

REVOLTS SPREADING

WEYLER MAY BE SUPERSEDED IN CUBA

While Formerly in the Island He Won the Soubriquet "The Butcher" - Move to Confiscate the Real Estate of the Santa Fe in Kansas.

Revolt in Philippine Islands. Singapore dispatch: The rising against Spain in the Philippine Islands is spreading. Contracts have been signed at Peking for two Armstrong cruisers and four German torpedo-boats. Madrid advices say: Gen. Camilo Polavieja, who at one time was on the point of starting for Cuba in order to succeed Gen. Martines Campos as captain general of that island, started Wednesday night for the Philippine Islands to replace Gen. Blank, captain of those colonies. Gen. Polavieja has had considerable experience in Cuba, where he was given the nickname of "the butcher." He was a subordinate of Martines de Campos at the time of the Virginia affair, and the Cubans accused him of murdering prisoners and of other cruelties. He entered the army in 1868 when the ten-year war began in Cuba, and was steadily promoted until he became general. Before the close of the war he was governor of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and after the revolution he was made captain general of Cuba, retaining that office until 1892.

Receiver for Santa Fe. Western railroad circles have a sensation in a second receivership for the Santa Fe. The road and equipment in Kansas was Thursday afternoon placed in the control of State Senator Charles F. Johnson, of Oskaloosa, Kan., by Judge Louis Myers, of the First District, at Oskaloosa. The property consists of nearly 500 miles of railroad, together with depots, shops, and engine houses, office buildings, real estate and other property. The action is brought under the Kansas law of 1891, which provides that no corporation, more than 20 per centum of whose capital stock is owned by aliens, shall acquire real estate in the State of Kansas, and that if any real estate should be acquired in violation of this statute it shall be forfeited to the State. The appointment of a receiver has been brought about, it is believed, by the men who opposed the recent reorganization plan of the Santa Fe. The anti-reorganization men do not show their hands in the present litigation, but they are charged with being responsible for it by the friends of the new company and its officers and attorneys. This action has created a great sensation in Topeka.

BREVITIES.

Perrine, an assistant at Lick Observatory, has discovered a new comet. The Archduchess Maria Dorothea Wednesday renounced all rights to the throne of Austria and then married the Duke of Orleans. S. B. Howard was appointed receiver for the Pony Press, a co-operative paper, and the only free silver daily in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Chicago polled 46,055 more votes for President in Tuesday's election than did New York. Father Knickerbocker's town still is ahead of Philadelphia. Mayor McClelland, of Roanoke, Va., was run down by an electric car, and fatally injured. The Mayor stepped in front of the car when it was less than five feet from him. A jubilee over election and some bandying words resulted in a fatal assault upon James McGuire, 18 years old, Tuesday night, at Omaha, Neb. William Campbell, colored, has been arrested, charged with murder. Machinery was ordered for a fuse factory to be built at the Santa Cruz, Cal., powder works at a cost of \$50,000. It will give employment to many men. The Loma Prieta Lumber Mill, which has been closed many months, will resume operations soon. The Alumni Association has established a scholarship in the Yale graduate department, the income of which is \$300, for the benefit of a graduate of one of the universities to be named by the association. The present incumbent is Warren E. Lloyd, of Berkeley, Cal. A dispatch to the wife of Edward Bodenbainer, a commercial traveler of New York, says that he came to life in an undertaker's room at Topeka, Kan., after his body has been prepared for burial. Mrs. Bodenbainer received a telegram from St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, saying that Bodenbainer had died while on a train en route for Topeka. Wednesday she learned that he was still alive. The canal and locks of the cascades of the Columbia River, which have been under construction for some sixteen years and represent to date an expenditure of Government money exceeding \$3,000,000, were thrown open for the passage of boats Thursday. For several months to come, however, navigation will be permitted only during daylight, in order that there may be no interference with that portion of the work which is still incomplete. Arthur L. Snook, a Kansas City, Mo., brakeman, shot and killed his wife, Arleta, who was a general agent for the Monroe Publishing House, Chicago, Wednesday night, at the Belmont Hotel. Then he sat down on the steps and watched his wife die, when he placed the revolver to his head and fired two shots. At the time of the shooting the street in front of the hotel was filled with people. Jealousy was the cause. Each was 36 years old. Snook was the woman's second husband. Thursday was a day of wildest excitement in Lexington, Ky. The hoodlums assaulted every negro they could find on the streets and beat several so badly that their life is despaired of. There have been several attempts to assault and kill negroes, and only the prompt arrival of law and order men in several instances saved them. Dr. C. L. Hawker, a leading physician of Jackson Center, Ohio, was found dead at his home by his niece, who returned from a buggy ride. He had a bullet hole in his head, having been murdered. There is no clue.

EASTERN.

An effort will be made before the next New York Grand Jury to indict owners and agents of transatlantic steamship lines which, it is claimed, are organized as the Continental pool, otherwise known as the steamship trust. The evidence is in the hands of the District Attorney. The complainant is a partner of the shipping firm of C. B. Richard & Co., for a long time the local agent for the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and now chartering two or three ships of the Furness Line. The Continental pool is said to be one of the most extensive combinations of the kind in existence. It was formed by the influential lines doing business between the Atlantic coast and all ports on the continent. While its members deny it is in any way a trust, its apparent aim is to monopolize the vast transatlantic trade.

The United States Pipe Line Company, which has been fighting the Standard Oil Company, and endeavoring for years to pump oil through its pipes laid in New Jersey to Tidewater, won a notable legal victory in Belvidere, N. J., Friday, and will at once commence pumping oil through its pipes within that State for the first time since the pipes were laid, nearly two years ago, from the Pennsylvania oil fields. The trunk lines which make thousands on carrying oil have cooperated with the Standard Oil Company at every stage in staying the advance of its great rival. The railroads obtained injunctions to prevent the pipes being laid under their tracks, and when these were dissolved appeals were taken and other litigation begun. In this way the company was tied up effectively for a time, but every court has thus far declared in its favor, and Friday Vice Chancellor Emery dissolved the injunction obtained by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, preventing the company from pumping oil through the pipes laid under the railroad tracks.

The Methodist Episcopal bishops as an official board closed their work at Pittsburgh, Pa., Monday afternoon. They will meet at Providence, R. I., next April to make appointments for the fall conferences in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and west of the Mississippi River. The more important appointments for spring conferences made at the board's session are: Bishop Nindé—Central Pennsylvania conference to be held at Clearfield March 17; Troy conference at Schenectady, N. Y., April 14. Bishop Newman—Philadelphia conference at Bethlehem March 17; Washington conference at Annapolis, Md., March 10. Bishop Mallien—Baltimore conference at Baltimore, Md., March 3; Virginia conference at Roanoke March 11. Bishop Walden—Wilmington conference at Chestertown, Md., March 17; New York general conference at Brooklyn April 7; East German conference at Scranton, Pa., March 25. Bishop Merrill—New York conference at Sing Sing April 7; North Indiana conference at Kokomo, Ind., March 17. Bishop Warren—Northern New York conference at Watertown, N. Y., April 14; New Jersey conference at Trenton, N. J., March 24. Bishop Andrews—Newark conference at Newark, N. J., April 7. Bishop Cranston—Lexington conference (colored) at Springfield, Ohio, April 1.

The New York World publishes the following special correspondence from Tokio, Japan: Count Okuma Shigenobu has entered upon his duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He assures your correspondent that nothing in the relations between Japan and America or Europe seems to call for any immediate change of policy; but, with respect to Eastern countries, it is desirable to infuse greater energy into the councils of the empire than has latterly been exhibited. For many years it had been Japan's wish to rescue Korea from political chaos and to assist in reorganizing its administration upon a basis that would enable it to hold a position of independence, not alone for its own preservation, but for the general security of Eastern Asia. To institute measures to promote the moral welfare and material progress of Korea will be one of the tasks of the new Cabinet. Among the duties awaiting the Government few seem to be more worthy than that of endeavoring to win the confidence of China and to engage her co-operation in developing the civilization she has hitherto resisted, but the advantages of which she can easily share by following the course that Japan has clearly marked out. While the schemes of military and naval expansion will be steadily carried out, rigid methods of economy will be observed and legislation will be introduced to stimulate business enterprise.

WESTERN.

Public schools have been closed at Gatesburg and Ramsey because of the spread of diphtheria. The Puyallup Indian Commission was ordered disbanded, to take effect Dec. 1, in accordance with the provision of an act of Congress. The only Russian Greek church on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco was dedicated at Seattle, Wash., Sunday by Right Reverend Bishop Nicholas, of the diocese of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Postoffice Inspector McMechene, of Denver, has been notified of the arrest of Assistant Postmaster D. J. M. A. Jewett, of Fort Stanton, N. M., charged with the embezzlement of \$151. Jewett was chairman of the Louisiana returning board of 1876 that decided in favor of the Hayes electors, defeating Tilden for the presidency. Thomas McGuire, white, who says he is wanted in the Iowa State penitentiary, strolled into the police barracks at Savannah, Ga., and gave himself up. He says there is a twenty-year sentence awaiting him in Iowa for burglary and that a reward of \$250 awaits his captors. He escaped in September, 1895 with two pals. He will be sent back. Julius Mannow, confessed murderer of Carey B. Birch, was hanged in the county jail at Chicago Friday. Surprise was pictured upon the face of Sheriff Pease and his legal assistants over the non-chalance of the doomed man as he approached the scaffold. It was feared that he would collapse. But he walked upon the trap with a firm step, his hands not bound by shackles, at his own request. No minister of the gospel accompanied the companion of Joseph Windrath. Mannow lacked religion, but he was not a physical coward. His farewell message, delivered in low, firm tones, was in keeping with the life he had led for several years. Almost exultantly did he refer to himself as a confessed murderer, and, standing upon the brink of eternity, he nerved himself to strike back at the judicial hand that had signed the order for his execution. Mannow made the

assertion that Joseph Windrath, who was hanged some time ago for complicity in the murder, was innocent, and that his Mannow, did the fatal shooting. But Windrath's attorney says that from admissions made to him by Windrath there should be no doubt of the latter's guilt. Gen. Joseph T. Torrence died Saturday night at his home, 88 Bellevue place, Chicago. Although he had been confined to his bed for only two weeks, he had been suffering two years with Bright's disease. Gen. Torrence was born March 15, 1843, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Before he had reached his teens he set out in the world to make his own way. His first employment was in the blast furnaces of Pennsylvania. There he learned the blacksmith trade, and it was not long until he was promoted to the foremanship of the furnaces. Gen. Torrence remained with the blast furnaces until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Soon after his enlistment he became a non-commissioned officer. During his services in the army he was wounded seriously four times. After the war he went to New-castle, in his native State, where he was re-engaged in the work of supervising furnaces. In 1869 Mr. Torrence came to Illinois and became connected with the Chicago Iron Company at Bridgeport. Five years later he was appointed colonel of the Second Regiment of the Illinois National Guard. In 1876 Gov. Shelby M. Cullom promoted him to brigadier general, just a short time before the riots of 1877. The authorities adopted measures placing Gen. Torrence in absolute command of the city during the riots.

Press Bradford, who shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Haley in Henry County, Tennessee, committed suicide by shooting. Thomas Ryan died at Newport, Ky., Thursday night from the result of a stab received Tuesday night as he was leaving a saloon. Pat Caulfield has been arrested charged with the murder. At Louisville, Ky., the Grand Jury has ordered indictments drawn against four members of the General Council for bribery in connection with the recent election of Sinking Fund Commissioners. Three masked men held up the south-bound Katy passenger No. 1, a mile south of Alvarado, Texas, Monday night about 7 o'clock. Going to the express car, they ordered the messenger out. After he got out they made him get back in the car and told him to hand out the money. Instead of doing so he turned off the light and shutter-fastened the door. While this was transpiring the greatest excitement prevailed and the robbers, who were doubtless novices, were disconcerted by the action of the messenger. The engineer, realizing the situation, pulled the throttle open and ran into Grand View and wired Hillsboro. The robbers became alarmed and fled when the messenger put out the lights. The robbers are described as boys about 17 to 20 years old. They did not get anything.

SOUTHERN.

The coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of October was as follows: Gold, \$3,727,000; silver, \$2,844,000; minor coin, \$66,900; total, \$6,637,900. Of the silver coined 2,350,000 were standard silver dollars. Commodore Matthews, chief of the Navy Department Bureau of Yards and Docks, in his annual report to Secretary Herbert, makes a cut of two-thirds in the estimates for the maintenance and improvement of navy yards submitted by the various commandants. They ask for \$6,996,620, and he reduced their estimates to \$2,245,043. About 1,202 acres of land around Cedar or Ely Lake, near Duluth, Minn., is involved in the case of G. A. Burns et al. vs. S. K. Murphy, the Security Land and Exploration Company, the Duluth Iron Range Company, Cluquet Lumber Company et al., in which the general land office decision has been affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior. The petitioners, represented as bona fide settlers, asked for survey and platting of the lands to allow homestead entries, while the defendants claimed ownership under patents issued and swamp land grants made by the Government. The decision directs the Surveyor General to contract for the survey asked for. The monthly comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows the total receipts for the month of October to have been \$25,282,829, as compared with \$27,901,748 for October, 1895. The disbursements during the month aggregate \$38,978,277, showing a deficit for October of \$7,695,448, as compared with the deficit of \$6,601,687 for October last year. The receipts for the month are classified as follows: Customs \$11,105,493 Internal revenue 13,363,156 Miscellaneous 1,814,180 As compared with October, 1895, the customs decreased about \$2,088,000, and the internal revenue increased about \$150,000. The total deficit since July 1, 1890, is \$32,889,577. The October statement of the public debt shows the debt, less cash in the treasury on Oct. 31, to have been \$987,498,956, an increase for the month of \$7,495,726, which is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt \$847,304,400 Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity 1,007,010 Debt bearing no interest 372,100,247 Total \$1,221,071,717 This, however, does not include \$564,340,023 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold \$155,323,825 Silver 509,058,741 Paper 154,654,298 Bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc. 17,039,361 Total \$836,076,221 Against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$603,103,490, which leaves a cash balance of \$232,972,761. A statement prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency shows the amount of national bank notes in circulation Oct. 31 was \$234,897,637, an increase for the month of \$1,845,027, and for the year \$21,099,429. The circulation based on United States bonds was \$216,510,014, an increase for the month of \$1,842,320, and for the year, \$20,329,053. The circulation secured by lawful money amount-

WASHINGTON.

