it is the great Palace of Dolma Bagtche, where Abdul Aziz, the brother of this Sultan, committed suicide in order that another brother named Murad might be raised to the throne. Murad was pulled down by other conspirators, who declared that he was crazy, and it is said that he is pining in the dungeons of one of the palaces along the Bosphorus.  
Abdul Aziz furnished this Dolma Bagtche Palace. He spent £60,000 a year on his harem, and with twelve months expended £120,000 on pictures alone. The rooms—and there are scores of them—are walled with satin, while the hall is ornamented with crystal posts as large around as the body of a man, and more than 6 feet tall. The palace has luxurious couches and magnificent furniture, but Abdul Hamid has feared it because it was too near the water, and he has only used it for public receptions. It is said that Abdul Aziz warned him to keep out of it if he should ever become Sultan, and the result is that he has confined himself to the Palace of Yildiz.

**A Colonial Lady's Wardrobe.**  
Miss Jane, widow of Cuthbert Fenwick of Fenwick Manor, legislator, councillor, commissioner, died in 1900, leaving a will through which we catch glimpses of the wardrobe and toilet of a colonial lady of the period. To her stepdaughter Teresa she leaves the little bed, the mohair rug and the yellow curtains, besides her taffeta suit and her serge coat, all her fine linen, her hoods and scarfs, "except the great one," and her three petticoats—the tufted holland one, the new serge, and the spangled one. To her own three boys she gives that "great scarf," and all her jewels, plate and rings, except her wedding ring, which goes to Teresa; and to each a bed and a pair of cotton sheets. To her stepsons Cuthbert and Ignatius, an ell of taffeta; to her negro maid Dorothy, her red cotton coat; and to Esther, the new maid, all the linen of the coarser sort. To Thomas, the Indian, two pairs of shoes and a match-coat; and to Thomas' mother, three yards of cotton. To the Rev. Francis Fitzherbert, a hoghead of tobacco annually for five years; and to her slave William, his freedom, provided he pays a hoghead every year to the church; and to the church, the same William, "to be a slave forever, if he shall ever leave her communion;" for had not her beloved brother, William Eltonhead, and many of her dearest friends, "died by the bloody fangs of Puritan wolves?"—Century.

**Coyote Nuisance.**  
Some idea of the extent of the coyote nuisance in the West may be got from the experience of one sheepman of Fossil, Oregon. Since last fall, when the sheep were brought down from the mountains, the coyotes have killed about 100 of them. One night, about two weeks ago, a herder left about 30 sheep out over night, and when he went to hunt for them in the morning he found 23 dead, their throats torn by the coyotes, and coyotes were chasing the remaining seven. In Crook County this sheepman has lost \$200 in three months by the coyote raids on his flocks.

**Searching for a Lost Library.**  
Search is being made in the subterranean rooms of the great Kremlin of Moscow for the famous library of Ivan IV, surnamed The Terrible. Eight hundred famous, but lost, manuscripts are supposed to be hidden there.

**POPULAR SCIENCE.**

According to Prof. McAdie, the risk of lightning stroke is five times greater in the country than in cities, because ordinary dwelling houses in city blocks receive a very considerable protection from the tin roofing, cornices, gutters, and so on.  
The timidity of fish afforded one of many interesting discussions at a recent reunion of the Piscatorial Society. It was remarked that the big-gun practice on the seacoast, while it would cause lobsters out of sheer fright to cast one of their claws, would drive millions of fish into other waters.  
No other part of our earth except the Dead Sea, uncovered by water, sinks to three hundred feet below the level of the ocean. But here we have a rift more than 100 miles long, and from two to fifteen broad, which falls from the sea level to as deep as 1,292 feet below it at the coast of the Dead Sea, while the bottom of the latter is 1,800 feet deeper still.

In the Boston Museum of Fine Arts there are many casts of works of sculpture which are dusted in a novel manner. A large air pump is mounted on a truck and is rolled around to the various rooms. One man operates this pump, the other applies a fine jet of air to the sculptures, blowing off the dust. This blowpipe is connected to the pump by means of a pole and rubber tube.  
It is well known that winds play an important role in the distribution of seeds. Prof. Bolley records that in two square feet of a three-week-old and three-inch-deep snowdrift upon an ice pond, ten yards from any weeds, he found nineteen weed seeds, and in another drift quite similarly situated thirty-two seeds, representing nine kinds of weeds. While the wind was blowing twenty miles per hour a peck of mixed seeds was poured upon the snow crust, and ten minutes after 191 wheat grains, fifty-three fax seeds, forty-three buckwheat and ninety-one ragweed seeds were found in a trench thirty rods from where they had been poured upon the crust.

**L'ENFANT TERRIBLE.**

Old young lady (coquettishly)—How old are you, little boy? "Four years." "And can you guess how old I am?" "No; I can only count up to thirty."—New York Weekly.

Mamie—I don't believe that story about Mrs. Danson's hair turning gray in a night, do you? Susie—Mercy, yes! That's nothing. My mamma turned her's yellow in half a day.—Good News.

Irate parent—William, do you know why I am going to whip you? Son—Yes, sir. Irate parent—Why? Son—Because you are mad and darsent try to lick anybody else.—Florida Times-Union.

Flossie (aged 6)—Is your big sister got a bean? Tessie (aged 44)—Yes; but I guess she don't think much of him yet. She knowed he was coming last night, an' she eat onions for supper.—Philadelphia Record.

Old gentleman (to boy on twelfth birthday)—I hope you will improve in wisdom, knowledge and virtue. Boy (politely returning compliment, totally unconscious of sarcasm)—The same to you, sir.—Detroit Free Press.

A few days ago Susie was quite angry at her elder sister Edith, and after thinking pretty hard for a few minutes she said: "Mamma, how did you ever happen to pick Edith out for my sister?"—London Advertiser.

"I'd like to hear you play the violin, Mr. Tillinghast," said 7-year-old Tommy Dillingham, who was entertaining the caller. "But I don't play the violin, Tommy." "Then papa must be mistaken. I heard him tell mamma that you played second fiddle at home."—Detroit Free Press.

The kid had smashed his father's shaving mug and done sundry other damage, when his mother discovered him. "Oh, Freddy!" she exclaimed, horrified: "what will your papa say when he comes home and sees what you have done?" "Well, mamma," he replied, with a half smile, "I don't think I would like to repeat it before you."—Amusing Journal.

**YOU CANNOT DO IT.**

You cannot have laying hens in cold houses.  
You cannot make eggs out of fattening food.  
You cannot prevent sickness with impure water.  
You cannot get eggs from frozen-combed hens.  
You cannot raise the chicks without an outside run.  
You cannot run incubators without giving them good care.  
You cannot expect fertile eggs when the fowls do not exercise.  
You cannot succeed with chickens and ducks in the same yards.  
You cannot make a hatch with the machine swimming in moisture.  
You cannot run an incubator in a room that has great variations in temperature.  
You cannot have strong stock by keeping up a high temperature in the brooder.  
You cannot make a business out of poultry culture without applying business principles.  
You cannot have healthy stock as long as filth is allowed to accumulate.  
You cannot keep poultry for profit in crowded quarters.  
You cannot run the poultry department on the farm without the help of a good paper—no more than the banker could run his business without the aid of market quotations. Remember that!—The Eagle, England.

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**CHURCH DIRECTORY.**

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

**BAPTIST**—Rev. J. H. Girdwood, pastor. Preaching, Sundays at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Sunday school at 12; B. Y. 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. 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.

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