The office of the treasurer of Toronto University was entered, the safe blown open and \$1,500 extracted. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Dixey, who have been separated for the last six years, have settled their differences and are once more living together. Obituary: At Omaha, Judge Elmer S. Dandy, 66.—At Larrisburg, Pa., A. Boyd Hamilton, 89.—At Toronto, Ont., Rev. Father Jibra.—At Vandalia, Ill., Mrs. J. D. Perine, 56.—At Beloit, Wis., F. S. Fonten, 69.—At Philadelphia, Jacob Z. Davis.—At Lynn, Mass., Owen Dame. Official figures of exports and imports for the fiscal year ended June 30, issued at Ottawa, Canada, by the Government, show the total foreign trade of Canada to have been \$249,024,852, compared with \$224,420,485 in 1895. The total imports were \$118,011,000, against \$110,781,000 in 1895, and exports \$121,013,852, against \$114,638,803 in 1895. The exports to Great Britain were over \$60,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000, while to the United States the exports decreased from \$11,000,000 to \$9,000,000 in round figures. There is a slight increase in Australian trade, and also with New Zealand, but the exports to the West Indies dropped from \$3,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The imports from Great Britain increased by nearly \$2,000,000, and from the United States they increased over \$4,000,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 18c; potatoes, per bushel, 15c to 17c; broom corn, common short to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 79c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, white, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 80c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 38c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2, white, 21c to 22c; rye, 37c to 38c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, white, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 37c; clover seed, \$5.25 to \$5.45. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2, white, 19c to 21c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 30c to 38c; pork, mess, \$6.75 to \$7.25. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 80c to 85c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, white, 23c to 24c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, red, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, West-

ed to \$13,887,043, a decrease for the month of \$406,633, and for the year, \$5,229,624. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$241,103,350, and to secure public deposits \$15,003,000.

FOREIGN.

The Dutch steamer Etina and the Pacific steamer Cordelia, from Montevideo Sept. 29, collided in the harbor at Hamburg, and as a result the Cordelia sank. J. Lamb Doty, consul at Tahiti, says he hopes soon to see a big improvement in the mail service and transportation facilities between San Francisco and Tahiti. Cardinal Gustav Adolf von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, brother of the Chancellor of the German Empire and arch-priest of the Liberian basilica, died at Rome Friday of apoplexy. Pursuant to a resolution adopted upward of 4,000 London cabmen are now going out on strike. This is another chapter in the long and wearisome dispute between the cabmen and the railroad stations. The death of cabs is noticeable. An official dispatch from Antananarivo, capital of Madagascar, announces that the Minister of the Interior, Rainaudiana, and Prince Ratsimamanga have been executed at Antananarivo for complicity in the recent rebellion, and that Premier Raintsinibosy has resigned. United States Consul Hurst, at Prague, reports to the State Department that the Austrian Government is about to treble the duty on glucose to effectually bar out the better and cheaper article from America. Within five months the United States shipped 2,640,000 pounds of this commodity into Austria, paying a duty of \$2.90 for every 220 pounds. Poultny Bigelow, the well-known magazine writer, lawyer, and erstwhile schoolmate of Emperor William of Germany, was before Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in supplementary proceedings, because of judgments aggregating \$24,325, which have been obtained against him by Col. A. A. Pope. The latter's lawyer tried to discover something with which to satisfy the judgments, but failed. Mr. Bigelow denied owing any property. He said his income depended on his pen. He claimed that since his return from Africa, where he has been suffering from American fever and was unable to work. Spain's cup of woe will certainly be filled to overflowing if, as some suspect is possible, a spark from Cuban campfires blows Porto Rico-ward and proves sufficient to start the flame of insurrection there. The Government, far from failing to realize the situation, knows full well the inflammable nature of the material with which it is dealing and carries its precautions almost to the verge of exaggeration. If the people of Porto Rico tell the truth, however, there is no likelihood of any trouble there, while the struggle in Cuba goes on. That bitter contest won by the insurgents, their ends gained, there can be no doubt that there will be an uprising in Porto Rico, but until that time comes the island is not likely to give Spain any trouble other than may be made by contributions to the cause of Cuba through the junta in New York.

IN GENERAL.

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NEWS NUGGETS.

Matthew A. Grant, 75 years old, one of the famous Grant triplets, died suddenly in an epileptic fit at his home at Burrville, Conn. A settlement has been made at Boston, Mass., by the Emerson Piano Company with its creditors on the basis of payment in full with interest at 6 per cent from Oct. 1, and the trustees have turned over the business to the company. Charles Horton, a wealthy and aged resident of Middletown, N. Y., went to the polls and voted for McKinley. He fell dead on returning home. He was the father of G. B. Horton, of Brooklyn, of the United States Leather Company. A bloody post-election battle was fought between a posse of Winchester, Ky., policemen and a squad of negroes Wednesday in the negro district of the city, in which nine people, six colored and three whites, were shot, three negroes being fatally wounded. Judge Townsend at Hartford, Conn., handed down a preliminary decision in the case of ex-District Attorney George G. Hill against the United States, in which the plaintiff claims \$5,500 for services. The decision allows the plaintiff the sum of \$3,035. Oliver Courtney, son of the late Henry Courtney, member of the match manufacturing firm of Swift & Courtney, was killed at Wilmington, Del., while driving the engine of the Phoenix volunteer firemen to a fire on the edge of the town. The horses ran into a deep ditch near the road and the engine falling in pinioned Courtney under it. He was 33 years old. While Jeff Jackson, John Adams, William Taylor and Robert Allison, negro laborers, were working at a sugar cane mill near Wild Fork, Monroe County, Alabama, Tuesday night, they were fired upon from the darkness by unknown persons. All but Taylor were instantly killed. He will die. It is supposed to have been done by a gang of white caps, who have been engaged in running all negroes out of that section. An official of the Cunard Line at London informed a representative of the Associated Press that the increase in passenger rates which the French Transatlantic Steamship Company has announced its willingness to take part in is conditional on negotiations which are still proceeding, but, he added, in no case will it take effect for some months. The officials of the Hamburg-American Line later in the day telegraphed that the new passenger rates would go into effect on Dec. 1. William F. Clemmons, New York dealer in woolsens, assigned to Jacob H. Semel, without preferences. Assets, \$70,000; liabilities, \$55,000. Salisbury, Matabeleland dispatch: Col. Cecil Rhodes and Capt. Ferens, with thirty-five burghers, captured and burned Pangalo's kraal Saturday, killing thirty-one rebels, including three chiefs. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was seriously ill at New York for several weeks, was able to leave home Monday morning for the first time since her illness. She was taken for a drive through Central Park. Scott Linton shot and fatally wounded William Metzler and Belle Gray and then killed himself at Georgetown, Ohio. In an Italian passenger list of a steamer at New York it was found that three "groups" were not on the ship's manifest. They arrived on the Olive. There is a fine of \$10 for each of these persons.

CANADIAN COAL FIELD

A NATION'S THANKS.

RICH DEPOSIT IN THE ALGOMA DISTRICT.

It is to be Developed Immediately—Sailors Who Saved the Foundered Strathvein to be Liberally Paid—Negroes Killed by Whitecaps.

Coal in Canada. Four months ago there was a discovery of coal in Algoma, western Ontario. The Lehigh Valley Railroad dispatched experts to the scene of the discovery with instructions to test the coal thoroughly, and if it was, in their opinion, of the quality represented to at once buy up the surrounding country and secure an option on the district. But when the Lehigh Valley people had made up their minds to buy it they found Canadian capitalists had got in before them and had a claim on the property. The Lehigh Valley combine has not given up hope of securing the coal mines. A proposition is now before the syndicate in which the combine offers to pay more than \$1,000,000 if the present holders of the options will sell out to them the whole district which the syndicate has now secured. The advisability of accepting the offer is being considered. The syndicate would prefer to start a Canadian company with \$1,000,000 capital stock. William Wilson, of Toronto, a representative of the Canadian syndicate, has gone to New York to meet capitalists there who may offer more for the property than the Lehigh Valley. Cash for Sailors. Judge H. C. Hanford, at Seattle, Wash., has handed down his decision in the famous salvage case of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line, owner of the Mowera, and the Pacific Improvement Line, owner of the steamship Minola versus the steamship Strathvein, which foundered in the Pacific Ocean several hundred miles off Cape Flattery in the terrific storm that prevailed in December, 1895. The opinion is an exhaustive one, and fully covers the case, giving a graphic description of the efforts of the two steamers to tow the Strathvein to a place of safety. The court complimented the crew of the Minola for their efforts, and decreeing the \$20,500, remembered every member of the crew in amounts varying from \$1,800 to Captain Pitts-bury, to \$50 to the cabin boy. The owners of the vessel get \$12,000. In the case of the Mowera, the court gave to the owners \$18,000, and to every member of the crew from captain down, amounts ranging from \$500 to \$50.

Thanksgiving Day.

On Wednesday President Cleveland issued his proclamation designating Thursday, Nov. 29, as a fitting day for the observance of the annual Thanksgiving festival. The office of the treasurer of Toronto University was entered, the safe blown open and \$1,500 extracted. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Dixey, who have been separated for the last six years, have settled their differences and are once more living together. Obituary: At Omaha, Judge Elmer S. Dandy, 66.—At Larrisburg, Pa., A. Boyd Hamilton, 89.—At Toronto, Ont., Rev. Father Jibra.—At Vandalia, Ill., Mrs. J. D. Perine, 56.—At Beloit, Wis., F. S. Fonten, 69.—At Philadelphia, Jacob Z. Davis.—At Lynn, Mass., Owen Dame. Official figures of exports and imports for the fiscal year ended June 30, issued at Ottawa, Canada, by the Government, show the total foreign trade of Canada to have been \$249,024,852, compared with \$224,420,485 in 1895. The total imports were \$118,011,000, against \$110,781,000 in 1895, and exports \$121,013,852, against \$114,638,803 in 1895. The exports to Great Britain were over \$60,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000, while to the United States the exports decreased from \$11,000,000 to \$9,000,000 in round figures. There is a slight increase in Australian trade, and also with New Zealand, but the exports to the West Indies dropped from \$3,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The imports from Great Britain increased by nearly \$2,000,000, and from the United States they increased over \$4,000,000.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

Prospects of Great Increase of General Traffic. Chicago railroad officials say that for months their business has been exceedingly dull and earnings have been below the dull months of the last full year. Now a revival is looked for in freight circles. Officials predict one of the heaviest movements of merchandise known in many years. Country merchants as well as the jobbers in the large cities have allowed their stocks to run down to the minimum. The movement of west-bound merchandise has been the lightest for many years. Thousands of stocks must be replenished and country merchants will buy heavily. This means heavy loads for the railroads, and correspondingly heavy earnings. No falling off in the heavy east-bound movement of grain, which began under the cut freight rates of last month, is looked for. Orders for cars are coming into general freight offices from all points in the west, and more than one road fears a car famine. As most of this grain will move under contracts made at the reduced rates there will not be large increases in revenue from that class of freight, but the greatest economy of operation as well as the greatest amount of revenue will develop from the movement of loaded cars both ways. Passenger men are also expecting heavy business. Commercial travelers make up a large percentage of all road's passengers. Many merchants prefer buying their goods at the large centers to ordering of traveling men, and they, too, will soon be using passenger trains. The winter tourist business also has been delayed.

No Second-Class Fares.

Lines members of the Central Passenger and Trunk Lines' committee are considering a proposition to abolish second-class fares. Another matter of more than ordinary interest to a large number of people concerns the policy to be followed next year in handling clergy business. It is said many of the passenger men are more than pleased with the manner in which Western roads handled the clergy business this year and that a similar plan may be adopted by the Eastern lines. That, however, is hardly likely. The misuse of charity fares, protective forms of excursion tickets, government transportation orders, interlocking party fares and a number of other interesting subjects are docketed for consideration. The insurgents made an attack upon the town of Mariet, the northern terminus of the track, but they were repulsed by the garrison, assisted by a squad of the bay. Prince August, heir apparent to the Duchy of Oldenburg, was married at Schwerin to the Duchess Erbert, daughter of the Grand Duke Frederick Francis of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Rev. A. C. Dixon, in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, before a large congregation, delivered a sermon on the subject, "Should John W. McKane be Pardoned?" He followed the sermon by a prayer for McKane's pardon. Two firms assigned at Houston, Texas—Brown Bros., dry goods, for \$88,000, and Saper Bros., general furnishings, for \$200,000. Subsequent attachments were made on Brown Bros. The creditors are chiefly in the North and East. A report has been received from Boston, Mass., that Sautone C. Nunes, a Portuguese, was shot and instantly killed by his stepson, Joseph Nunes, 20 years old. Joseph Nunes, the nephew of the dead man, has sworn to a complete charging the boy and his mother, Anna Nunes, with having committed the crime.

Telegraphic Brevities.

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THE CHELSEA STANDARD

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

TERMS:—\$1.00 per year; 6 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, Nov. 12, 1896.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

H. G. Prettyman, Arthur Brown and Judge Babbitt make up the board of election canvassers whose duty it is to review and certify to the result of the recent election in this county.

Ruthie May is confined to the bed with injuries received at school by playing "crack the whip." She is unable to use one limb although no bones are broken or dislocated.—Stockbridge Sun.

A man not a thousand miles from here tried to lead a horse across the cattle guard on the railroad Sunday night. That horse was no fancy rope walker, and the natural result followed.—Stockbridge Sun.

A pretty good thing is told by Charles Schmitt—saloon keeper—on himself. Whatever his intentions were matters not, but his vote was a straight Prohibition vote. His friends have the laugh on him.—Milan Leader.

The gentleman who was buying apples at the depot has quit and has gone home. He was paying 50 cents per barrel, the price went down and he couldn't conger up nerve enough to ask the farmers to take less than 50 cents.—Fowler-ville Observer.

Rev. W. L. Tedrow introduced a novel feature into his service at Trinity Lutheran church last evening. The church was darkened and a large number of excellent views illustrating the life and time of Luther were thrown upon a screen, the speaker accompanying the display with an interesting and helpful discourse. A good sized audience was present and all were pleased and profited by the service.—Washtenaw Times.

The report has gained general currency that the late W. P. Phillips, whose body had been placed in the vault at Highland cemetery, had only been in a trance and that the body had turned over in the coffin. How the report started is not known, as there was no foundation whatever for the story. The deceased was dead beyond the shadow of a doubt shortly after he dropped to the floor on the day of the demise, and the body was afterwards embalmed which latter fact would preclude any possibility of the truth of the story.—Ypsilanti Cor. Washtenaw Times.

During the voting in one of the wards Tuesday afternoon an old Irishman came in to cast his vote, and came out with the ballot crumpled up in his hand. "See here, Mike," said one of the aldermen, "You must take your ballot back and fold it up before you put it in." "And what for?" said Mike. "O, because it's the right way—because all the rest do it that way," answered the alderman. "Indeed and I won't," said Mike. "I'll put it in this way or I won't put it in a-tall." "See here," and he opened the ballot in full view of the alderman, "I've voted for Mr. O'Brien because they told me he was the best man, but I've a notion now that Mr. McKinley was the best man after all."—Ypsilanti Cor. Democrat.

By means of apparatus which Prof. Carhart is using in his experiments observers are enabled to examine bones of a man's body. One of the most curious experiments was made a few nights ago, when Dr. Novy acted as subject. The doctor allowed the spectators to count his ribs, examine the condition of the sternum and clavicle and suddenly it was discovered that the heart was visible and its pulsations could be watched and counted. The heart was misty in outline, not distinct like the bones, but there it was, moving regularly, and the spectator counted its pulsations while Dr. Herdman stood with his finger on Dr. Novy's pulse to verify the count and make sure it was not the flickering of the light that misled the eye. An effort will be made after a while to fix a large screen in a doorway so that all of a large audience in a dark room can see the picture simultaneously. In this way the whole skeleton of a man may perhaps be shown at once.—Ann Arbor Register.

CARD OF THANKS.—The parents and grand-parents of Walter Richards, whom God thought best to remove from our midst so suddenly, wish to thank the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted them during the great affliction through which they have just passed, and also for the beautiful flowers.

MR. AND MRS. ALBERT RICHARDS.

ANIMALS AS CRIMINALS.

Instances in Which They Were Tried in Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts. During the middle ages, and even as late as the time of Shakespeare, animals were considered legally responsible for their acts. They were tried for various offenses, and if found guilty were convicted and punished. Mules were occasionally deprived of their ears for wrong doing, and this altered the appearance of the animals, whether it improved their morals or not. There was another punishment inflicted on mules which suggests that there was method in the madness of the authorities. A mule which was particularly wicked was made forfeit to the crown, and the king had a corral of asses which could not be equaled for depravity in the world.

Occasionally the animals were tried before an ecclesiastical tribunal. Swarms of flies, bees, leeches and other insect pests were often condemned to vacate within a certain time under penalty of "malediction." As a rule certain sections of the country were set aside to which the condemned animals might retire and live in peace and quiet.

A horde of flies that bothered the residents of Mavence, France, were tried once, and escaped punishment because of their small size and extreme youth. Rats one time began eating the barley of France and were tried in court. They were defended by an eminent lawyer named Chasseneux, and he actually won the suit and the rats escaped punishment. In Naples an ass was tried—by a jury of his peers, no doubt—and sentenced to die at the stake. The sentence was carried out, and that ass never committed murder again. About the year 1700 the practice died out, and some time after the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was organized, and since then domestic animals have been better treated.

THE COST OF PEACE. Five European Nations Expend \$600,000,000 for Ships and Soldiers. Although Germany has but recently entered on colonial enterprise she expends nearly \$18,000,000 annually on her navy. France, with two and one-half times the extent of colonial territory, approximates \$49,000,000 for the same purpose. The United Kingdom spends less proportionately in naval expenses, but is obliged to expend \$70,000,000 a year, and is in perpetual fear lest its naval efficiency fall below a strength necessary to cope with the ambitions and jealousies of the other powers.

If Italy and Russia be included, the total expenditures in an ordinary year on this arm of the service are \$200,000,000, and in an extraordinary year, under the influence of a war scare, half as much again may be appropriated to build up and equip new ships, a measure which involves additional expenditures in many directions.

A similar estimate of the cost of the army would give an even greater sum. For every dollar annually spent on the navy three are expended on the army, and the five powers named pay out for the service \$600,000,000 each year. Of this one-half may be considered as necessary for home defense and to cover the educational advantages incident to the system; the other half may be set down as the requirements for imperial defense.

Their Turn to Run. A bear hunt which terminated in a manner at once disappointing and surprising, is described by the Portland Oregonian. It occurred in the mountains of Oregon, whither two gentlemen had betaken themselves for a vacation trip.

Several days were spent in trout fishing. Then one of the men expressed a strong desire for a day's shooting, for large game. They set out the next morning bright and early, and after hours of fruitless tramping, were about returning to camp, when suddenly they saw straight before them a brown bear sitting on his haunches under a blueberry bush, and gorging himself with the berries.

Both hunters fired, and the bear, with an ugly growl, disappeared. The men hastened after him, but were unable to overtake him. For half an hour or more they followed the trail. Then all at once they came to a clearing. In the clearing was a cabin, and on the porch of the cabin sat the brown bear with one of its forelegs in a sling.

The hunters were greatly taken aback, as may well be supposed, but were still more surprised when they saw a man hastening toward them with a gun. They turned and ran, the man after them. They got away in safety, and learned afterward that the bear was a family pet, the owner of which was naturally angry at finding it ill-treated.

The Sultan's Throne Room. The gliding in the throne room of the Sultan at Constantinople is unequalled by any other building in Europe, and from the ceiling hangs a superb Venetian chandelier, the 200 lights of which make a gleam like that of a veritable sun. At each of the four corners of the room tall candelabra in baccarat glass are placed, and the throne is a huge seat covered with red velvet, and having arms and back of pure gold.

Shoot Fifteen Miles. The longest distance that a shot has been fired is a few yards over fifteen miles, which was the range of Krupp's 180-ton steel gun, firing a shot weighing 2,600 pounds. The 111-ton Armstrong gun has an extreme range of fourteen miles, firing a shot weighing 1,800 pounds, and requiring 960 pounds of powder. These guns, however, proved too expensive, being unable to stand firing 100 times, and their manufacture has practically been abandoned.

Cost of Shooting a Waiter.

Dr. Cahill tells the following story, in illustration of the "persecutions" in Ireland during the great rebellion: "Some soldiers were passing a hotel, into which they entered. In some difference or frolic they shot the waiter dead. The landlord, deep in grief, made a statement of the grievous murder to the colonel. This gentleman treated the matter quite coolly, saying that he must have given some reason, and jocosely said: 'Oh, never mind! Put him in the bill; I'll make it all right.' So, gentlemen, the waiter was put in the bill, which ran as follows: 'Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; dinner, 2s. 6d.; shooting a waiter, 25.'"

Depends on Us for Leather. According to an address delivered the other day at Paris by M. Allain, one of the greatest leather merchants in Europe, the old world is at the present moment altogether dependent upon the United States with respect to leather. He claimed that the production of the latter in Europe is altogether insufficient to supply the demand, and so large is the quantity of hides that is needed from this side of the Atlantic to meet European requirements that those American speculators who last year made a corner which sent up the price of some 50 per cent would, in the event of a European war, have the old world completely at their mercy.

WANTED—A good new milch cow, part Jersey preferred. G. V. CLARK.

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.

Real Estate Exchange. Have you farm or village property to sell or rent? Do you wish to buy or rent farm or village property? Have you money to loan on good security? Do you wish to borrow money? Do you want insurance against fire, lightning or windstorms? If so, call on N. E. Freer, Real Estate Agent Chelsea, Mich., Terms, reasonable.

Pay the printer! Your Boy Won't Live a Month. So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seven and five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. he says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at Glazier and Stimson's Drug Store.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True BLOOD Purifier. A good wood heating stove for sale cheap. D. B. Taylor.

Why don't you pay the printer? HOUSE TO RENT.—Inquire of H. S. HOLMES. Four village lots on south Main street for sale cheap. D. B. Taylor.

FOR SALE—A half interest in a drug and grocery store at Battle Creek. Inquire at this office. Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25c per box for sale by Glazier & Stimson, Druggists.

A nearly new Michael fanning mill for sale at a bargain. D. B. Taylor. 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. SCHATTMAN, Sec.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men or women to travel for responsible establishment house in Michigan. Salaries \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

Liver Iils. Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills. WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of something to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN W. BURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer.

A Few Painters on Lumber, Coal, Lime.

People who used to buy Tile and Lumber of the old time 500 per cent, and mortgage their farm to pay the bill, will be glad to learn that The Glazier Stove Co. have made a big hole in the old time prices, by not charging for the holes in the Tile.

The best Marblehead Kelly Island Lime, 50 cents per barrel of the Glazier Stove Co. The Glazier Stove Co. are selling good Roof Boards at \$7.50 per thousand.

Shingles all grades at prices which make the old time 500 per cent kick and long for a return of the good old days, when 500 per cent (payable in Wheat, Wool, or Mortgage) was pocketed with ease.

Water Lime the very best, in bushel bags 25 cents, of the Glazier Stove Co. What have you been paying for it? You would never have been compelled to place that mortgage upon your farm if you had always been able to buy Lumber, Tile, Coal and Builder's supplies at the rate of profit at which The Glazier Stove Co. are now selling this line of goods.

Good Bevel Siding \$8.00 per thousand of The Glazier Stove Co. 500 per centers old time price, \$40.00 for the same stock. Tile at right prices of the Glazier Stove Co., no charge for the holes.

The Glazier Stove Co. are selling first class White Pine Barn Boards at \$10.00 per thousand, you paid 500 per centers 40.00 for the same thing many a time, before we punctured his Balcon with our underbry, undersell prices.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 15c per box. Sold by Glazier & Stimson Druggist.

Prevention is better than cure. Keep your blood pure, your appetite good and your digestion perfect with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will not need to fear any form of sickness. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Harmless, reliable, sure.

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 23rd day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Martin Manz, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Barbara Manz praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to herself and Ludwig Geiger, the executors in said will named, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 17th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be allowed; and

It is further ordered that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Judge of Probate. Wm. G. DOTT, Probate Register. 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 Tuesday, the 13th day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, J. Willard Babbitt, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Orman Clark deceased.

Chauncey P. Clark and Dick Clark, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased come into court and reassert that they are now prepared to render their final account as such executors.

Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the 17th day of November, next, 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, are 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. G. DOTT, Probate Register.

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AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS TELLS OUR STORY. Perhaps better than we can. It says the AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS "is as easily fitted as rolling off a log, stays just where you put it and holds the rupture square to its place, and does it without the least inconvenience to the wearer."—G. H. Wittman, Pana, Ill. Note the strong points—easy to fit, retains the hernia, easy to wear. Every ruptured person wants this kind of truss. Would like to have you see them. Use Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder for the toilet, we have it, you will say it fine. Call and get a free sample. R. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.

We Can't Help Keeping Ahead. We satisfy the people, that's what tells the tale. Whatever you want to buy, buy it of the leaders in the business, men who have the facilities and low prices. Compare quality with quality, price with price and you will be convinced that the place to buy your bread, cakes and confectionary is at Neckel Bros.' Our ice cream speaks for itself. As to what is in it, compare it with any other made in Chelsea and you will have no other. Bread, two loaves for 5c. NECKEL BROS.

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 for the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

A \$65.00 Machine For \$18.50. The Improved "Arlington" Sewing Machine. NEW HOME STYLE. LATEST BEST CHEAPEST. \$19.50 AND COUPON. sent C. O. D. or on trial. The Head of the "Arlington" swings on patent socket hinges, firmly held down by a thumb screw. Strong, substantial, neat and handsome in design, beautifully ornamented in gold. Bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with top of table. Highest Arm—Space under the arm is 3 1/2 inches high and 6 inches long. This will admit largest skirts, and even quilts. It is Self-Threading—Absolutely no holes to put in or take out of needle. Shuttle is cylinder, open on end, entirely self-threading. Easy to put in and take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. Stitch Regulator is positive; Machine does not run while winding bobbin. Light Running—Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue legs or torso, makes little noise and sews rapidly. Stitch is a double lock stitch, the same on both sides. Break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. Automatic Bobbin Winding—The bobbin winds automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. Machine does not run while winding bobbin. Light Running—Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue legs or torso, makes little noise and sews rapidly. Stitch is a double lock stitch, the same on both sides. Break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. Automatic Bobbin Winding—The bobbin winds automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. Machine does not run while winding bobbin. Light Running—Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue legs or torso, makes little noise and sews rapidly. Stitch is a double lock stitch, the same on both sides. Break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. Automatic Bobbin Winding—The bobbin winds automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. Machine does not run while winding bobbin. 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LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

Go and see
Damon and Pythias
At the Chelsea Opera House,
Saturday evening, November 14, 1896.
Box—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Werk-
ner, a daughter.
Phil Steger has been very sick the past
week with peritonitis.
Chicago is quite a city after all. It
cast 46,000 more votes than New York.
The J. T. G.'s gave a banquet at the
home of Mrs. Minnie Davis, Wednesday
evening.
Take your orders for premiums won at
the fair to W. P. Schenk & Co's and get
your money.
A regular meeting of Olive Chapter
No. 108, O. E. S. will be held Wednesday
evening, Nov. 18th.
H. Moore is preparing to start a ma-
chine and repair shop in the Staffan build-
ing north of the Chelsea House.
Major McKinley is the only Republi-
can candidate for the presidency who
has ever carried New York city.

The chrysanthemum season is now up-
on us. It is said that 6,000 varieties now
hold the worshippers of the oriental blo-
soms spellbound with their beauty.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wedemeyer are re-
ceiving the congratulations of their
friends over the arrival of a daughter at
their home, Saturday, November 7, 1896.

The Epworth League will serve an oys-
ter supper Wednesday evening, Novem-
ber 18th. In the church parlors, at the
close of the Revival Conference service.
Price 25 cents.

In Michigan last year 37,904 persons
took a chance in matrimonial lottery.
An increase of 1,464 over the preceding
year which goes to show that matrimony
is not a failure after all.

Two old landmarks are gone—two of
the large cottonwood trees on the corner
of Main and Park streets. One of them
blew over during the heavy wind last
Thursday, and it was thought best to take
them both down.

A young woman interested in know-
ing the kinds of songs that school child-
ren liked best gathered the opinion of
3,000 children. From these she finds that
girls as a rule like the best songs of
friends and home. Boys prefer those
that are patriotic in character.

Friday evening, November 13, the Ep-
worth League will hold their monthly
business meeting. After which the
League will start on their imaginary trip
to New Orleans where they intend to
spend the winter. All their friends
are invited to be present to see their
departure.

Wheat continues to advance; it now
brings 84c in this market; other grains
remain about the same; barley, 60c per
hundred; oats, 17c; rye, 30c; beans, 55c
to 60c; potatoes, 20c; onions, 26c; chick-
ens, 5c; eggs, 18c; butter, 11c. Apples
are mostly in, but the best varieties bring
50c per barrel.

Last evening about thirty friends sur-
prised Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Hamilton at
their new home. The party were equally
and agreeably surprised to learn from
the doctor and his wife that it was the
sixteenth anniversary of their wedding.
Tempting refreshments were served and
a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

If you are determined to abandon the
wheel until next spring, then give your
wheel steed some attention and do not
toss it in the corner. Go over every part
of the frame with vasoline and then wrap
it up out of the way and when you take
it out in the spring it will be in as good
condition as is today.

The total vote of Michigan appears to
have been in round numbers, 458,000, of
which Pingree received 275,000; Sligh,
205,000. Pingree's actual plurality has
increased to 70,300. McKinley is about
16,000 less. The legislature is now es-
timated to stand as follows: Senate, 26
Republicans, 6 fusionists; House, 80 re-
publicans, 20 fusionists.

Following is the report of the school in
district No. 5, Lyndon, for the month en-
ding October 30, 1896. Attending every
day: Kate and Grace Collins, Ernest
Pickell, Calista and Floyd Boyce, Lillie
Parks, Vincent Young. Standing 95:
Kate Collins; 90, Florence Collins, Calis-
ta Boyce; 85, Ethel Skidmore, Madge
Young, James Young, Alta Skidmore,
Josephine Purgan. Teacher, Mrs. L. A.
Stephens.

"Farmers who feed pumpkins to hogs
should see that the seeds have been ex-
tracted," said a prominent farmer "as at
several points over the state, hogs have
been dying off by the hundreds on ac-
count of indigestion caused by pumpkin
seeds. Cholera was supposed to have
been the cause of the deaths but a post
mortem examination of several hogs dis-
closed the fact that the stomachs were
filled with undigested pumpkin seeds."

The next regular meeting of the W. R.
C. will be November 18th at 2:30 p. m.
The annual inspection will take place at
that time and a good attendance is desir-
ed.

A fair sized audience was present at the
opera house last evening at the presenta-
tion of Pygmalion and Galatea by the
Labadie-Rowell company, which was
given in their usual happy manner. Miss
Margaret McCrea rendered a pleasing
monologue in an excellent manner. The
entertainment concluded with a farce en-
titled "A Happy Pair," which kept the
audience in a happy mood until the close.

The deer hunting season in this state
opened last week Tuesday. About 20,
000 licenses have been issued up to date,
which is 3,000 more than the total num-
ber issued in 1895. Experts who have
counted every deer in the Upper and
Lower Peninsulas of Michigan declare
that this makes about five hunters to ev-
ery deer in the forests. Washtenaw
county has full representation among the
hunters.

Mayor Pingree's plan to do away with
conventions and nominate candidates for
election at the caucus, instead of in con-
ventions, as at present, is not new, but is
in actual operation in Kentucky and is
said to work well. Under the caucus
plan the participants in the caucus each
signifies his choice for every official to be
chosen at the next succeeding election.
The votes are collected and canvassed ex-
actly as is now done after the final elec-
tion, and in every instance the man get-
ting the largest number of votes would
be the party nominee. The plan appears
very reasonable.—Washtenaw Times.

Word has been received from Grand
Lecturer Clarke, of the Michigan Grand
Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, that
he will be in Ann Arbor Monday, Novem-
ber 23, for the purpose of holding a
school of instruction for the craft in
Washtenaw county. In the afternoon
Phoenix Lodge, of Ypsilanti, does work
in the first degree, and Olive Lodge, of
Chelsea, work in the second. In the ev-
ening one of the local lodges will em-
plify the work of the third degree. The
sessions will be held in the Masonic Tem-
ple in this city and will bring a crowd of
Masons from all parts of the country.—
The Time.

St. Mary's church, Chelsea, was the
scene of a very pretty wedding last Tues-
day evening, November 10, 1896, when
Mr. Michael L. Noon of Leoni was united
in marriage to Miss Mary J. Howe of
Waterloo. The Rev. W. P. Conditine of-
ficiated. The attendants were: Mr.
Martin of Chicago and Miss Gynthia
Masters of Ann Arbor. The church,
which was beautifully decorated, was
filled with the relatives and friends of
the happy couple. After the church cer-
emony the bridal party, with a few
friends, partook of an elegant wedding
breakfast at the home of Mrs. Stephen
Clark on South Main street. Mr. and
Mrs. Noon left at 11 a. m. for a brief trip
to Detroit and Cleveland. This estim-
able couple have the hearty congratula-
tions of numerous friends for a happy
wedded life.

Notwithstanding the fact that Tuesday
evening was stormy, a large audience was
present at the opera house to witness the
rendition of Damon and Pythias by
Francis Labadie and Miss Hattie Rowell,
assisted by local talent. Our readers are
all acquainted with the manner in which
Mr. Labadie and Miss Rowell take their
parts. The following amateurs filled the
balance of the cast: C. Miller, George
S. Laird, S. P. Foster, Bert Howlett, B. B.
Turnbull, and T. G. Speer. We would
like to give a more lengthy "write-up" of
the manner in which each carried his
character, but suffice it to say that every-
one was at his best, and the liberal ap-
plause that was bestowed by the audi-
ence was sufficient evidence of the char-
acter of the work done. The play will
be repeated Saturday night, with the ad-
mission prices at 25 cents for adults and
15 cents for children. The proceeds of
the entertainment are for the benefit of
Chelsea Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and
we would urge all to go and help the
boys.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Phillie Steger, being sick, is absent
from school this week.
The Latin class began "Virgil" last
Wednesday afternoon.
One of our teachers gave her class a
"calling down" and also a lecture on the
error of their ways.

The students are requested to go home
when school is out, and not tear around
the building like a lot of "wild cats."

If anyone wants to have a good, hearty
laugh, just visit the English class and
hear their reproduction of Shakespeare!
One member of the beginning Latin
class created a great deal of excitement
recently by saying, "The legs of the
horse are many."

We wish to inform the public that one
Review History student—who makes so
many startling discoveries—has found
"Wall Street" in Chicago.

One of the members of the Physics
class is trying to form a new vocabulary,
and has lately surprised his classmates
by describing the "diabolical" nerve.

A student of the English class started
the same by remarking that one of the
caskets from which Portia's suitors were
given the privilege of choosing, con-
tained the devil.

PERSONAL.

D. H. Wurster was a Socio visitor Mon-
day.
Mrs. James of Dexter spent Monday in
town.
Mrs. D. Wurster spent Tuesday in Ann
Arbor.
Mr. L. Miller is visiting his sons at
Ithica.
Mrs. Ettie Wright of Wayne is visiting
in town.
H. J. Stimson of Ann Arbor spent Sun-
day here.

Mrs. H. Martin is visiting relatives at
Fenwick.
Mrs. D. McLaren has been very ill the
past week.

Miss Abbie Chase is visiting relatives
at Ypsilanti.
Martin Howe of Chicago is visiting his
parents here.

Mrs. Calkins spent a part of the week
in Ann Arbor.
Dr. H. H. Avery spent the first of the
week at Detroit.

Miss Nellie Lowery, of Ann Arbor spent
Sunday at home.
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gilbert were Jackson
visitors this week.

H. M. Woods of Ann Arbor was a Chel-
sea visitor Tuesday.
Geo. Irwin has returned from a four
weeks' visit at Leelle.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Doane of Dexter spent
Monday at this place.
Mrs. Clara Haab of Dexter is the guest
of Mrs. Barbara Manz.

Mrs. C. Babcock spent a few days of
this week in Ypsilanti.
Postmaster Beakes of Ann Arbor was a
Chelsea visitor Tuesday.

Miss Ella Purchase spent several days
of the past week at Howell.
Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glazier spent Sun-
day with relatives in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Palmer spent several
days of last week at Jackson.
Miss Mabel Lonsbury of Ypsilanti is the
guest of her sister Mrs. H. I. Davis.

Mrs. Thos. Holmes is spending the
week with her sister at Battle Creek.
Mrs. W. E. Depew of Alpena is the
guest of her mother, Mrs. R. B. Gates.

Mrs. S. A. Ferguson and Miss Etta
Richards of Jackson spent the first of
the week here.

Miss May Sparks has returned from
South Haven where she has been spend-
ing several months.
Geo. Crose and Jas. Beasley left Mon-
day for the north where they will spend
several weeks hunting.

SYLVAN.

Miss Cora Beckwith visited her
brother, Rolla, of Chelsea last Friday.
Miss Lottie Gentner of Lima, who
has been ill for a long time, remains
unchanged, and fears are entertained,
as to her recovery.

It is easier for a camel to go through
the eye of a needle than for a Silvanite
to discover a silver vein since the election
returns have come in.

Instead of getting sixteen dollars
for one, we will be compelled to work
fifteen days longer to get the extra fif-
teen dollars. Too bad; but it can't
be helped, for Bryan is a "goner".

We regret to learn that two of our
popular young men, Emory West and
B. Riggs, are soon to leave us in order
to seek their fortunes in pastures new.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Updike spent
Sunday last visiting relatives near
Grass Lake.

Miss Edith Boyd of Chelsea was a
Sylvan visitor Sunday.

The winter term of our school
opens on Monday.

There will be both a morning and an
evening service at our church next Sab-
bath. Remember the morning service
begins at 10:30 and the evening service
at 7 o'clock.

R. C. Campbell of Pittsfield is visit-
ing at the home of Chas. Kellogg.

To say that the entertainment giv-
en by the "Ladies' Aid society," of
this place last week Wednesday even-
ing, entitled "Cinderella and Her
Godmother," was a complete success is
only speaking of it mildly. The prize
of the fine crazy quilt was drawn by
John Wortley's little boy. The receipts
of the evening were just \$25.00. By re-
quest they are going to Francisco, and
will repeat here some time in the near
future.

Hanking is being closed out this
fine weather by some and stalks are
being drawn.

Ed Hammond is vacating the Boyd
farm this week.

The old mill started up this week.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL
men or women to travel for respon-
sible establishment house in Michigan,
Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and ex-
penses. Position permanent. Re-
ference. Enclose self-addressed stamp-
ed envelope. The National, Star Build-
ing, Chicago.

Get them at FREEMAN'S:

Whipped Cream—BAKING POWDER. Not just as good, but BETTER. Success will attend Your Efforts. "Just as Good" as JACKSON GEM. is proof that Jackson Gem Flour is the BEST.

We are exclusive Agents for Chase & Sanborn's Celebrated BOSTON COFFEES!

Seal Brand—Mocha and Java. Mojar: This brand is the choicest blend and flavor coffee grown, excepting none. There is no coffee better; it's the finest grown; per lb. 40c. Golden Rio: This is a Fancy Rio coffee—strong, rich and fragrant; draws a beautiful am-ber color and is a genuine bargain at, per lb. 25c. Broken Java Compound: Is a winner at, per lb. 19c.

FREE! On Saturday, November 21, with every pound of Tea bought from us we will give a beautiful China Cup and Saucer free. No extra charge for the tea on this occasion, we do it simply and solely to advertise our excellent Tea. No substituting; no deception, but good, straight, business advertising. Buy your Tea from us as many pounds as you want—and get a Cup and Saucer with every pound! We want your Tea trade.

Crockery Department: Attractions for Economical Buyers. Water Tumblers. Fancy pressed glass water tumblers, regular 50c per dozen kind, our price per doz. 40c. Glass Berry Dishes. 8-inch size, regular price 25c; our price 15c. Lamps and Globes. Our collection has never been so complete. All the latest fall and holiday novelties. Prices on all, one-third less than regular. Banquet Lamps. Gold finish, No. 2. Best central draft burner; complete, with 8in. Etched Globe—worth \$3.00; our price \$2.50.

Underwear Bargains! EVERYTHING NEW

An Underwear stock bought in case lots and shipped to us direct from the manufacturers at the lowest prices known for years. An elegant assortment to select from. We bought the quantity to get low prices, and we are selling at low prices to move the quantity.

- A Ladies' regular 40c underwear we sell at 25c
- A Ladies' regular 50c underwear we sell at 35c
- A Ladies' regular \$1 underwear we sell at 75c
- A Men's regular 50c underwear we sell at 37c
- A Men's regular 75c underwear (nearly all wool) we sell at 50c
- A Men's regular \$1, heavy wool under- wear we sell at 75c
- Men's fine camel's hair underwear, and extra heavy red underwear, retailed everywhere this season at from \$1.25 to \$1.50, we are selling these goods at actual wholesale price. \$1.00
- Boys' Misses' and Children's underwear at from 10c to 50c

Visit our Underwear Department, make your purchases from a new stock, bought at the right time to sell at prices you can afford to pay. Remember we are showing a large line of

LADIES' CAPES and JACKETS at very Low Prices.

W. P. Schenk & Co.

GENUINE ROUND OAK STOVES GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES. The World's Best.

Corn-Shellers at the right price. Look over OUR FURNITURE stock before you purchase. It will pay you. Our prices always the lowest. W. J. KNAPP.

Waverley Bicycles Highest of High Grades. Are Built in the Largest and Best Equipped Factory in the World.

Experienced Riders. Made by Indiana Bicycle Co. Indianapolis, Ind. W. J. KNAPP, Agent.

FOR Wise, or Otherwise? all the Novelties in Fall and Winter. MILLINERY. Combined with low prices and first-class work, call on KATHRYN HOOKER, J. G. Webster's. For Ordered Clothing.

GOES TO MCKINLEY.

Ohio Man Elected by a Large Majority.

SEEMS A LANDSLIDE.

All Eastern States Support the Gold Ticket.

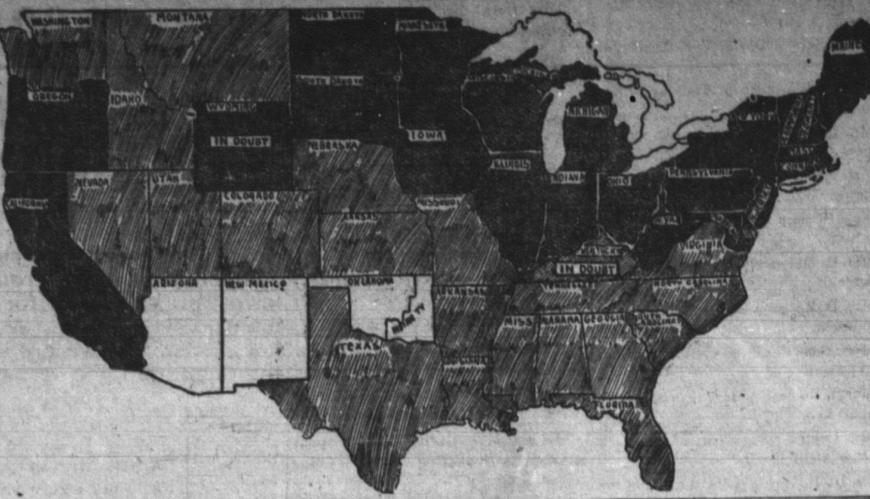
SOLID SOUTH IS INVADED.

Republican Gains in States Heretofore Democratic.

Great Pivotal Commonwealths Give Unprecedented Majorities—The Vote of the Entire District North of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi Cast Solidly for McKinley—He Also Gets Enough of the Balance to Elect Him—Heavy Majority in the East—Latest Returns Make a Better Showing for Bryan in the West.

William McKinley has been elected President of the United States. His total vote in the electoral college, according to returns at hand when this is written, will be 263, with Kentucky and Wyoming still in doubt. Whichever side wins in Kentucky, conservative judges say the plurality will not be over 1,000. In Tennessee the figures seem to bear out Democratic claims of victory for Bryan by at least 10,000. The McKinley people present totalized figures by sections tending to prove that the Ohioan's plurality will be several thousand, but it

HOW THE STATES WENT FOR PRESIDENT—BLACK FOR MCKINLEY, SHADED FOR BRYAN.



LATEST RETURNS FROM THE ELECTION.

Up to the Time This is Written the Returns Indicate the Following as the Result of the Balloting in the Various States.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR MCKINLEY (23 States.)		PLURALITIES FOR BRYAN (23 States.)	
New York..... 36	Missouri..... 17	New York..... 275,000	Missouri..... 60,000
Pennsylvania..... 32	Texas..... 15	Pennsylvania..... 295,000	Texas..... 45,000
Illinois..... 24	Georgia..... 13	Illinois..... 50,000	Georgia..... 10,000
Ohio..... 21	Virginia..... 12	Ohio..... 144,800	Virginia..... 10,000
Indiana..... 15	Tennessee..... 12	Indiana..... 20,000	Tennessee..... 30,000
Massachusetts..... 15	Alabama..... 11	Massachusetts..... 168,716	Alabama..... 35,000
Minnesota..... 14	North Carolina..... 11	Minnesota..... 53,000	North Carolina..... 10,000
Iowa..... 13	Kansas..... 10	Iowa..... 72,000	Kansas..... 15,000
Wisconsin..... 12	South Carolina..... 9	Wisconsin..... 102,000	South Carolina..... 40,000
New Jersey..... 10	Mississippi..... 9	New Jersey..... 85,812	Mississippi..... 50,000
California..... 9	Arkansas..... 8	California..... 50,000	Arkansas..... 30,000
Connecticut..... 8	Louisiana..... 8	Connecticut..... 54,142	Louisiana..... 35,000
Maine..... 6	Florida..... 4	Maine..... 25,000	Florida..... 9,500
West Virginia..... 6	Washington..... 4	West Virginia..... 12,000	Washington..... 10,000
Conneticut..... 6	Colorado..... 4	Conneticut..... 25,000	Colorado..... 110,000
N. Hampshire..... 4	Idaho..... 4	N. Hampshire..... 12,000	Idaho..... 15,000
Rhode Island..... 4	Montana..... 3	Rhode Island..... 35,000	Montana..... 15,000
Vermont..... 4	Kentucky..... 3	Vermont..... 3,242	Kentucky..... 15,000
Oregon..... 4	Delaware..... 3	Oregon..... 3,242	Delaware..... 8,000
Nevada..... 3	Utah..... 3	Nevada..... 8,000	Utah..... 10,000
Wyoming..... 3		Wyoming..... 500	
Total..... 263	Total..... 224	Total..... 1,556,942	Total..... 593,730

THE NEW CONGRESS.

Returns Indicate Republican Control of Both Branches.

Late returns confirm first reports that Congress will contain a gold standard majority in both branches. The present Senate, which has stood forty-seven to forty-two in favor of silver, will be succeeded by one which will consist of forty-seven gold supporters to forty-two free coinage advocates. Politically the Senate will be Republican, the new body having forty-nine of that political faith to forty Democrats.

Party lines will be somewhat broken in the Senate by the silver question. Messrs. Teller of Colorado, Dubois of Idaho, Mantle of Nevada, Cannon of Utah and Wilson of Washington are extreme silver men, who will act with the Democratic party on the currency issue. On the other hand, five Democrats—Messrs. Gray of Delaware, Lindsay of Kentucky, Caffrey of Louisiana, Smith of New Jersey, and Martin of Virginia—are gold Democrats, who supported the Palmer ticket, and will act with the Republicans.

The Senate.

The following table shows the political complexion of the Senate:

Present Congress	New Congress
R. D. & P.	R. D. & P.
Alabama..... 2	1
Arkansas..... 1	1
California..... 1	1
Colorado..... 2	1
Connecticut..... 2	1
Delaware..... 1	1
Florida..... 1	1
Georgia..... 2	2
Idaho..... 1	1
Illinois..... 2	2
Iowa..... 1	1
Kansas..... 1	1
Kentucky..... 1	1
Louisiana..... 2	2
Maine..... 2	2
Maryland..... 1	1
Massachusetts..... 2	2
Michigan..... 2	2
Minnesota..... 2	2
Mississippi..... 2	2
Missouri..... 2	2
Montana..... 1	1
Nebraska..... 1	1
Nevada..... 1	1
New Hampshire..... 1	1
New Jersey..... 1	1
New York..... 2	2
North Carolina..... 1	1
North Dakota..... 1	1
Ohio..... 1	1
Oregon..... 1	1
Pennsylvania..... 2	2
Rhode Island..... 1	1
South Carolina..... 1	1
South Dakota..... 1	1
Tennessee..... 2	2
Texas..... 2	2
Utah..... 2	2
Vermont..... 2	2
Virginia..... 2	2
Washington..... 1	1
West Virginia..... 1	1
Wisconsin..... 2	2
Wyoming..... 2	2
Total..... 46	43

*Vacancy in present Congress. Legislature in doubt as to new Congress.

The House.

The new House of Representatives will contain a majority for both the Republicans and for the gold standard. Its composition by States is as follows:

Present Congress	New Congress
Rep. Dem. Pop.	Rep. Dem. Pop.
Alabama..... 9	8
Arkansas..... 4	3
California..... 4	3
Colorado..... 2	1
Connecticut..... 4	3
Delaware..... 1	1
Florida..... 2	1
Georgia..... 11	11
Idaho..... 1	1
Illinois..... 13	13
Iowa..... 11	11
Kansas..... 7	7
Kentucky..... 4	4
Louisiana..... 6	6
Maine..... 4	4
Maryland..... 6	5
Massachusetts..... 12	12
Michigan..... 10	12
Minnesota..... 7	7
Mississippi..... 7	7
Missouri..... 11	11
Montana..... 2	1
Nebraska..... 2	1
Nevada..... 1	1
New Hampshire..... 2	2
New Jersey..... 8	8
New York..... 29	29
North Carolina..... 4	3
North Dakota..... 1	1
Ohio..... 16	16
Oregon..... 2	2
Pennsylvania..... 28	28
Rhode Island..... 2	2
South Carolina..... 2	2
South Dakota..... 2	2
Tennessee..... 2	2
Texas..... 11	11
Utah..... 1	1
Vermont..... 2	2
Virginia..... 2	2
Washington..... 2	2
West Virginia..... 1	1
Wisconsin..... 10	10
Wyoming..... 1	1
Total..... 210	147

TALK OF MCKINLEY'S CABINET.

Political Gossips Fill the Places in the President's Official Family. The consensus of opinion among politicians as to what President McKinley's Cabinet will be is given in the list below. It, of course, may be shifted, but the politicians think they have made up a logical slate:

- Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio.
- Secretary of the Treasury—William B. Allison of Iowa.
- Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger of Michigan.
- Secretary of the Navy—Redfield Proctor of Vermont.
- Secretary of the Interior—C. F. Manderson of Nebraska.
- Secretary of Agriculture—William D. Hoard of Wisconsin.
- Postmaster General—H. Clay Evans of Tennessee.
- Attorney General—George R. Peck of Illinois.

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

The Broom Corn Crop and How to Care for It—Suggestion for Farm Schools—How the Times Are Made Worse—Farm Notes.

Caring for Broom Corn.
The broom corn crop is of vast importance and it is quite proper to give some consideration as to how the crop may be best cared for, says a writer. Quality and condition control the value of broom corn as well as other commodities, and best condition can be especially obtained by following certain rules and methods in caring for the crop. Cutting should be done before the corn is bleached out, as color is essential, and when green the brush possesses advantages both in attractiveness and for working. When corn should be, as soon as possible, hauled under cover, and have the seeds removed by running through the scraper. This done, it should be placed on shelves so arranged as to admit of a free circulation of air. In about ten days, if the weather is dry and all conditions are favorable, the corn will be ready to bale. It should be thoroughly examined, however, to see that it is dry and cured. After the broom corn is thoroughly dry the next step is to bale and this operation should receive great care and attention. There are too many shaly and lop-sided bales received annually and it bothers those who handle them to keep them from falling apart. It being of great importance to keep the ends of the bales square and smooth, the brush should be handed to the packer in small lots, the butts of which, having been evened by striking down upon a table or other smooth surface, and the one who places the brush in the box of the press should take care to keep the butts up close against the ends of the box and the brush properly lapped in the interior. Use No. 9 fence wire, five to the bale, and it is not a bad idea to have a tighter wire to tie at each corner, and press sufficiently to have a good, compact, tight bale which will endure the long journey and the handling. No matter how carefully and successfully every step in the production of the brush has been performed, the profit of the crop will depend, other things equal, upon proper baling. Great care and attention should be given to having the seeds removed, there being too much fraud practiced by baling up trash, seeds and crooked corn in the bales with straight brush. Bale the crooked by itself.—Prairie Farmer.

Making Tile Porous.
In city sewers there is obvious advantage in having the outside of tile or pipe glazed, and having the pipes closely fitted, so that no water from outside can drain the more porous tile is the better. The burned clay out of reach of frost, and coming in contact only with pure water, is practically indestructible. The more porous the tile is the more easily will drainage water leach through. Laid with porous tile, the pipes may be closely fitted, and yet effectively drain the land around them. The porosity of tile is easily increased by mixing sawdust with clay before the latter is burned. The heat required to harden the clay sufficiently for use burns out the particles of sawdust, leaving a vacant place, and making the tile much lighter, while being even better for use than that of solid clay. In making brick especially for use in buildings the clay should be as little porous as possible. Brick buildings need painting every year or two to prevent the bricks from cracking, as they will when a sudden freeze occurs after a storm beating against them has filled their surfaces full of water.

Grapes for Winter Use.
Grapes need to be ripened wholly on the vine. They will not, like pears and apples, ripen in the cellar. The really ripe grapes will endure several degrees of frost. If this occurs early, so as to warrant some warm weather after it, some grape growers leave the grapes on the vines for some time after most of the leaves have been frosted. The grapes will ripen thus, but very slowly. It is a risky business, for a heavy frost sometimes comes and spoils those grapes left to ripen late.

Odds and Ends.
When an artery is severed compress above the spurting surface. Blood from the arteries enters the extremities. If a vein is severed compress below the spurting surface. Blood in veins returns to the heart.

To freshen tan-colored shoes, dissolve a tablespoonful of salt in a little warm water and add to a pint of cold water, in which an ounce of salit of lemon has been dissolved. Wash the shoes with this, and, when thoroughly dry, polish with soft flannel or a bit of silk.

Move your pot plants into winter quarters. Clean the pots, trim away rank growth, decayed leaves and keep everything about the plants scrupulously clean to prevent decay. See that windows near the flowers close tight, as draughts are death to flowers.

The drain pipe should be disinfected at least once a week in warm weather. Dissolve a nickel's worth of copperas in half a pailful of water, and gradually pour it down the pipe. An iron sink may be kept from rusting by applying with a brush a quarter of a pound of asphaltum in spirits of turpentine.

If the bottom crust of fruit pies is glazed with the white of an egg it will not be soft and soggy. The top of meat and all kinds of raised pies should be glazed. Beat the yolk of an egg for a short time and add one spoonful of milk. When the pie is two-thirds done remove from the oven, brush over with the glaze, return to the oven and finish baking.

Farm Notes.
Michigan has a new turnip disease. It dries up the leaf. It is a fungus, which accompanies wet, muggy weather. The remedy, or preventive, is to burn all the affected tops.

When salt is kept where the cows can help themselves there is no danger of their eating too much. It is only when it is kept from them for some time that there is any risk of their doing so.

Peach trees can be cut back very low, which makes them stocky, but such trees when two or three years old are not as easily cultivated as trees that are higher. The low trees stand heavy winds better, however, and shade the ground around the trunks from the sun.

Where it is desirable to keep the dirt in place on any situation where the dirt may become loosened and fall away, it has been suggested by one who has tested it to use the Japanese honey-suckle or Virginia creeper, as the vines root as they grow, forming dense thickets of growth and take the place of sodding.

Ticks not only keep sheep poor, but enfeeble them. Experience has shown that late dipping of sheep in the fall, which destroys ticks, not only improves the condition of the flock, but the gain in growth of fleece is very marked. When free of ticks sheep will not only be more contented, but also escape disease to a great extent.

Another way is to pick and wash the grapes; add sufficient water to start tender, and strain as for jelly; add a small amount of sugar, sufficient to make it palatable; bring to a boil and can in glass.—The Horticulturist.

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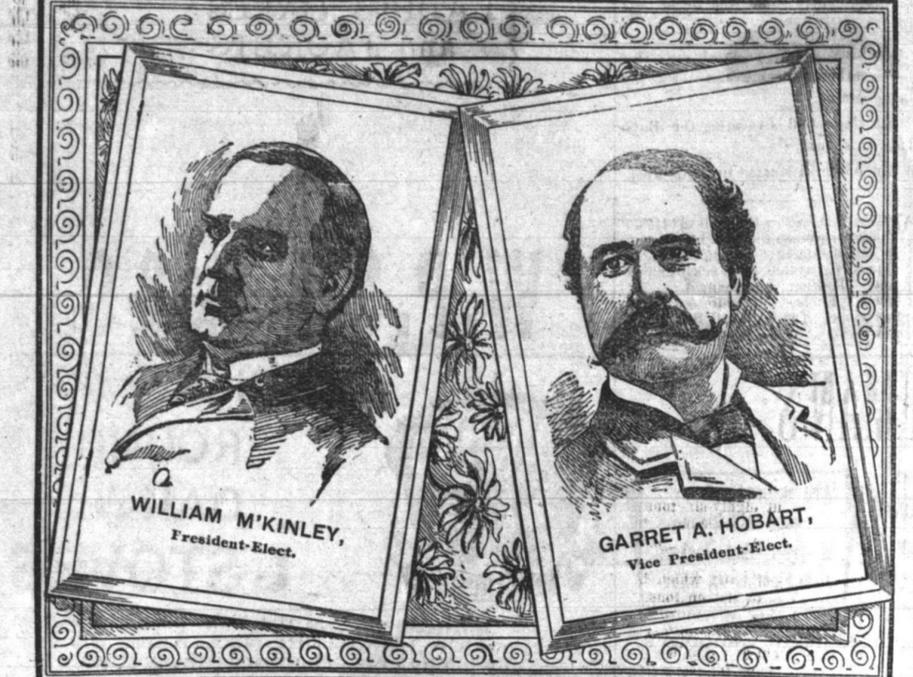
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would seem, judging by the returns, that the burden of proof rests upon them.

Whether McKinley has over 263 votes in the electoral college depends upon the official returns from two States. In Kentucky the result hinges upon the vote in two counties, in the extreme eastern part of the State—a mountainous, "moonshining" region, in which there are neither railroads nor telegraph lines. But even with these counties heard from the contest is so close that nothing short of the official canvass will be decisive. The plurality for either ticket will be one of hundreds—probably less than 500. The conflicting claims of the rival State chairmen go for nothing. Wyoming, which was first thought safely to be in the Bryan column, although by a narrow margin, is now counted among the McKinley States. The plurality will be about 500, and the Legislature will be of the same party faith. The situation in Wyoming, however, is substantially the same as that in Kentucky. The district still to be heard from is 200 miles from a telegraph office and the missing returns may not be received for some time. Should Bryan carry both Kentucky and Wyoming McKinley will still have a majority considerably more than enough to give him possession of the White House for four years to come.

Early returns indicating the result of the presidential election were from the cities where McKinley and Hobart made their heaviest gains. Returns received from the country districts, where the free silver idea had gained greatest currency, considerably reduce early estimates of Republican pluralities in several of the States. The returns, however, show that McKinley not only carried all the "doubtful" States of the middle West from Ohio to Iowa, together with New York and the New England States, but that he invaded the States of Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia and, possibly, Tennessee, either winning in all of these States or making large gains as must give him a significantly large popular vote. He carried every State in the great region lying east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. There is not a break between the rivers and the ocean. Even Delaware joins the McKinley column.

In the battleground of the middle West the majorities are amazing. Illinois lends, with nearly 150,000, of which Chicago contributed 57,330. Gov. Altgeld is defeated by McKinley shows unexpected Republican gains. Wisconsin gives McKinley a plurality of 102,000, and later returns may raise these figures. Indiana is claimed by 20,000 and Michigan by

53,000. Iowa gives 72,000 and Minnesota adds 50,000 more. In the East the McKinley majorities are tremendous. Pennsylvania eclipses all records with a plurality approaching 300,000. New York is estimated at 275,000 in the latest returns. Massachusetts has given 108,000, and all the other New England States give large majorities. Ohio is put at 50,000.

The great cities of the country have given surprising McKinley majorities. Philadelphia heads the list with 125,000. Chicago, which was Democratic four years ago, is second with 50,000. New York City, which has not been carried by the Republicans in a presidential election since the war, gives McKinley 16,500. Louisville, the metropolis of Kentucky, comes up with 12,000. Indianapolis, which was carried for Cleveland by 1,000 in 1892, now gives McKinley 12,000. Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan's home, is 2,000 for McKinley. The Democratic cities of Rochester and Albany, N. Y., are now Republican. Detroit (Wayne County) is reported at 18,000. St. Louis and Kansas City have given heavy Republican majorities.

The Palmer and Buckner ticket is everywhere returned at small figures, indicating that four-fifths of the gold Democratic vote has been given to McKinley. McKinley's plurality of the popular vote appears to be nearly 1,000,000. The greatest popular plurality ever given a presidential candidate in the past was 703,000 for Gen. Grant in 1872.

JONES TO THE NATION.

He Analyzes the Causes Which Led to McKinley's Election. Chairman James K. Jones, of the Democratic National Committee, gives his analysis of the causes which led to McKinley's election in the following official address, which he issued as his final admission of defeat:

The result of the presidential election is apparently no longer in doubt. It has been one of the closest contests that has been had in our history. We have claimed the election on our advice from States that were admittedly many frauds, and we knew there had been evidence of tampering with the returns. It seems now to be apparent that, while Mr. Bryan, after making the most brilliant campaign in the history of our country and has carried most of the States claimed to be doubtful, has not carried enough to assure his success in the electoral college. Bryan in doubt, in which we were chosen from all the States south of the Potomac and Ohio except West Virginia and all those west of the Mississippi except California and Oregon. He has 190 electoral votes, and this number may be increased by final returns from States yet in question. He has not obtained enough votes to carry the electoral college.

Thus this remarkable campaign closes with the election of William McKinley. The result was brought about by every kind of coercion and intimidation on the part of the

money power, including threats of lockouts and dismissals and impending starvation; by the employment of by far the largest campaign fund ever used in this country; and by the subordination of a large portion of the American press.

The President-elect and his party are under pledge to the American people to continue the gold standard, and by its operation to restore prosperity to this country. As our executive, Mr. McKinley will have the cordial support of millions of patriotic Americans who have cast their votes for William Jennings Bryan. They bow to the majority of the office and abide by the result. They are confident the gold standard will not give the promised prosperity, but will gladly welcome it if it comes. They will continue the great struggle for the uplifting of humanity and in the maintenance of the dignity of our country in the establishment of an American money system. And the McKinley party, aided by its present allies, will still uphold the bimetallic standard and bear it to victory. JAMES K. JONES.

CANDIDATES RECEIVE THE NEWS

Result of the Election Made Known to McKinley and Bryan. Seated in the library of his own house, in his own town, surrounded by his family, Maj. McKinley received the news of his election.

On election morning, just as the voters in the nation were beginning to go to the polls to deposit their ballots for or against him, Maj. McKinley blacked his own shoes and shaved himself as usual. An ordinary man would be apt to cut himself while shaving under the circumstances, because of the excitement he would experience, but Maj. McKinley was certainly calm and free from excitement, perfectly cool and collected, as he has been all his life. He had never seemed to be excited over the election. His supporters throughout the country have laughed and wept over the contest more than he, and most of them have been under a more intense nervous strain. Wires had been placed in an adjoining room by the telegraph companies for receiving returns at large, but in addition to this a special wire connected the McKinley home with Chicago, where several prominent members of the force at national headquarters were located, and a long-distance telephone kept him in Cleveland. The telephone company arranged also a special circuit taking in New York City headquarters, Senator Quay's home and that of Vice Presidential Candidate Hobart.

Like Major McKinley, Mr. Bryan preserved an admirable equanimity through the day. He showed no severe traces of his arduous campaigning, and, except when in communication with his aids at Chicago, took part in the many pleasant chats that relieved the hours of waiting. Both candidates are men of superb powers of self-control, and both received the final news with a certain philosophical bearing that is an eminent characteristic of American statesmen.

HYSTERICIS.

WOMEN SHOULD UNDERSTAND THIS NERVOUS DERANGEMENT.

A Symptom of Something Far More Serious—Mrs. Harris, of Beaver Falls, Relates Her Experience.

The spasm at top of wind-pipe, or in bronchial tubes, the "ball rising in the throat," violent beating of the heart; laughing and crying by turns; muscular spasms; throwing the arms about, etc., tell of a derangement of the female system.

Any female complaint may produce hysterics, which must be regarded as a symptom only. The cause, whatever it may be, yields quickly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It acts at once upon the organ affected, and the nerve centers; removes the cause, and dispels effectually the symptoms.

Mrs. Harris relates her experience for the benefit of others.

"I had been sick with ulceration of the womb, causing all kinds of disagreeable experiences, such as irritability, sleeplessness, faintness, and at times hysterics. My physician said it was the worst case he ever had. My back ached, leucorrhoea very profuse, and I had a severe bearing-down pain. The physicians thought I should never recover, and as the last remedy, they procured your Vegetable Compound. I had not taken more than one-fourth of a bottle, before I was more comfortable. I continued its use, also the Sanative Wash, and Liver Pills. After using four bottles, I was able to be out, and do almost all my work. I think the Vegetable Compound is the only medicine that will cure female complaints, and it will reach the worst cases in a very short time. I know it saved my life."—Mrs. M. HARRIS, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. All druggists.

When we followed directions, but we forgot the dog, and when I slung in the cartridge and the float the dog gave a yelp of joy, and, bang! he went in after it. He got it, too, and started for shore with it, though we fired rocks at him and howled our lungs out to make him let go. That's the kind of a dog he was; he never did know what to let go was. Well, we seen we couldn't stay around there and we went a-whoplin' and the dog came after us, draggin' the dynamite, for it wasn't heavy, and catchin' up with us at forty miles an hour.

"He was friskin' his tail and yelpin', pleased moat to death, and we were gettin' scarier, for we knew that stuff was goin' off pretty soon, and when it did there was goin' to be heavy thunder. I don't know what would have happened if it hadn't a-ben for a fence that we got over. The dog couldn't get the float through the cracks, and while he was draggin' it at and barkin' fit to kill that cartridge went off right by his nose, and when we got on our feet again at the foot of the hill we couldn't see anything of the dog or float or about four panels of fence. They all went together, and we felt so thankful when we picked ourselves up that we organized a prayer meetin' right there and sung a hymn."—Washington Star.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family 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 one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all 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 Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

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

\$10 PAYS FOR A 5-LINE advertisement in 100 high-grade papers in Illinois, guaranteed circulation 100,000 or more. Send for circular. **\$100** for 12 TIMES in 1,450 counties. **SEVEN FOR CALIFORNIA.** Chicago Newspaper Union, 93 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Sole Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

OPIMUM Habit Cured. Est. in 1871. Thousands cured. Cheapest and best cure. **WAZI TRIPAL** State case. DR. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

AYER'S ARGUMENT.

If there is any reason why you should use any sarsaparilla, there is every reason why you should use Ayer's. When you take sarsaparilla you take it to cure disease; you want to be cured as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible. That is why you should use Ayer's. It cures quickly and cheaply—and it cures to stay. Many people write us: "I would sooner have one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind." A druggist writes that "one bottle of Ayer's will give more benefit than six of any other kind." If one bottle of Ayer's will do the work of three it must have the strength of three at the cost of one. There's the point in a nutshell. It pays every way to use

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

FISH STORY WITHOUT FISH.

Washington Youth Has a Novel Experience with a Dog and Dynamite.

As a Star reporter was browsing around one of the downtown hotels the clerk pointed out to him a tall, gangling boy of 18 or 19, lolling over a chair in front of a window commanding a view of the avenue and apparently having a first-rate time to be so far away from home. The clerk took the reporter over to the boy after a minute or two and introduced him, with the remark that the reporter wanted to know about that fish story.

"Well," smiled the youngster, "if wasn't so much of a fish story as it was a dog story, and it wasn't so much a dog story after it was all over as it was when we first took the dog out with us. You see, it was this way: Four or five of us young fellows about two or three weeks ago took a notion we'd go n-fishin', and we took a dog along. He was a nice little dog that was so fond of the water that people swore he'd never been raised in Kentucky, but he was. He was my dog, and I ought to know. We was fishin' in a pond, and after about three hours of it we didn't get a smell, much less a bite, and somebody come along and said the way to fish a pond was with dynamite.

"All we had to do was to sling a cartridge in, let her blow up, and we'd have fish to carry home on a freight car. The cuss that told us was a railroad hand and was working down the road about a mile, and if we'd go down there we ought to get for a half dollar enough to shoot all the fish in the country. Me and another feller went along with him, and they fixed up a cartridge tied to a float, and all we had to do was to run like the d—l. The dynamite would do the rest. We forked over the half dollar—course they bought whiskey with it—and went back to the pond, where the others was waiting.

"Then we followed directions, but we forgot the dog, and when I slung in the cartridge and the float the dog gave a yelp of joy, and, bang! he went in after it. He got it, too, and started for shore with it, though we fired rocks at him and howled our lungs out to make him let go. That's the kind of a dog he was; he never did know what to let go was. Well, we seen we couldn't stay around there and we went a-whoplin' and the dog came after us, draggin' the dynamite, for it wasn't heavy, and catchin' up with us at forty miles an hour.

"He was friskin' his tail and yelpin', pleased moat to death, and we were gettin' scarier, for we knew that stuff was goin' off pretty soon, and when it did there was goin' to be heavy thunder. I don't know what would have happened if it hadn't a-ben for a fence that we got over. The dog couldn't get the float through the cracks, and while he was draggin' it at and barkin' fit to kill that cartridge went off right by his nose, and when we got on our feet again at the foot of the hill we couldn't see anything of the dog or float or about four panels of fence. They all went together, and we felt so thankful when we picked ourselves up that we organized a prayer meetin' right there and sung a hymn."—Washington Star.

A Peculiar City. Fish City, which belongs to the State of Michigan, is an odd place with a watery flavor; it has no existence in summer, but is a busy place in winter, is not built on land and yet has nothing to do with boats. The ice of Saginaw Bay is used as a foundation for the city every winter, and the town is occupied by men and their families, who catch, clean and pack whitefish and lake trout for the market. It is built in the same cove every winter, the houses being constructed of rough pine boards. It had a population of nearly three thousand in the winter of 1893-94, nearly twice that number last winter, and this season the population has taken another jump forward.

Portrait Books. Now that photograph albums are out of date, fashion presents us with the portrait book, a ponderous volume, devoted to the photographs of the owners in different stages of existence, and in various styles of attire. This portrait book no doubt obtains with girls whose features reproduce charmingly under the art of the photographer, but for those who make "unflattering" pictures, it is not likely to become either general or popular.

Always Shake the Milk. To make milk digestible all that is necessary is to shake it well, and to sip it slowly. Shake the milk violently for a few minutes in a covered goblet, and then drink immediately, but not hastily, before it has time to separate again. After standing for some hours, as, for instance, all city milk has done on its way to town, the perfectly homogeneous article that came from the cow is separated, first by the rising of the cream from the gaseous or cheesy milk, and later by the tendency to divide into whey or curd. Although this latter process is perceptible only in souring milk, the fluid undergoes such constant changes that it should always be shaken before drinking it, unless it is taken quite warm from the cow.

A Denial. "Did you tell a friend of mine," the small man exclaimed, indignantly, "that I could not tell the truth if I tried?" "No, sir," replied the large man. "I wouldn't think of saying such a thing." "I'm glad to hear it." "I wouldn't think of saying you couldn't tell the truth if you tried, because—"

"Well?"

"So far as I am informed, you never tried."

It is surprising how safely and persistently a drunken man can reel along the narrow road that leads to hell.

NO BAD POSTAGE STAMPS.

Counterfeiters Find It Unprofitable to Trouble Postal Authorities.

Counterfeiters do not find it profitable to ply their vocation in the postal service. According to an official of the Postoffice Department, who has been in the service for over twenty years, there has been no counterfeiting of stamps during that period.

A few years ago the Postmaster General ordered a reprint of an obsolete design of a five-cent stamped envelope. It was a mistake on the part of the department, and as soon as it was discovered all of these envelopes, about 10,000 in number, were called in. A stamp collector in New York in some way learned that these envelopes were soon to be called in, so he bought 2,500 of them before the postmaster had time to send them back to the department. After all the others had been called in he had a monopoly of the issue, and he was selling them freely at \$5 each to "stamp cranks." He paid but five cents apiece for them, hence his profit was enormous.

There is another incident where a stamp collector learned that there would be a short issue of a certain denomination put in circulation, so he went to the contractor and purchased \$10,000 worth of the new issue. He attempted to sell them at greatly advanced prices, and complaint was made to the department. An investigation was ordered, and the result was an unlimited number was ordered to be printed, and the man who had invested in \$10,000 worth was so badly stuck that he appealed to the department to redeem them he had not sold.

Opie Read's new story, "My Young Master," is announced for immediate publication.

Henry D. Lloyd, of Chicago, is to be the United States correspondent of the new London magazine called the Progressive Review, to be edited by J. A. Hobson and William Clarke.

The Scribners' collected edition of Kipling is to be sold only by subscription. Limited editions on Japan paper, both of Kipling's and of Barrie's works, will appeal to wealthy book lovers.

If we may trust the unanimous verdict of the London reviewers, Mrs. Mannington Caffyn's (Jota's) new novel, "A Quaker Grandmother," is a delightful surprise of genuine cleverness, with no trace of the "Yellow Aster" in it.

The camera is assuming a large place in the field of modern illustration. Clifton Johnson has taken his camera to Thrums and produced the seventy charming illustrations that distinguish a new edition of Barrie's "A Window in Thrums."

Richard Le Gallienne promises a book entitled "The Quest of the Golden Girl." Gabriel Setoun is putting forth a collection called "The Child World." Volumes of poems are about due from A. C. Benson and John Davidson.

"The Political Situation" is the title of the book on Africa and the Jameson raid that has just appeared in London from the pens of Olive Schreiner and her husband, C. S. Cronwright-Schreiner. It is said to be an unusual-ly able and dignified indictment of Cecil Rhodes and his monopolistic company.

James Lane Allen's forthcoming novel, "The Choir Invisible," is by far his most pretentious work in scope, length and general construction. The plot is laid in the pioneer Kentucky days when the fiery English-Virginians began their epoch-making movement across the Alleghenies. Under Mr. Allen's exquisite literary workmanship this new material cannot fail to be productive of a novel of supreme interest.

Marie Corelli is preparing to run amuck again—this time against society. She will do it in a story for the new London magazine about to be started under the name of the Lady's Realm. By the way, Miss Corelli's last novel, "The Murder of Delicia," has already exhausted its first edition of 28,000 copies, and a new edition of 10,000 copies is in preparation. Though she despises the bicycle she is certainly both a record-breaker and a scorcher.

Spain's Royal Family Guards. At 12 o'clock every night the Monarchs, who watch over the sleeping king of Spain, issue through secret panels in the walls of the palace and take up their stations, each royal personage having at least one of these men to guard him or her through the night. The men are clad in mail, and wear felt shoes; and a body of them promenade the corridors regularly until 7:30 in the morning. When the royal family is awakened the watchers disappear as silently as they came.

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Mrs. Winslow's SCORING SYRUP for Children Solves all the pains, reduces inflammation, always cures, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

RETAINED THE RIGHT LAWYER.

Congressman's Story of a Thief Who Is Now in the National Legislature.

This is a story once told a few confidential friends by a strapping six-foot, broad-shouldered statesman from one of the Southern States:

"I was making my first trip to Washington as a Congressman. The weather in our section of the country was delightful, and so long as it remained so along my route I traveled on horseback. One night I put up at an old tavern near which they were having a county fair, and found such a rush of business at the hostelry that two of us were assigned to the same bed. My roommate was a nice-looking fellow, but not talkative, so I was soon asleep. Later I awakened suddenly to see him dressed and helping himself to my valuables. Springing between him and the door, I expressed surprise that he was a thief. The fellow was cool, sharp and had the airs of a gentleman.

"What are you?" he asked.

"A lawyer and a Congressman."

"Heavens!" he chuckled. "I guess I was lucky to wake first."

"I had to laugh, despite myself, and asked if he had any proposition to make.

"I think I will retain you for the defense," he said slowly. "That means you will get your own back and all I have. Just my luck."

"He had me in a good humor, and gradually I drew his story from him and believed it. I was not as skeptical then as I have been made by wider experience. I agreed to call it all off, gave him some good advice, took back my property and we returned to bed. "What do you suppose became of him?"

"Either hung or in the penitentiary," answered a cynical listener.

"No, gentlemen, he's in Congress himself now."—Detroit Free Press.

Ten Stories Underground. It has been shown that with the aid of air shafts and other appliances quarters a story below ground may be rendered far more comfortable than those above and with care exercised in the ventilation, such quarters may be made perfect from a sanitary standpoint. If this is so one story below ground, why not three or four, and if two, three or four, why not ten or twelve if necessary? This may solve the problem of economy in building space and do away with the skyscraping buildings that are everywhere causing unfavorable comment.

"It may be a long time hence," says an architect, "but I believe the time will come when there will be as many buildings ten stories underground as there are that number above the surface of the ground." This sounds chimerical, but perhaps it is not.

Some of our chief authorities on power appear to be of opinion that liquid fuel is likely to displace coal in the near future over a large area. The residue of the distillation of petroleum or shale oil, known by the name of mazouth and astathis, is successfully used on more than seventy-two locomotives on the Volga Railway. In England there has recently been constructed a torpedo boat of about eighty-six tons displacement. She has a double bottom, divided up into eight water-tight compartments, which are used as tanks or bunkers for the oil, and which holds from fifteen tons to sixteen tons. As these compartments are emptied of the liquid fuel they are filled with water, so that the draught and stability of the boat remains always the same. This boat's engines are ordinary triple expansion.

Left Destitute! Not of worldly goods, but of all earthly comfort, is the poor wretch tormented by malaria. The fell disease is, however, shorn of its terrors in advance by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its only sure preventive and remedy. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness and kidney complaints are also among the bodily afflictions which this beneficent medicine overcomes with certainty. Use it systematically.

Spain's Royal Family Guards. At 12 o'clock every night the Monarchs, who watch over the sleeping king of Spain, issue through secret panels in the walls of the palace and take up their stations, each royal personage having at least one of these men to guard him or her through the night. The men are clad in mail, and wear felt shoes; and a body of them promenade the corridors regularly until 7:30 in the morning. When the royal family is awakened the watchers disappear as silently as they came.

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A Mad King.

King Otto of Bavaria is incurably mad, being afflicted with that form of insanity called "mathesis," and which, like that ascribed in Biblical history to Nebuchadnezzar, takes the form of the victim imagining himself to be either a bird or an animal. Other royal lunatics are the Archduchess Maximilian of Austria, better known as the ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico; Emperor William's mother-in-law, the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, and Archduke Leopold of Austria. The reigning Prince of Lippe is likewise a madman and under restraint, as is also ex-Sultan Murad of Turkey.

Bevare of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. per bottle.

Eskimo Doctors. The Eskimo doctors fare worse as regards their remuneration than our own medical men. Each visit is paid for at the time; but, unless the patient recovers, the whole of the fees paid have to be returned to the representatives of the deceased.

When a thief steals a woman's diamonds, she feels that her acquaintances can no longer doubt that they were good diamonds.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c, 25c.

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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.
P. U. prayer meeting at 6:00 p. m.;
prayer meeting Thursdays at 7:30 p. m.
Covenant meetings on the Saturday
preceding the first Sunday in each
month. B. Y. P. U. business meetings
Monday evening before date for Coven-
ant meeting.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. J. J. Nick-
erson, 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 meet-
ings Thursdays at 7:30 p. m.

CATHOLIC—St. MARY'S—Pastor, Rev.
William P. Conside. Services on
Sunday—First Mass at 8 a. m.; high
mass with sermon at 10:30 a. m. Even-
ing prayers with congregational sing-
ing and Benediction at 7:30 p. m. Sun-
day school after high mass. Mass on
week days at 8 a. m.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL—Rev. G. Eisen,
pastor. Preaching every Sunday alter-
nating morning and afternoon. Sun-
day-school after preaching services.

W. S. HAMILTON
Veterinary Surgeon
Treats all diseases of domesticated ani-
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in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.
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Office over Glazier's Drug Store.

H. H. AVERY,
DENTIST
All kinds of dental work done in a
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Special attention given to
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Permanently located.
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Prop. of the "City" Barber
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Night calls answered from office.
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Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Pensions and patents obtained. None
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Money placed and loaned on good
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WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL
men or women to travel for respon-
sible establishment in Michigan. Sal-
ary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and ex-
penses. Position permanent. Reference.
Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.
The National Star Building, Chicago.

A CONTRARY MAN.

His Peculiarity Exhibited to the
Very Last.

They were talking of "contrary" peo-
ple, and several remarkable stories
had been told illustrative of that un-
desirable trait of human nature. The
man from Connecticut had kept still
for a long time. Finally, when the oth-
ers appeared to have exhausted their
remembrances, he said:

"Well, I can tell you of a man who
beats any one you have described, be-
cause he wasn't even willing to let his
'contrariness' drop when he died. He
actually planned so that the crown-
ing 'contrary' act of his career should
come off only after that career had
been ended on earth. This is the way
it was:

"Old Man Snow," as he was called
by everyone in the town, lived alone
in a little house built against the side
of a great mass of rock. At the par-
ticular time I speak of, the neighbors
had for several weeks observed him
to be almost continually at work on
top of this ledge in the rear of his shan-
ty. Two or three of them at last must-
ered up courage enough to go and
see what he was about. By breaking
the stone with an ax and putting in
one charge of powder after another—
small ones, though, in order not to at-
tract attention—he had cut a deep, ob-
long hole down into the solid bed-
rock. The stones which he had re-
moved were lying carefully piled up
near by.

"What on earth are you doing that
for, Snow?" asked his visitors in as-
tonishment.

"Well, I'll tell ye," answered the old
man, quite mildly for him. "That's
my grave. I've left orders to put me
in there when I die, and pile all those
stones in solid on top of me. Then—
talk about your judgment day! When
Gabriel blows his horn, I ain't a-com-
in'!"

CIVILIZATION'S SAVAGERY.

Horrible Torture in Past Ages In-
flicted by Man Upon Man.

During the middle ages and, indeed,
down into the last century, torture was
regularly resorted to for a variety of
causes, chief among them being reli-
gion. In the early part of the seventeenth
century we read of a man named Zach-
ary Druseman being suspended by the
arms in a torture chamber, while
screws were applied to his feet in such
a manner as to crush the bones. After
watching him for a while, the judges
went out to supper, leaving him in
charge of the executioner. Druseman
bought the latter, "by the wounds of
Christ," to let him down, if but for a
single moment, but the officer refused
to do so except at the judges' com-
mand. After an hour the judges re-
turned, all of them the worse for liquor.
Druseman was dead. Little imagination
is needed to make one shudder at
this story. Satan himself might hesi-
tate to fill up the gaps of the narrative.

During the struggle between Spain
and the United Netherlands torture
was employed by both parties indiffer-
ently, and became very violent. The
Dutchmen once tied a number of pris-
oners together in pairs and confined
them in a large room. No food was
given them, and in the course of a few
days they were mad with hunger. At
length they began to devour each other.
They were kept in that room until the
last man was dead. Terrible as was the
Spanish inquisition, this affair goes far
to even matters between them and the
Netherlands. Another device of the lat-
ter was to strip their victim, and drag
him backwards and forwards on a rope
stretched taut, until he was sawn asun-
der.

Unfortunately Expressed.

"I was going from Memphis to Louis-
ville," said a gentleman whose talk is
reported by the Washington Star,
"when I fell into conversation with a
white-haired old lady. We became
friendly, and by and by she told me
that she was going to Louisville on a
visit to her son, whom she had not seen
for two or three years.

"He had written to her a few weeks
before, urging her to come, and naming
a certain hotel. She naturally expected
him to meet her at the railway station,
but he did not appear, and seeing how
troubled she was, I offered to go with
her to the hotel mentioned.

"I took her to the parlor, and then
went in pursuit of the son. The clerk
had not seen him, but gave me a letter
for the lady. I carried it to her. She
opened it hurriedly, read one sentence,
and dropped in a faint. "I rang for a
physician and picked up the letter. The
opening sentence was:

"My Dear Mother—I am now in the
penitentiary."
"No wonder the woman had fainted.
But the writer continued:
"I have a good position with the con-
tractors, and it is impossible for me to
get away. Come on to Frankfort."
"It took us an hour to bring the dear
old lady to, thanks to the thoughtless-
ness of her affectionate son."

Owed Her One.

The young woman was dying and the
attendant leaned over the bed.

"Have you any friend to whom you
wish to send a message?" she asked.
The patient nodded.

"Yes; I have a dear friend, who—"
She paused and shook her head.

"What shall I write to her?" asked
the attendant.

The patient shook her head again.
"Nothing," she answered. "I had
forgotten for the moment that she owes
me a letter."

The Japanese Don't Kiss.

No kissing ever occurs in Japan ex-
cept between husband and wife, not
even between a mother and child; no
shaking of hands in salutation. If one
were to offer a kiss to a Japanese maid-
en she would probably think she were
going to be bitten.

WEYLER, THE BUTCHER.

He Slays as Nero Did, Keeping His
Shambles Red and Dripping.

We find it difficult, says the Wash-
ington Post, after reading the authen-
ticated accounts of Weyler's latest
massacres in Cuba, to believe that the
man is sane. He riots in blood like
some infuriated carnivorous wild
beast. The smell of it seems to madden
him. One thinks of him as roll-
ing in it in an obscene and dreadful
ecstasy and shrieking with a horrible
delight. He slays as Nero did. He
keeps his shambles red and dripping.
Of helpless women and children, as of
men, he cries, ad leones! It is all the
same to him. What he wants is slaugh-
ter. He reminds us of the Paris mob
at the zenith of the revolution, when
the mob was blind and drunk with
slaughter. His very dreams are of
massacres and holocausts.

Weyler has always been murderously
brutal. From the first day he set
foot on Cuban soil, as the successor of
that fine soldier and humane states-
man, Martine de Campos, he has had
no thought but of indiscriminate
extermination. He has not gone forth
himself to battle like Alaric or Attila
or the fierce, black-bearded warriors
of Gaul, who led their wild hordes to
conflict and slew or were slain in open
fight. He has kept hidden in Havana,
and, like the poltroon despot that he
is, has sent his henchmen to direct
Spain's reeking abattoirs throughout
the island and stimulated emulation in
assassination by prizes for the long-
est death list. He has always been a
manager of butchers—always the gen-
ius of extermination. But never be-
fore has he given such free rein to his
savage and ferocious instincts. Never
until this moment has he bared his
evil nature to a shocked and terror-
stricken world. Now he kills by
wholesale. Now he kills without ques-
tion or examination. Whether they
be taken in arms or snatched from in-
nocent and peaceful occupations,
soldiers, or civilians, his captives are
shot or hacked or bayoneted to death
without delay. The American news-
paper correspondent, Charles Govin,
a native of the United States, was butch-
ered just as though he were a Cu-
ban insurgent taken red-handed on
the field of battle. Women, harmless
peasants laboring in the fields, even
barless boys, are slain in the fury
of this tiger's lust for blood. Not even
the Aztec sacrificial stone and the
blood-drenched altars of the frightful
Huizilopochtli, all combined, could
make such a revelation of inhuman
carnage as the walls and trenches of
Weyler's Cuban prisons.

Is it possible that this appalling crea-
ture has gone mad, or can it be that,
satisfied at last of the United States
government's immovable complac-
ance, he is merely venting his delibe-
rate and calm instincts of soulless cru-
elty? Is this new and awful demon-
stration the fruit of irresponsible fren-
zy, or is it the result of our diplomatic
assurances of undisturbed affection and
respect?

Not so Unlikely.

Three or four sea captains were cap-
ping stories, says London Answers,
when one of them said: "Now, then, I
will tell you a thing that really hap-
pened." The other men smiled, and he
went on:

"One afternoon, in the Indian ocean,
I noticed a shark swimming round the
ship—a pretty bad sign, you know. The
next day he was still with us, swim-
ming round the ship, till I got nervous
and baited a hook for him.

"It didn't take long to catch him, and
when we pulled him on board and cut
him open, what do you think we found?
Well, you'll never guess—a newspaper,
wrapped up and addressed to me!"

The other men began winking at each
other, with broad smiles, which soon
broke into loud laughter.

"I believe you said this was a true
story," said one.

"Yes," answered the narrator, "and
so it is. You see, my children had been
playing in the cabin the day before.
They found in a mass of reading mat-
ter that had been brought aboard a
batch of unopened newspapers. These
they began throwing at each other,
and one of them went out of the port-
hole. The shark saw it, swallowed it,
as a matter of course, and there it
was."

A Cycle Fire Engine.

The Berlin fire department has been
making experiments with a cycle fire
engine and has come to the conclusion
that it can be used to advantage, as
much greater speed can be made with
it than with horses and in getting to
fires speed counts for a great deal. The
apparatus now in use in Berlin is a
very light vehicle with small forward
wheels and with the rear ones large.
Six men have seats on the machine and
propel it with an up and down motion
of their feet, which motion is commu-
nicated to the rear axle. The apparatus
carries hose, pails, hooks, jointed lad-
ders and such paraphernalia as is ser-
viceable at a fire if it can be got to it
quickly enough. The vehicle is built of
hickory and steel, and the tires are
steel.

Too Much Mixed.

"George Todgers, where have you
been until this time in the morning?"
"Been havin' a little financial dis-
cussion, that's all."

"Couldn't you do your discussing by
daylight?"

"Not this time, m'dear. I had to
stay an' prove that 'other side sticked
its mastic."

"Did what?"

"Sicked its mixtistics."
"Say that again."

"Course I can say it again. Micked
its stiticks. Wha's matt'r with that?"

"Well, you go to bed. I'll see that
your statistics are thoroughly well
mixed for you in the morning. Climb!"

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efficient service. Substantial, conve-
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medium through which to advertise. Then, too, the
advertiser will please bear in mind that our local cir-
culation is far greater than ANY other paper. Anyone who
may doubt the above assertion can call at this office
and be convinced that all we say are facts.

HAVING recently added new and late-style
material and several new processes for
doing plain and fancy Job Printing, we
are now amply prepared to please any
and all comers. No work allowed to be
taken from the office unless satisfactory.

The Standard from now till

January 1, 1898, for \$1.

We make this offer with the object of benefitting
those who advertise in the Standard; their interests
are our interests. We expect to increase our list by
January 1st next to not less than 1,000--'tis now only
a little short of that number.

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is to buy your
Clothing from

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Largest stock, and lowest
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Fresh, Salt and Smoked
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And would ask for a continuance of
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prietor.

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